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WILLIAM BOWYER, PRINTER.

Born in 1663; died in 1737.

From an Original Painting at Stationers Hall.

Published by J. Nichols & Son, June 1st 1782.

LITERARY ANECDOTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY;

COMPRIZING

Biographical Memoirs

OF

WILLIAM BOWYER, PRINTER, F.S.A.

AND MANY OF HIS LEARNED FRIENDS;

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AN INCIDENTAL VIEW

OF THE PROGRESS AND ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE

IN THIS KINGDOM DURING THE LAST CENTURY;

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES

OF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF

EMINENT WRITERS AND INGENIOUS ARTISTS;

WITH A VERY COPIOUS INDEX.

By JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY NICHOLS, SON, AND BENTLEY, AT CICERO'S HEAD,

RED-LION-PASSAGE, FLEET-STREET.

1812.

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TO

JAMES BINDLEY, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.

SENIOR COMMISSIONER OF THE STAMP-OFFICE,

NOW ALMOST THE ONLY SURVIVOR

OF THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FORMER EDITION,

THESE LITERARY ANECDOTES

OF MANY OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES,

ENRICHED BY HIS VALUABLE COMMUNICATIONS,

BOTH IN THE ORIGINAL AND THE PRESENT EDITION,

ARE, WITH THE TRUEST RESPECT, INSCRIBED,

BY HIS VERY FAITHFUL FRIEND,

AND MUCH-OBLIGED SERVANT,

J. NICHOLS.

PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION*, IN 1782.

"To preserve the memory of those who have been in any way serviceable to mankind, hath been always looked upon as discharging a debt which we owe to our benefactors; and it is but reasonable that they who contribute so much to the immortality of others, should have some share in it themselves." OLDISWORTH.

THOUGH it would be improper to begin with an ill-timed excuse for the manner in which this Work has been executed, it is necessary to observe, that the volume has been more than four years in the press †; and during that period many new and unexpected informations have swelled it to the present size, and far beyond what was originally intended.

"To adjust the minute events of literary history is tedious and troublesome; it requires indeed no great force of understanding, but often depends upon enquiries which there is no opportunity of making ‡." The researches which have produced

* That Edition was thus inscribed: "To the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Fellows, of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London; these Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, a Printer of uncommon eminence, whose talents were long and laudably exerted in their service, are, with true respect and gratitude, inscribed, by their most dutiful servant, J. NICHOLS."

† In 1778 a few copies of a slight sketch of it were printed in a small pamphlet, of 52 octavo pages, and given to the intimate Friends of Mr. Bowyer. See vol. III. p. 294.

‡ Dr. Johnson, in the Life of Dryden.

these

these Anecdotes have abundantly verified this remark. Though I have applied to the most authentic sources, and in general have been favoured with the most liberal communications, some subsequent discoveries have often rendered it necessary to compile a second article, sometimes a third or fourth, concerning the same Writer *. In such cases, it becomes necessary to request the Reader's indulgence, and to refer him to the Index. There are other instances, where, after every possible enquiry, it has hardly been practicable to collect a single circumstance of private persons, though of eminence in letters, except the date of their death. "The incidents which give excellence to biography are of a volatile and evanescent kind, such as soon escape the memory, and are rarely transmitted by tradition †;" and "Lives can only be written from personal knowledge, which is growing every day less, and in a short time is lost for ever. What is known, can seldom be immediately told; and when it might be told, it is no longer known ‡."

I had once an intention to give an alphabetical list of all the friends who have kindly assisted me with information: but they are now so numerous, that to name them would certainly be considered as ostentation; and to some of them (to Sir John

* "A man who has a deep and extensive acquaintance with a subject, often sees a connexion and importance in some smaller circumstances, which may not immediately be discerned by others; and, on that account, may have reasons for inserting them, that will escape the notice of artificial minds." KIPPIS.

† Rambler, No. 60.

‡ Dr. Johnson, in the Life of Addison.

Pringle,

Pringle, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Fothergill, and Mr. Costard) those thanks would come too late, which to the surviving contributors are nevertheless very cordially paid.

The life of a private tradesman, however distinguished as a scholar, cannot be expected to "abound in adventure *;" and in fact the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer are few, when compared to the many that are introduced of his learned friends. But the principal figure of the piece stands every where foremost on the canvass; and the other persons of whom anecdotes are occasionally introduced were connected with him by the ties of friendship or of business.

Some anachronisms have unavoidably arisen, from the work's having been so long passing through the press: but these are obvious, and will readily be pardoned; as will also the variety of style which may be discerned throughout this performance. It was sometimes almost impossible to change the expressions in which my intelligence was received; nor was it always necessary. The volume may perhaps be not less amusing (I am sure it is more authentic) by being illustrated with the notes of my friendly correspondents, and very frequently by the genuine sentiments of the writers of whom memoirs are here exhibited.

Convinced that I am "walking upon ashes under which the fire is not extinguished †," I have endea-

* Goldsmith, Life of Parnell.

† —— "incedens per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso." Hor. *Carm. II.* i. 7.

voured

voured to guard against every species of misrepresentation. That errors may have intruded, is highly probable—but what work of such a nature was ever perfect?—I flatter myself that many of my friends, in various parts of the kingdom, will testify, that neither trouble nor expence has been spared in my enquiries; and in the Appendix I have chosen rather to appear triflingly minute, than to suffer articles to remain which it was in my power to correct or improve.

The whole is now cheerfully submitted to the publick; with an assurance, that whatever hints may lead to the improvement of a future edition will be most thankfully received, and properly regarded.

June 11, 1782.

PREFACE

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION, IN 1812.

DURING an interval of Thirty Years, amidst the cares and anxieties attendant on an unremitted application to a great variety of professional duties, it has been one of my amusements to revise occasionally the former Edition of these "Anecdotes;" and to avail myself of the several hints for improving it, which the kindness of my friends, or the criticism of various writers who have honoured it with their notice, have from time to time thrown out. My stock of intelligence having thus imperceptibly increased, I had an inclination, in the year 1790, to have ventured on a new Edition; but was diverted from that intention by the accumulated toil of a County History, which demanded no small portion of the time I was able to allot to *the amusements of Literature.*

Still, however, having persevered in filling the margins of my interleaved copy, and in reducing the chaotic form of my original volume to somewhat of a more regular consistence; in May 1802 I once more began to print; and, by slow degrees, had got through nearly half the Work, when my progress was suddenly retarded, by a calamity which had well nigh disheartened me from again resuming the task either of Editor or Printer. But, on a serious conviction that despair was equally useless and criminal, I determined to begin my labour anew; the fruits of which, such as they are,

after

after being four years longer in the press, are again submitted to the publick. To use the words of a learned Critic *, "The fire which destroyed the first part of the impression has given an opportunity of increasing the materials, and of improving the Work: thus it may be truly said, that

——— *incendia lumen*
Præbebant, aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo."

Many imperfections, I am sensible, may be discovered in these volumes, by those who open a book to search only for its faults; but from the very favourable reception which the first Edition experienced, not only from the partiality of Friends, but from the Editors of every periodical publication without exception †; I cannot but confidently hope for that indulgence which the peculiar nature of the Work induces me to expect. Unremittingly employed in ushering into the world the works of others, my own have been laid aside, and resumed, again and again, to suit the convenience of Authors anxious for dispatch. Hence delay has unavoidably arisen; and hence I have still, as in the former Edition, to apologize for anachronism; the *Fourth* and *Fifth* Volumes, having been printed earlier than the *Second* and *Third*. In winding up the volumes, additions have been largely made to each of them; but I would rather incur the chance of being censured for being too minute, than suffer errors to remain which I had myself detected. The *Additions*, I hope, will more than atone for the *Errors;* and a

* Valpy's Classical Journal, 1811, No. XI. p. 251.

† See vol. III. pp. 296—304; vol. IV. p. 713.

reference

reference to the *Index* will settle any apparent inconsistency.—As has before been observed, I have not attempted elegance of style. The communications of Correspondents being in general given in their own language, uniformity in that respect was impracticable: nor was it needful; clearness and conciseness being much more material than ornament.

In two or three instances, I am aware that a small article has been *repeated;* not, the Reader may be assured, for the purpose of swelling the size, as materials in plenty were at hand; but, in a work so miscellaneous and so extended—arranged amidst the thousand distractions of business, the interruptions of illness, and sometimes of an occasional excursion in the country—a lapse of memory, at *sixty-seven*, it is hoped, will be forgiven. In several cases, I have made the *amende honorable;* and punished myself by the additional labour and expence of canceling the leaves, and substituting new articles in their stead.—May I shelter myself under the same excuse for the insertion of a few passages, which in a young man would be imputed to egotism or vanity?

If, in any of these pages, I may appear to have borrowed largely from others, let it be recollected that others have borrowed largely from me; and that I frequently am only reclaiming my own.

One of the most melancholy retrospects I have to notice is, the loss of numberless Friends, who were literary contributors to the former Edition, and by whom the present volumes have been considerably benefited. Among these, the most prominent are, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Steevens, Mr. Cole, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Reed,

REED, and, above all, my steady and indefatigable coadjutor Mr. GOUGH, who many years ago, speaking of a collection of Original Letters which I had communicated to him, says, "I shall stick as many of them as relate to Mr. Bowyer into his 'Anecdotes.' I most heartily wish you had the inclination to print a second edition, while you have opportunity to improve them by living information. I shall bequeath to you my interleaved copy—if you do not call for it sooner, and enlarge it with a second volume, to be intituled *Anecdotes of J. N.* and give the world two volumes of *utile dulci.*"

Mr. Gough closed his communications with the specific bequest* which he had promised, enriched by his own notes, and filled with the epistolary correspondence of many eminent persons, selected for the illustration of these "Anecdotes."

Previously to the entering seriously on the task of re-publication, I threw out the following request for assistance, in the Gentleman's Magazine.

"MR. URBAN, Jan. 14, 1802.

"As you frequently oblige your Correspondents by inserting their literary enquiries; permit an old Associate to announce, that he is committing to the press, after a consideration of twenty years, a new edition of the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer;" the outlines of which first appeared in your volume XLVIII. pp. 409, 449, 513; and which, to say no more, was received by the publick with a flattering indulgence (vol. LII. pp. 348, 582); and had the approbation of Dr. Johnson (vol. LIV. p. 893).—

* See vol. VI. p. 330.

The

The difficulties and the expence attending such a compilation are so well illustrated by your Reviewers in vol. LII. p. 554, that it must be evident pecuniary emolument, in publishing the former volume, was wholly out of sight. If it displayed the Compiler's gratitude to an early and excellent Friend, and added to the stock of useful entertainment, his wishes were fully answered.

"As the intended new edition will of course be considerably augmented, and, it is hoped, proportionably improved; the principal reason of troubling you with this address is, to request your many critical and biographical readers to furnish me with such particulars as may lead to its correction, and extend its utility. Hints in particular of any valuable work, printed by either of the BOWYERS, which have escaped my notice, with any authentic anecdotes of the authors, or lists of their writings, will be particularly acceptable; as will also any part of the epistolary correspondence of Mr. Bowyer, which was frequent and valuable; it being my principal desire to render the work, in a considerable degree, a HISTORY of the LITERATURE of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Yours, &c. J. NICHOLS."

I had some thoughts of *continuing* the Work to a later period. "But I hear the Cock's crow proclaiming the dawning day, being now come within the ken of many alive; and when men's *memories* do *arise*, it is time for *History* to haste *to bed* *."

To enumerate the names of Friends by whom I have been assisted in the present Volumes, would be an endless, though a pleasing task. Yet there

* Fuller's Worthies, Essex, ed. 1811, vol. I. p. 349.

is one Gentleman to whom I am under so many and peculiar obligations, for intelligence which his matchless collection of scarce books, and his intimate knowledge of the treasures he possesses, have enabled him to communicate, that I could not content myself without inscribing the present Edition to my kind-hearted and respectable Friend Mr. BINDLEY; who, in a green old age, happily retains his *bibliomaniacal* spirit, and is as ready to impart knowledge, as he is liberal in the purchase of literary curiosities.

I must also particularly acknowledge the variety of information received, on frequent application, from Mr. ALEXANDER CHALMERS.

By the Rev. WILLIAM BAKER, LL. D. Rector of Lyndon and of South Luffenham in the county of Rutland, I have been favoured with some very important additions to the article of his grandfather, Mr. Henry Baker, one of the earliest Members, and one of the most active in the Institution of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

Mr. MALONE, the Rev. JAMES STANIER CLARKE, the Rev. ROBERT WATTS, the Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, Mr. HENRY ELLIS, Mr. H. J. MARKLAND, Mr. D'ISRAELI, Mr. STEPHEN JONES, and a hundred other Gentlemen, will accept my general acknowledgments.

I cannot, however, deny myself the satisfaction of publicly thanking my only Son, not merely for greatly facilitating the toil of correction, but for not unfrequently having prevented my falling into material mistakes. In addition to similar assistance from my Nephew, Mr. SAMUEL BENTLEY, it is to him that I am indebted for an accurate and copious Index.

June 11, 1812.

CONTENTS

OF THE

FIRST VOLUME.

Typographical Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer's Press, from 1699 to 1731 ..... p. 1—488

Essays and Illustrations.

No. I. Dr. William Nicholls 489
II. Rev. William Whiston 494
III. Rev. Francis Peck 507
IV. Who was the Author of ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ? 522
V. Original Letters of Humfrey Wanley 530
VI. Two Letters from Archdeacon Taylor, on the Paris Bible at Cambridge 542
VII. Three Masters of St. John's College, Cambridge —Dr. Robert Lambert—Dr. John Newcome —and Dr. William-Samuel Powell ..... 549—584
VIII. Origin of the "Free and Candid Disquisitions, 1749;" with Biographical Notices of the Rev. John Jones, Dr. Young, &c.... 585—640
IX. Rev. Dr. Gloster Ridley 641
X. Rev. Dr. Philip Bearcroft 650
XI. Rev. Dr. Thomas Morell 651
XII. Rev. William Cole 657
XIII. Additions and Corrections 702

DIRECTIONS for placing the PORTRAITS, &c.

Mr. William Bowyer the Elder..... *to face the Title of* Vol. I.
Rev. Anthony Blackwall..... p. 130
Rev. William Whiston..... 494
Rev. William Cole..... 657

Mr. William Bowyer the Younger... *to face the Title of* Vol. II.
Benjamin Stillingfleet, Esq. ..... p. 338
Mr. Joseph Jackson..... 358
Rev. Joseph Spence..... 374

Mr. John Nichols..... *to face the Title of* Vol. III.
Rev. Richard Graves ..... p. 132
Henry Fielding, Esq. 356

Jeremiah Markland, Esq..... *to face the Title of* Vol. IV.

Mr. Edward Cave..... *to face the Title of* Vol. V.
Henry Baker, Esq..... p. 272

Mr. George Vertue ..... *to face the Title of* Vol. VI.

Fac-Simile of one of Mr. Markland's Letters ..... Vol. II. 313

Pedigree of Gale ..... Vol. IV. 536
——— Markland 657

*** The Binder will recollect to place the ADDITIONS of

Dr. LORT, &c.....at the End of Vol. II.
Bp. HORSLEY, Mr. BRYANT, &c.... Vol. IV.
Mr. STRUTT, &c. ..... Vol. V.

Mem. In the SIXTH VOLUME, a mistake occurs in numbering the Pages after p. 496; but, as the Signatures follow properly, it will be evident that nothing is omitted.

LITERARY

LITERARY ANECDOTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

" Id bonum cura, quod vetustate sit melius."

SEN. Ep. xv.

THE Traveller, who in early life explored a region famed for natural or artificial curiosities, and with the eye of an Antiquary traced the vestiges of architectural splendour, whether the last remains of the Grecian temple, the Roman amphitheatre, or the Gothic aile or cloister, resumes his visit at a maturer age with augmented pleasure. New beauties meet his view; new ideas are impressed on his imagination, as new suggestions offer themselves to his reflection. He perceives, and is astonished to perceive, that some of the finest part of the landscape, some of the most beautiful features in the view, failed to meet his first researches. Having revolved, after an interval of many years, the imagery which as it were crowded on the mind at a first glance, he treads the ground again with caution; he confines himself to the more immediate object of his pursuit; and employs the pen or the

pencil on subjects which had before entirely escaped his attention.

The scenery to which the Reader is now recalled is of a more confined and humble nature; yet there are gleanings in our biographical harvest, which, it is hoped, will be thought not undeserving notice. Of the very early period indeed the recollections are few, but they are interesting; and, as we advance, the discoveries produced by diligent enquiry and friendly communications, and even by the loss of friends whom it would have been indelicate to mention whilst living, have removed the veil under which many curious particulars, highly honourable to the persons of whom they are related, were unavoidably concealed.

To whatever cause it may be owing, the lives of literary men are seldom recorded, while any remembrance of them remains. Except in a few cases, where interest, vanity, or gratitude are concerned, men of letters, who in general deserve better of the world than the more brillant characters of the hour, the courtier or the pseudo-patriot, pass unnoticed to the grave; and curiosity is seldom awakened about them until the opportunity of gratifying it is irrecoverable.

The information, therefore, which, I flatter myself, was conveyed to the world in the former edition of the Memoirs of my late excellent Friend, encourages me, after an interval of more than six-and-twenty years, when so much fresh matter has occurred, to pursue a similar method.

WILLIAM BOWYER, confessedly the most learned Printer of the Eighteenth Century, was born in Dogwell Court, in the extraparochial precinct of White Fryars, London, Dec. 19, 1699; and may be said to have been initiated from his infancy in the rudiments of the art in which he so eminently excelled.

His

His father, whose name was also WILLIAM, was the son of *John Bowyer*, citizen and grocer, by *Mary King* *. He was born in 1663; bound apprentice to Miles Flesher † in 1679; admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers Oct. 4, 1686; and very soon after became eminent in his profession.

He was twice married. By the first wife he had no issue. The second wife was *Dorothy* daughter of *Thomas Dawks*, a printer of some celebrity in his day, who in his youth, from 1652 to 1657, had been employed as a compositor on the celebrated Polyglott Bible of Bishop Walton ‡.

Ichabod Dawks, a son of this *Thomas*, is introduced by Anthony Alsop, in his Ode, intituled, "Charlettus Percivallo suo:"

"Scribe securus, quid agit Senatus,
Quid caput stertit grave Lambethanum §,
Quid comes Guilford ||, quid habent novorum
*Dawks*que *Dyer*que ¶.

* Daughter of William King, citizen and vintner of London; who kept the King's Head Tavern in the Poultry. Her husband not succeeding in business, and dying in a short time after their marriage, the widow, with her only son, was taken home by her only brother, William King, who succeeded his father in business, and had several children, of whom only one daughter survived him. On the day of King Charles's Restoration, the wife of the last-mentioned William King, happening to be in labour, was anxious to see the returning Monarch. Charles, in passing through the Poultry, was told of her inclination, and stopped at the tavern to salute her.

† Who occurs in the list of Benefactors to the Company.

‡ For some particulars of this important national publication, see the "Essays and Illustrations" in the Fourth Volume, N° I.

§ Archbishop Tenison.

|| A familiar name for some common acquaintance.

¶ The intelligence of Dawks and Dyer was conveyed throughout the kingdom, printed in a type which resembled writing, as the parliamentary minutes were till within these few years circulated. It appears also, by a periodical paper of 1709, that there were then actually published every week 55 regular papers; "besides a vast number of Postscripts, and other scandalous and seditious papers and pamphlets, that were hawked about the streets." Many of these being at present totally forgotten, it may be a curiosity to point out their names:

The daughter of Mr. Dawks was born March 6, 1664-5; and was married, Oct. 10, 1685, to Mr. *Benjamin Allport*, of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, bookseller; by whom she had one son, *Benjamin* (who was born after his father's death, and died before he was a year old), and one daughter. She afterwards became the wife of Mr. Bowyer, who commenced his career as a printer by "A Defence of the Vindication of King Charles the Martyr; justifying his Majesty's title to ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, in answer to a late Pamphlet, intituled 'Amyntor;' By the Author of the Vindication. *London; printed by W. Bowyer, at the White Horse in Little Britain;* and sold by most Booksellers in London and Westminster, 1699;" a very neat small quarto, containing ninety-six pages.

Before the close of the year 1699, Mr. Bowyer removed his printing-office into *White Fryars*, to a house which had formerly been the George

The Daily Courant, (as its title shews)	6 times a week . .	6
The Supplement,	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,	12
The General Remark,		
The Female Tatler,		
The General Postscript,		
The British Apollo,	Monday and Friday, ...	2
The London Gazette,	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,	12
The Postman,		
The Postboy,		
The Flying Post,		
The Review,	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,	21
The Tatler,		
The Rehearsal Revived,		
The Evening Post,		
The Whisperer,		
The Postboy Junior,		
The City Intelligencer,		
The Observator,	Wednesday and Saturday, ...	2
Total, ...		55

See a short character of each, in "The General Postscript, Oct. 24, 1709;" and for a general history of newspapers, and their first introduction into this kingdom, see the "Essays and Illustrations" in the Fourth Volume, N° II.

tavern;

tavern *; and on the 6th of May 1700, was admitted a Liveryman of the Company of Stationers.

The earliest publications that we find from his new press were, "Two Sermons concerning Nature and Grace, preached at Whitehall, April 1699, by Edward Young †, fellow of Winchester College,

* In which some of the scenes of Shadwell's "Squire of Alsatia" are painted.

† This worthy Divine, the son of John Young, of Woodhay, Berks, whom Wood styles *gentleman*, was collated by Bp. Ward, in September 1682, to the Prebend of Gillingham Minor, in the church of Sarum. When Ward's faculties were impaired by age, his duties were necessarily performed by others. We learn from Wood, that, at a visitation of Spratt, July 12, 1686, the Prebendary delivered a *Concio ad Clerum*, afterwards published; with which the Bishop was so pleased, that he told the Chapter he was concerned to find the Preacher had one of the worst prebends in the church. Some time after this, in consequence of his merit and reputation, or of the interest of Lord Bradford, to whom in 1702 he dedicated two volumes of Sermons, he was appointed chaplain to King William and Queen Mary, and preferred to the deanry of Sarum. Three single Sermons of his occur: 1. Preached before his Majesty at Whitehall, 29th Dec. 1678. By Edward Young, B. LL. Fellow of New College, Oxon.; and Chaplain to his Excellency the Earl of Ossory, General of his Majesty's subjects in the service of the United Netherlands, 1679," 4to. 2. "Preached before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen at Guildhall Chapel, Feb. 4, 1682. By Edw. Young, Fellow of the College near Winchester, 1683," 4to. 3. "A Sermon exhorting to Union in Religion; preached at Bow Church, May 26, 1688, and published at the desire of the Auditors. By E. Young, 1688," 4to. — Jacob, who wrote in 1720, says, he was chaplain and clerk of the closet to the late Queen, who honoured him by standing godmother to his son the Poet. His fellowship of Winchester he resigned in favour of a gentleman of the name of Harris, who married his only daughter. The Dean died at Sarum, after a short illness, in 1705, in his 63d year; and on the Sunday after his decease, Bp. Burnet preached at the Cathedral, and began his sermon with saying, "Death has been of late walking round us, and making breach upon breach upon us, and has now carried away the head of this body with a stroke; so that he, whom you saw a week ago distributing the holy mysteries, is now laid in the dust. But he still lives in the many excellent directions he has left us, both *how to live, and how to die:*" a sentence treasured up by the Author of the *Night Thoughts;* by whose filial piety his father's tomb in the cathedral at Salisbury is thus inscribed:

"H. S. E.

and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, published in April 1700," 4to.

" H. S. E.
EDVARDUS YOUNG, LL. B.
hujus Ecclesiæ Decanus.
Vir cum primis
eruditus, probus, integer,
summo utique honore dignissimus
utpote qui de Ecclesiâ Anglicanâ,
cui fidissimo fuit Præsidio,
summoque Ornamento,
quam optimè meruit.
Obiit } anno ætatis suæ 63,
9 Aug. } annoque Domini 1705.

In the North aile of Winchester Cathedral are these inscriptions in memory of his daughter and her husband:

" H. P. S.
Reliquiæ ANNE EDWARDI YOUNG
filiæ unicæ Revdi
Ecclesiæ Salisburiensis nuper Decani;
Revdi JOHANNIS HARRIS Coll.
Beatæ Mariæ prope Winton. Socii
charissimæ Uxoris:
Qui
non forma corporis nec animi,
non ætas immatura, nec matura virtus,
non mutua amicorum vota,
non impotentes parvulorum manus,
non pia conjugis desideria
ultra vicesimum et nonum ætatis annum
vitam superstitem impetrarent.
Quo
felicitatem (parce dolori) invidendam auspicata est
apud Chiddingfold, in com. Surriæ,
vicesimo tertio die Martii, anno Domini 1713-14."
" H. S. P.

RICHARDUS HARRIS, Eques Auratus,
Reverendi admodum JOHANNIS HARRIS S. T. P.
(Collegii Wintoniensis Custodis) Filius;
qui tali Conjugem amore coluit,
qualem ab illâ sperabat, quali fruebatur
numerosæ prolis felix et pius Pater.
Nec tamen Pauperum minus quam suorum memor,
dies ac noctes Clientûm negotiis vacabat;
quietem alienam semper anteponens suæ,
Regis idem Patriæque fidelissimus servus;
honores quibus erat cumulatus,
nemo minus ambiit, nemo meruit magis.
Quantæ erat in Deum pietatis
vel exhinc licet auspicari:

Precibus

"A Sermon preached at the Triennial Visitation of the Right Rev. Father in God James [Gardiner] Lord Bishop of Lincoln, held at Hartford, June 12, 1700. By *Phillip Falle*, Rector of Shenley in the County of Hartford, Prebendary of Durham, and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. Published by his Lordship's Command. Text, Acts xviii. 3. London: Printed by W. Bowyer, for John Newton, at the Three Pigeons, over-against the Inner Temple Gate, in Fleet-street," 4to. This Sermon is beautifully printed.

"The Sinner a Traitor to his King and Country, in a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, at the Assizes held there July 24, 1700, by Robert Eyre *, D. D. Fellow of the College near Winchester;" 4to.

If any apology were necessary for the scanty records of the typographical labours in this early period of our history, too good an excuse will be found for it in the fatal fire which consumed the office where they were produced, by which all original documents were lost. From other sources of information, however, the titles of some few books have been recovered.

Precibus publicis
(paucissimas ante mortem horas)
interfuit,
in Ecclesiâ vovens animam Deo
ad quem erat arbiturus.
Obiit Aug. XII. anno } Dni MDCXCVIII.
ætatis suæ LX°.
Sub eodem marmore depositum est
corpus ANNÆ RICHARDI HARRIS Equitis
Aurati viduæ; quæ obiit 3 die Novembris,
ætatis 75, anno Domini 1720."

* Robert Eyre, of New College, Oxford; M. A. 1683; B. and D. D. 1697. He published a former Assize Sermon, "The Nature and Satisfaction of a good and inoffensive Conscience, 1693," 4to; and afterwards (being then a prebendary of Winchester) a Thirtieth of January Sermon, before the House of Commons, 1707-8, 4to. — It may be proper to distinguish him from another Dr. Robert Eyre, of All Souls' College, M. A. 1715; B. and D. D. 1735; and rector of Buckland, Surrey, who published two single sermons in 1735 and 1738; as in Cook's "Preacher's Assistant" they are supposed to be the same person.

1701.

"Fifteen Sermons preached on several occasions, the last of which * was never before printed, by the most reverend Father in God John [Sharp †],

* Preached before the King, at St. James's, March 13, 1697-8.

† Dr. John Sharp, a native of Bradford in Yorkshire, was born Feb. 16, 1644; admitted of Christ's College, Cambridge, April 26, 1660; B. A. 1663; M. A. 1667; chaplain the same year to Sir Heneage Finch, attorney general; incorporated M. A. at Oxford 1669; archdeacon of Berks 1672; prebendary of Norwich 1675; and, in the same year, rector first of St. Bartholomew near the Royal Exchange, London, and then of St. Giles in the Fields; lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry 1679; D. D. the same year; dean of Norwich 1681. He was afterwards chaplain to Charles II. and James II.; but May 14, 1686, preaching warmly against Popery at St. Giles's, he was silenced by the King's order; and Bp. Compton was suspended from his office for not turning him out. By King William he was made dean of Canterbury, Sept. 29, 1689; archbishop of York, July 2, 1691. He preached the Sermon at the Coronation of Queen Anne, April 21, 1702; was sworn of the privy-council, March 20, 1702-3; and soon after was made Lord Almoner. Mackay, about this period, says, "He is one of the greatest ornaments of the Church of England, of great piety and learning; a black man, and 55 years old."—The Archbishop had unpardonably offended Swift, by representing him as a person that was not a Christian; by which, it is supposed, he lost a bishoprick intended for him by Queen Anne. To this Swift thus alludes, in the Poem called "The Author upon himself, 1713:"

"York is from Lambeth sent, to shew the Queen
A dangerous treatise writ against the spleen;
Which, by the style, the matter, and the drift,
'Tis thought could be the work of none but Swift.
Poor York! the harmless tool of others' hate;
He sues for pardon, and repents too late."

Dr. Sharp married, May 16, 1676, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Palmer, of Winthorpe, co. Lincoln, esq. by whom he had several sons, one of whom will be particularly noticed under the year 1730. He died at Bath, Feb. 2, 1713-14; and was buried in his cathedral at York, where a handsome monument to his memory is thus inscribed:

"M. S.
Reverendissimi in Christo Patris
JOHANNIS SHARP, Archiepiscopi Eboracensis,
qui
honestis parentibus in hoc comitatu prognatus,
Cantabrigiæ

Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, and Metropolitan," 8vo.

Cantabrigiæ optimarum artium studiis innutritus,
tum soli unde ortus,
tum loci ubi institutus est, famam
sui nominis celebritate adauxit.
Ab Academiâ in domum illustrissimi Dom. Heneagii Finch,
tunc temporis Attornati Generalis,
summi postea Angliæ Cancellarii,
virtutum omnium altricem fautricemque evocatus
et sacellani ministerium diligenter absolvit,
et sacerdotis dignitatem unà sustinuit.
Talis tantique viri patrocinio adjutus,
et naturæ pariter ac doctrinæ dotibus plurimum commendatus,
peracto ritè munerum Ecclesiasticorum cursu,
cum Parochi, Archidiaconi, Decani officia
summâ cum laude præstitisset,
ob eximia erga Ecclesiam Anglicanam merita,
quam iniquissimis temporibus, magno suo periculo,
contra apertam Pontificiorum rabiem,
argumentis invictissimis
asservaverat, propugnaverat, stabiliverat,
Apostolicæ simul veritatis præco, ac fortitudinis æmulus;
faventibus Gulielmo ac Mariâ Regibus,
plaudentibus bonis omnibus,
ad Archiepiscopalis dignitatis fastigium tandem evectus est:
nec hujusce tantùm Provinciæ negotia satis ardua
feliciter expediit,
sed et Annæ Principum optimæ, tum à Consiliis, tum ab
Eleemosynis fuit;
quas utcunque amplas, utcunque diffluentes,
ne quem forte inopum à se tristem dimitteret,
de suis sæpenumerò facultatibus supplevit.
Erat in sermone apertus, comis, affabilis,
in concionibus profluens, ardens, nervosus,
in explicandis Theologiæ Casuisticæ nodis,
dilucidus, argutus, promptus;
in eximendis dubitantium scrupulis,
utcunque naturæ bonitate ad leniores partes aliquanto propensior,
æqui tamen rectique custos semper fidissimus:
Primævâ morum simplicitate,
inculpabili vitæ tenore,
propensâ in calamitosos benignitate,
diffusâ in universos benevolentiâ,
studio in amicos perpetuo ac singulari,
inter deterioris sæculi tenebras emicuit,
purioris ævi lumina æquavit.
Tam acri rerum cœlestium desiderio flagrabat,
ut his solis inhians, harum unicè avarus,
terrenas omnes neglexerit, spreverit, conculcarit.

Eo

"Historical Collections of the Life and Acts of the Right Reverend Father in God John Aylmer,

Eo erat erga Deum pietatis ardore,
ut illum totus adamaverit, spiraverit,
illum ubique præsentem,
illum semper intuentem,
animo suo ac ipsis fere oculis obversaverit.
Publicas hasce virtutes domesticis uberrimè cumulavit,
Maritus et Pater amantissimus;
et à Conjuge Liberisque impensè dilectus,
qui ne deesset etiam mortuo pietatis suæ testimonium,
hoc marmor ei mœrentes posuerunt.

Promotus ad
Archidiaconatum Bercheriensem, 20 Feb. 1672.
Canonicatum Norvicensem 26 Mart. 1675.
Rectoriam Sancti Bartholomæi 22 April. 1675.
Sancti Ægidii in Campis 3 Jan. 1675-6.
Decanatum Norvicensem 8 Julii 1681.
Cantuariensem 25 Nov. 1689.
Archiepiscopatum Eboracensem 5 Julii 1691.

Natus Bradfordiæ in hoc comitatu 16 Feb. 1644.
In Academiam cooptatus 26 April. 1660.
Gradus suscepit
Artium Baccalaurei 26 Dec. 1663;
Artium Magistri 9 Julii 1667;
Sanctæ Theologiæ Professoris 8 Julii 1679.
Bathoniæ mortuus, ætat. suæ 69, 2 Feb. 1713;
Sepultus eodem quo natus est die Feb. 16, 1713."

Dr. Willis adds, "To the account given of this eminent Pelate in his epitaph drawn up by Bp. Smalridge, whose knowledge of him, and integrity, will, as Mr. Le Neve observes, render every particular in it to be depended on, I shall only add, that he was a most excellent Governour, brought the prebendaries in his cathedral of York and Colleges of Southwell and Ripon to strict residence; and, that they might be the better disposed thereto, he made it his unalterable practice always to elect them out of such as lived in his diocese, and had recommended themselves by doing their duties in their respective parochial cures: by which means no Cathedral in England was better attended by Clergy, or the service more regularly performed, than at York; or the ministers of small livings, in any diocese, more encouraged to attend their charge; because this good bishop would reward their diligence by such compensations, more especially those in York city, on whose conduct the world had a more especial eye. Hoping his example would influence his successors to take the like course: which certainly if other Bishops had in like manner practised, the dignities of cathedrals would have been kept up as in the primitive times, and we should not

Lord Bishop of London * in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth: wherein are explained many Transactions of the Church of England; and what Methods were then taken to preserve it, with respect both to the Papist and Puritan. Bp John Strype †, M. A." 8vo.

not have seen several of them so scandalously neglected, nor have reason to complain, as we justly may, in relation to one of them, *viz.* Landaff; where, as there has scarce been in these 30 years last past one clergyman in the diocese preferred to a prebend therein, we may less wonder at the laying aside the organ and choir-service, and the suffering the bells, which have been broke in less than that period, to remain cracked, and the breaches, made by some late storms in the towers and other parts of the church, to continue unrepaired [let it be remembered that this was written in 1727], whereas, on a like accident to Southwell collegiate church, a place of less note than Landaff, it being only a village, this good Archbishop immediately set himself to work to repair that church, and not only generously gave his own, but obtained several large charities to it, and by his example and zeal soon made up the breaches." He was an able Antiquary, and excelled in the belles' lettres. He gave to the Library of the Dean and Chapter at York the valuable collections towards a parochial history which had been formed by James Torr; and had himself begun a most useful work of collecting the endowments and benefactions to the churches and chapels in his diocese. His remarks on English, Scotch, and Irish Money were in Thoresby's Museum, and another copy is in the Harleian Library. They were published by Mr. Ives in his "Select Papers, 1773," No I. 4to. His "Observations on the Coinage of England, in a Letter to Mr. Thoresby, 1693-4," form the XXXVth number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica."

* Dr. Aylmer died bishop of London, June 3, 1594, æt. 73; and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

† John Strype, the industrious editor of many valuable publications, was born in London, of German parents. He was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. and was admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford, July 11, 1671. He was collated to the rectory of Theydon-boys, in Essex, in July 1669, which he resigned, in February following, for the vicarage of Low Leyton in that county. He had also a considerable sinecure given him by Archbishop Tenison, and was lecturer of Hackney, where he died (at the house of Mr. Harris, an apothecary who had married his granddaughter) Dec. 13, 1737, at an uncommon great age, having enjoyed his vicarage nearly 68 years. Dr. Birch observes, that "his fidelity and industry will always give a value to his numerous writings, however destitute of the graces, and even uniformity of style, and the art of connecting facts."

1702.

"Memoirs of Henry Guthry *, late Bishop of Dunkeld, in Scotland: wherein the Conspiracies and Rebellion against King Charles I. of blessed Memory, to the time of the Murder of that Monarch, are briefly and faithfully related;" 8vo.

1703.

"A Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament. In Two Volumes. The First containing the Four Gospels, and the Acts of the Holy Apostles. The Second, all the Epistles, with a Discourse of the Millennium. To which is added, a Chronology of the New Testament; a Map; and an Alphabetical Table of all the Places mentioned in the Gospels, Acts, and the Epistles; with Tables to each, of the Matter contained, and of the Words and Phrases explained throughout the whole Work. By Daniel Whitby †, D. D. and Chantor of the Church of Sarum." This useful work, which was printed in folio, has since passed frequently through the press, and is still the principal commentary consulted by the English Clergy.

"Poems on several Occasions. Together with the Song of the Three Children paraphrased. By the Lady Chudleigh ‡. London, printed by W. B.

facts." He kept an exact diary of his own life, which contained many curious circumstances relating to the literary history of his times, as is easy to conceive, he being engaged in a frequent correspondence, by letters, with Archbishops Tenison and Wake, Bishops Atterbury, Burnet, Nicolson, and other eminent persons. Six volumes of those letters were in 1788 in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Knight, of Milton in Cambridgeshire.

* Bishop of Dunkeld from 1664 or 5, till his death in 1676-7. —The Book here mentioned is not (as might be supposed from the title) a Life of the Bishop; but a History, by him, of the Rebellion.

† This very learned author is so well known, that nothing more of him need here be said, than that he was a native of Rushden in Northamptonshire; a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford; and that he died March 24, 1725-6, aged 88.

‡ This philosophic and poetic lady was Mary, daughter of Richard Lee of Winsloder in Devonshire, Esq. and wife to Sir George

for Bernard Lintott, at the Middle Temple Gate in Fleet-street." 8vo.

1704.

"Admodum reverendi & doctissimi viri D. Roberti Huntingtoni *, S. Theologiæ Doctoris, & Episcopi Rapotensis, Epistolæ. Præmittitur, de ejusdem D. Huntingtoni vitâ studiis, peregrinationibus, & obitu, Ὑπομνημάτιον. Scriptore Thomâ

George Chudleigh, Bart. by whom she had several children; among the rest Eliza-Maria, who dying in the bloom of life, caused her mother to pour out her grief in a poem intituled, "A Dialogue between Lucinda and Marissa." She wrote another poem, called "The Ladies Defence," occasioned by an angry sermon preached against the fair sex. These, with many others, were collected into the above volume, which was printed a third time in 1722. She published also a volume of "Essays upon various Subjects in Verse and Prose" in 1710, which have been much admired for a delicacy of style. These were dedicated to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Brunswick; on which occasion that Princess, then in her 80th year, honoured her with a very polite epistle. This lady is said to have written other things, as tragedies, operas, masques, &c. which, though not printed, are preserved in her family. She died in 1710, in her 55th year. She was a woman of great virtue as well as understanding, and made the latter subservient to the former. She had an education in which literature seemed but little regarded, being taught no other than her native language; yet her fondness for books, great application, and uncommon abilities, enabled her to figure among the literati of her time. But though she was perfectly in love with the charms of poetry, yet she dedicated some part of her time to the severer studies of philosophy. This appears from her excellent essays upon knowledge, pride, humility, life, death, fear, grief, riches, self-love, justice, anger, calumny, friendship, love, avarice, solitude, in which (to say nothing of her manner of writing, which is pure and elegant) she discovers an uncommon degree of piety and knowledge, and a noble contempt of those vanities which the generality of both sexes so much regard, and so eagerly pursue.

* Robert Huntington was born at Deerhurst in Gloucestershire, in 1636; and, after a school education at Bristol, was sent to Merton College, Oxford, where he became a fellow; and applied very diligently to Divinity and Oriental literature, which proved eminently useful to him at Aleppo, where he was chaplain to the English Factory from 1670 to 1681; in which period having carefully visited almost all Galilee and Samaria, he went to Jerusalem; in 1677, to Cyprus; in 1678 attempted a journey to Palmyra; but, instead of having an opportunity of viewing the venerable

Smitho *, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctore, & Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbytero;" 8vo.

"Vita clarissimi & doctissimi Viri Edwardi Bernardi, S. Theologiæ Doctoris, & Astronomiæ

venerable ruins of that once-famous city, narrowly escaped destruction from the Arabian princes who had taken possession of those parts. He had better success in 1680 in Egypt, where he obtained several curious MSS. and conversed with John Lascaris, archbishop of Mount Sinai. He returned home in 1682, through Italy and France; and retiring to his fellowship at Merton College, took the degree of D. D. in 1683; and was some time vicar of Leygh, in Gloucestershire, which he resigned in 1683; when, through the recommendation of Bishop Fell, he was appointed provost of Trinity College, Dublin: where having experienced some difficulties during the tumults attending the Revolution, he resigned the office in 1691, having in the mean time sold his fine collection of MSS. to the curators of the Bodleian library, to whom he had before presented XXXV. He was presented Aug. 19, 1692, by Sir Edward Turner, to the rectory of Great Hallingbury in Essex; and in the same year he married. Early in 1693 he was offered the bishoprick of Kilmore in Ireland, then vacant by the voluntary abdication of Dr. Wm. Sheridan; which he refused: but in 1701 accepted that of Raphoe, and was consecrated Aug. 20; which he survived but twelve days. He died Sept. 2, æt. 66; and was buried in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin. All that he published himself was, "An Account of the Porphyry Pillars in Egypt," in Phil. Trans. No 161. But some of his "Observations" are printed in "Ray's Travels;" and XXXIX of his Letters, chiefly whilst abroad, at the end of Dr. Smith's Life of him.

* This learned Divine was born in the parish of Allhallows Barking, London, in 1638; and admitted of Queen's college in Oxford at 19, where he took the degrees in Arts. In 1663, he was made Master of the Free School adjoining to Magdalen College; and in 1666, elected fellow of that College, being then famous for his skill in the Oriental languages. In June 1668, he went as chaplain to Sir Daniel Harvey, ambassador to Constantinople; and returned in 1671. In 1676, he travelled into France; and, returning soon after, became chaplain to Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state. In 1679, he was appointed to collate and publish the Alexandrian MS. in St. James's library, and to have for his reward (as Charles II. promised) a canonry of Windsor or Westminster; but that grand design was not executed, having been reserved for the industry and abilities of Dr. Woide in 1784. He published a great many works, and had an established reputation among the learned. So high an opinion was conceived of him, that he was solicited by the bishops Pearson, Fell, and Lloye, to return into the East, to collect antient MSS. of the Greek fathers. It was designed he should visit the monasteries of Mount Athos, where there is said

to

apud Oxonienses Professoris Saviliani. Scriptore Thomâ Smitho, S. Theologiæ Doctore, & Ecclesiæ

to be still extant a great number of MSS. reposited there before the decline of the Greek empire. He was then to proceed to Smyrna, Nice, Nicomedia, Ancyra, and at last to Egypt; and to employ two or three years in this voyage. But he could not prevail on himself to undertake it, as well by reason of the dangers inevitably to be encountered, as of the just expectations he had from his patron Williamson of preferment in the church. These expectations however were disappointed; for Wood says, that, after living several years with him, and performing a great deal of drudgery for him, he was at length dismissed without any reward. In 1683 he took the degree of D. D.; and in 1684, was nominated by his college to the rectory of Stanlake in the diocese of Oxford, but, on some dislike, resigned it in a month. At this period three of his pieces appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions, 1683 and 1684." 1. "Historical Observations relating to Constantinople," No 152. 2. "An Account of the City of Prusia in Bythinia," No 155. 3. "A Conjecture about an Under-current at the Streights mouth," No 158. He was collated to the prebend of Highworth in the church of Salisbury in 1687; and in August 1688, was deprived of his fellowship by Dr. Giffard, the Popish president of Magdalen College, because he refused to live among the new Popish Fellows of that college. He was restored in October following; but afterwards refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, his fellowship was pronounced void, July 25, 1692. He was the author of several single Sermons: 1. "Preached before the right worshipful company of Merchants trading into the Levant, at St. Olave's, Hart-street, London, Tuesday, June 2, 1668. By Thomas Smith, M. A. fellow of Magdalen college in Oxford, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Sir Daniel Harvey, his Majesty's Ambassador to Constantinople, 1668," 4to. 2. "The Credibility of the Mysteries of the Christian Religion, 1675," 4to. 3. "A Theological Exercise, de Causis Remediisque Dissidiorum, 1678," 4to. 4. "Of frequent Communion, 1679," 4to. 5. "Concerning the Doctrine, Unity, and Profession of the Christian Faith, preached before the University of Oxford. To which is added, an Appendix concerning the Apostles' Creed, 1682," 4to. His other publications were "Dialecta de Chaldaicis Paraphrasibus, Oxon. 1662," 8vo.; "Syntagma de Druidum Moribus ac Institutis, Lond. 1664," 8vo.; "Epistolæ quatuor; de Moribus & institutis Turcarum, cum Septem Asiæ Ecclesiarum & Constantinopoleως Notitiâ, Oxon. 1672," 8vo, which he afterwards translated into English, under this title: "Remarks upon the Manners, Religion, and Government of the Turks; together with a Survey of the Seven Churches in Asia, as they now lie in their Ruins; and a brief descripton of Constantinople, 1678," 8vo. He wrote "De Græcæ Ecclesiæ hodierno Statu Epistola, 1676," 8vo.;

Anglicanæ Presbytero. Subnectitur Veterum Mathematicorum, Græcorum, Latinorum, & Arabum, Synopsis. Collectore D. E. Bernardo *."

"A Sermon upon the Thanksgiving for the Victory obtained by her Majesty's Forces, and those of her Allies, over the French and Bavarians near Hochstet, under the Conduct of his Grace

8vo;" which, with additions, he translated into English, with this title, "An Account of the Greek Church, as to its Doctrines and Rites of Worship, with several historical Remarks interspersed, relating thereto. To which is added, an Account of the State of the Greek Church under Cyrillus Lucaris, Patriarch of Constantinople, with a Relation of his Death and Sufferings, 1680," 8vo. "Miscellanea: In quibus continentur, Præmonitio ad Lectorem; De Infantum Communione apud Græcos; Defensio Libri de Græcæ Ecclesiæ Statu, contra Objectiones Authoris Historiæ Criticæ, super Fide & Ritibus Orientalium; brevis & succincta Narratio de Vitâ, Studiis, Gestis, & Martyrio D. Cyrilli Lucaris, Patriarchæ Constantinopolitani; Commentatio de Hymnis matutinis et vespertinis Græcorum; Exercitatio de Causis Remediisque Dissidiorum quæ Orbem Christianam hodiè affligunt, 1686," 8vo. "Miscellanea: In quibus continentur, Responsio ad nuperas D. Simonis in Libro super Fide Græcorum de Dogmate Transubstantiationis Cavillationes; Dissertatio in quâ integritas & αυθεντία illius celeberrimi loci, 1 Epist. St. Joannis, cap. v. ver. 7, vindicatur; Defensio superioris Dissertationis, contra Exceptiones D. Simonis in Criticâ Historiâ Novi Testamenti; Commentarius in secundam S. Petri Apostoli Epistolam, 1690," 8vo. He published a Latin Life of Camden, prefixed to his edition of Camden's "Epistolæ," in 1691, 4to; the above noticed Life of his friend Bishop Huntington, in 1704; and in 1707, "Vitæ quorundam eruditissimorum & illustrium virorum," 4to; in which are included the lives of Abp. Usher, Bp. Cosins, Mr. Henry Briggs, Mr. John Bainbridge, Mr. John Greaves, Sir Patric Young preceptor to James I. Patric Young library-keeper to the same, and Dr. John Dee.—Dr. Smith closed a life made honourable in various departments of literature, at the age of 72, May 11, 1710.'

* Edward Bernard, a native of Pauler's Perry, co. Northampton, educated at Merchant Taylor's school, and at St. John's college, Oxford, was an eminent Mathematician, and deeply versed in the learned languages; B. A. 1658; M. A. 1662; B. D. 1668: in which latter year he went to Leyden to consult several Oriental MSS. He officiated in 1669 as deputy to Sir Christopher Wren in the office of Savilian Professor; was presented to the Rectory of Cheame in Surrey 1672: appointed chaplain to Bp. Mews 1672-3; and next year obtained the Savilian professorship. About this time he drew up the above-noticed Synopsis, with a view to a collection of the antient mathematicians. He was

sent

the Duke of Marlborough. By William Eistob *, A. M. Rector of the two United Parishes of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, London; and Chaplain to the Right Reverend Father in God William Lord Bishop of Carlisle;" 4to. 1704.

1705.

" Letters between Dr. George Hickes † and a Popish Priest, on a young Gentlewoman's departing

sent into France in 1676; to be tutor to the dukes of Grafton and Northumberland, natural sons of King Charles II. by the duchess of Cleveland, with whom they then lived at Paris; but, from a dislike to the gaieties he there met with, returned next year to his studies at Oxford. In 1683 he personally attended at Leyden the sale of Nicholas Heinsius's library, where he made considerable purchases. In 1691 he quitted Oxford, on being presented to the rectory of Brightwell, Berks. Towards the end of his life he was much afflicted with illness; but in 1695 made a third voyage to Holland, to attend the sale of Golius's MSS. Returning in about seven weeks to Oxford, he died of a consumption, Jan. 12, 1696, in his 59th year; and was buried in the chapel at St. John's, where, on the North wall, round the figure of a heart, is inscribed:

" HABEMUS COR BERNARDI.
E. B. S. T. P. Ob. Jan. 12, 1696."

* Of this learned Saxonist, and his accomplished sister, see the " Essays and Illustrations" in the Fourth Volume, No III.

† " Dr. George Hickes was born June 20, 1642, at Kirby Wiske, in Yorkshire; educated at the grammar-school of Northallerton; and entered of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1659. After the Restoration, he removed to Magdalen college, and thence to Magdalen hall; and at length, in 1664, was chosen fellow of Lincoln college. He was made chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale in 1676; who took him next year into Scotland, where he received the degree of D.D. in a manner particularly honourable to him. He was promoted to a prebend of Worcester in March 1679-80; made chaplain to the King in 1681; and dean of Worcester in August 1683. At the Revolution, refusing with many others to take the oaths, he fell under suspension in August 1689, and was deprived in February following. He continued in possession, however, till May; when, reading in the Gazette that his Deanry was granted to Mr. William Talbot (afterward successively bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham), he immediately drew up, in his own hand-writing, a claim of right to it, directed to all the members of that church; and in 1691 affixed it over the entrance into the choir. The

from the Church of England," 8vo.—The lady on whose account these letters were published was Theophila Nelson, wife of Robert Nelson, esq.

earl of Nottingham, then secretary of state, called this "Dr. Hickes's Manifesto against Government." From this time he was under the necessity of absconding, till May 18, 1699, when Lord Somers obtained an act of parliament for a *noli prosequi*. He was in the mean time consecrated, Feb. 4, 1693-4, among the Nonjurors, suffragan bishop of Thetford. Some years before he died, he was grievously tormented with the stone; and at length his constitution, though naturally very strong, gave way to that distemper, Dec. 15, 1715.—He was a man of universal learning, deeply read in the primitive Fathers of the Church, whom he considered as the best expositors of Scripture, particularly skilful in the old Northern languages and antiquities; and has given us some writings in this way, which will be valued when all his other works (consisting principally of controversial pieces on politicks and religion) are forgotten." Of these the one of most celebrity is intituled, "Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis libri duo: quorum primus G. Hickesii S. T. P. Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurum grammatico-criticum &, Archæologicum, ejusdem de antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis utilitate dissertationem epistolarum, & Andreæ Fountaine equitis aurati numismata Saxonica & Dano-Saxonica, complectitur: alter continet Humfredi Wanleii Librorum Veterum Septentrionalium, qui in Angliæ Bibliothecis extant, catalogum historico-criticum, necnon multorum veterum codicum Septentrionalium alibi extantium notitiam, cum totius operis sex indicibus, Oxon. 1705," 2 vols. folio.—Foreigners as well as Englishmen, who had any relish for antiquities, have justly admired this splendid and laborious work. The great Duke of Tuscany's envoy sent a copy of it to his master, which his Highness looking into, and finding full of strange characters, called a council of the Dotti, and commanded them to peruse and give him an account of. They did so, and reported it to be an excellent work, and that they believed the author to be a man of a particular head; for this was the envoy's compliment to Hickes, when he went to him with a present from his master. In Mr. Ballard's Collection of MS Letters, preserved in the Bodleian Library, is an account of Dr. Hickes's consecration, I. 76; his great character of the Saxon Poetry, V. 50, 77, 81; his forgiveness of Dr. Charlet's indiscretion in relation to Mr. Thwaites, and the dedication prefixed to his edition of the Saxon Heptateuch, V. 84, 90, 106. 99; VI. 6, 14, 15, 21, 23, 41, 57, 59. It appears also (by XVIII. 3, 38, 39; XIX. 16, 20—22, 25, 26, 36, 45, 87, 93), that he designed printing King Ælfred's Saxon Orosius, and Gregory's Pastoral Care. See more of Dr. Hickes in 1732.

1706.

Mr

1706.

"A Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels appointed to be used in the Church of England on all Sundays and Holy-days throughout the year; designed to excite Devotion and promote the Practice of sincere Piety and Virtue. By George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. In Two Volumes. The Second Edition, corrected;" 8vo.

"A Sermon preached before the Queen in the Royal Chapel at St. James's, November 4, 1705, being the xxiid Sunday after Trinity. By George Stanhope *, D. D. Dean of Canterbury and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty. London, printed by W. B. for S. Keble at the Turk's Head, Fleet-street," &c. &c. &c. 4to.

1707.

"La Liturgia Ynglesa; o el Libro de la Oracion Commun y Administracion de los Sacramentos, y otros Ritos y Ceremonias de la Yglesia, segun el uso de la Yglesia de Ynglaterra; juntamente con et Psalterio ô Psalmos de David, apuntados como ellos son para ser cantados ô rezados en Yglesias. Hypanizado por D. Felix Anthony de Alvarado, Ministro de la Palubra de Dios. Londres; impresso por G. Bowyer, a costa de Fran. Cogan, en Inner Temple Lane," 8vo.

"Some Account of the Mines †, and the Advantage of them to the Kingdom. With an Appen-

* Of this truly excellent Divine, the steady friend of Mr. Bowyer, see the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. IV. No IV.

† The *Mine-adventure*, as it was called, was at this period a subject much discussed. It originated in some differences between Sir Carbery Pryse, who had worked some mines on his estate in Cardiganshire, and the patentees of royal mines. The publications that occur on the subject are, 1. "The Mine-adventure; or an expedient, first, for composing all differences

dix relating to the Mine Adventure in Wales;" 8vo.

between the partners of the mines late of Sir Carbery Pryse. Secondly, for establishing a new method for the management thereof, and thereby (instead of an arbitrary power over the mines and stock of all the partners in one person) settling an equal and fair constitution for every person concerned. Thirdly, for granting several charities out of the same to the poor of every county in England and Wales, without prejudice to the partners. Fourthly, for enabling the partners to employ a much greater stock therein, and consequently (in the same proportion) to advance the gain and profits thereof. Fifthly, for discharging all debts, duties, and demands chargeable upon the mines, originally occasioned by several expensive law-suits between the said Sir Carbery Pryse and the patentees of royal mines. And sixthly, for raising a large stock of 20,000*l.* (clear of all manner of incumbrances) for the working and carrying on the said mineral works, to the great advantage of the king and kingdom. Proposed by Sir Humphry Mackworth, perused and settled by eminent and learned council in the law, and finally established in two indentures, made and executed by the present partners, and which shall be enrolled in the high court of Chancery. London, 1698," folio, 16 pages. The indentures make 20 pages more. There is an abstract in two pages, and one in four, with views of the mines.

2. " An essay on the value of mines, late of Sir Carbery Price. By William Waller, gent. steward of the said mines. Writ for the private satisfaction of all the partners. Lond. 1698." 12mo; dedicated to Sir Humphry Mackworth, chairman, and now standing in the place of Edward Price, and late of Sir Carbery Price.

Mr. Waller wrote also,

3. " The Mine-adventure: or, an experiment, &c. proposed by Sir Humphry Mackworth; and " A description of the Mines," with plans, 12mo.

4. " A familiar discourse or dialogue concerning the Mine-adventure. Lond. 1700." [By Mr. Shiers.] 8vo. To which is prefixed, " An abstract of the present state of the mines of *Bwlchyn-eskir-hyr*; and of the material proceedings of the Committee appointed for the management thereof, published for the information and satisfaction of the absent partners, and at their request. By order of the Committee;" and at the end a second abstract.

5. A list of the names of the Mine-adventurers, printed by Freeman Collins 1700.

6. Mr. Yalden's poem, " To Sir Humphry Mackworth, on the Mines late of Sir Carbery Price," folio, reprinted in The Poetical Calendar, vol. iv. p. 65, and in Dr. Johnson's edition of the English Poets.

7. " The

"Of Wisdom. Three Books, written originally in French, by the Sieur de Charron; with an Account of the Author. Made English by George Stanhope, D.D. Dean of Canterbury, and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. The second edition *, corrected;" 2 vols. 8vo.

1708.

A second edition of the Third Volume of "Dean Stanhope's Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels, beginning with the first

7. "The case of Sir Humphry Mackworth, and of the Mine-adventurers, with respect to the irregular proceedings of several justices of the peace for the county of Glamorgan, and of their agents and dependents. Lond. 1705." 4to, with a map of that part of Cardiganshire wherein are the mines belonging to the governor and company of the Mine-adventurers of England.

8. "The case of Sir Humphry Mackworth, and the Mine-adventurers, with respect to the extraordinary proceedings of the agents, servants, and dependents of the right honourable Sir Thomas Manners, bart. Lond. 1707," 4to.

9. "Some account of mines, &c." (the tract mentioned above in p. 19.)

10. "A short State of the Case and Proceedings of the Company of Mine-adventurers; with an Abstract of the Defence of the Deputy Governors and Directors, justified by Vouchers. By Sir Humphry Mackworth, 1710;" 8vo.

11. "The Book of Vouchers, to prove the Case and Defence of the Deputy Governors and Directors of the Company of Mine-adventurers. By Sir Humphry Mackworth. Parts I. and II. 1710;" 8vo.

12. "Waller's Mine-adventurer laid open;" with cuts, 1711.

13. A reply to the same. 1712.

14. A View of the Advantages arising to the Corporation and Company of the Mineral Manufactory at Neath, &c. 1722, 8vo.

15. "A plan of the waste or common and adjoining freeholds in the upper parcel of the parish of Gwnnws in the manour of Mevenith, in the county of Cardigan, with the mines of Esgair y mwyn, situate on the said waste or common, dated by virtue of an order of the Court of Exchequer, taken the 11th of July, 1753. By Edward Eyre, surveyor."

* The first edition, published in 1697, was dedicated to the Earl of Dartmouth, to whom he had been tutor at Cambridge; and to whose noble father he was indebted for the rectory of Lewisham. The Dean's gratitude is delicately expressed in the Dedication.

Sunday

Sunday after Easter, and ending with the last Sunday after Trinity;" 8vo.

1709.

"An English-Saxon Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory; anciently used in the English-Saxon Church; giving an Account of the Conversion of the English from Paganism to Christianity. Translated into modern English, with Notes, &c. by Elizabeth Elstob *," 8vo; dedicated to the Queen. This edition, which is beautifully printed, contains a copy of the Homily in the original Saxon, with the translation of Mrs. Elstob in an opposite column.

The Fourth Volume of "Dean Stanhope's Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels †; beginning with the Feast of St. Andrew, and ending with Queen Anne's Inauguration;" 8vo.

"A Dialogue between Timothy and Philatheus; in which the Principles and Projects of a late whimsical Book, entituled, 'The Rights of the Christian Church ‡, &c.' are fairly stated, and answered in their Kind; and some Attempts made towards the Discovery of a new way of Reasoning, entirely unknown both to the Ancients and Moderns; written by a Layman §. Vol. I. The Second Edition;" dedicated to the Grand Committee for Religion appointed by the Honourable House of Commons now assembled in Parliament.

"A Sermon preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1709; being the Day of Thanksgiving for the signal and glorious

* See the reference in p. 17.

† This valuable Paraphrase was published in three different portions. A second edition of two of the volumes has been noticed in p. 19; of a third, p. 21.

‡ By Matthew Tindal; first published in 1706.

§ William Oldisworth, well known as a political writer. Oldisworth's Dialogue is alluded to, with pleasant humour, in Pope's Journey to Oxford.

Victory

Victory obtained near Mons, and for the other great Successes of her Majesty's Arms this last Year, under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough. By Samuel Clarke, D. D. rector of St. James's, Westminster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty;" 8vo.

1710.

"An Essay on Human Actions. By Joseph Keble *, Esq.;" 8vo.

* Son of a lawyer of eminence during Cromwell's usurpation, and born in London in 1632. He was sent to Jesus college, Oxford; thence shortly removed to All Souls, of which he was made fellow by the parliamentary visitors in 1648. He took the degree of LL. B. in 1654; and, settling at Gray's Inn, where he had been admitted a student, became a barrister about 1658. The following year he went to Paris. After the Restoration, he attended the King's Bench bar with extraordinary assiduity, continuing there as long as the court sat, in all the Terms from 1661 to 1710; which is the more remarkable, since he was hardly ever known to be retained in any cause, or so much as to make a motion there. He died suddenly, under the gateway of Gray's Inn, in August 1710, just as he was going to take the air in a coach. He was a man of incredible industry, and published several books in his life-time; besides which, he left above 100 large folios, and more than 50 thick quartos, in MS. He employed all his time in writing; which faculty was so habitual to him, that he continually laboured with his pen, not only to report the law at the King's Bench, Westminster, but all the sermons at Gray's Inn chapel, both forenoon and afternoon, amounting to above 4000. This was the mode of the times when he was young; and there is a mechanism in some natures, which makes them fond of proceeding as they have set out. The first work he undertook for the publick was, making a new table, with many new references, to the Statute-book, in 1674. 2. "An Explanation of the Laws against Recusants, &c. abridged, 1681," 8vo. 3. "An Assistance to Justices of the Peace, for the easier Performance of their Duty, 1683," folio; licensed by all the judges. 4. "Reports, taken at the King's Bench at Westminster, from the 12th to the 30th Year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord King Charles II. 1685," 3 vols. folio. This work was also licensed by the judges; but, not being digested in the ordinary method of such collections, and having no table of references, it was not so well received as was expected; and the credit of it, being once sunk, could not be retrieved, though the table was added in 1696. 5. Two essays, in the form of separate pamphlets, one "On Human Nature, or the

" Papers relating to Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; with the Articles which the Fellows exhibited against him, and his Answer *;" 8vo.

" The Life of Mr. Thomas Betterton †, the late eminent Tragedian; wherein the Action and Utterance of the Stage, Bar, and Pulpit, are distinctly considered. With the Judgment of the late ingenious M. de St. Evremond upon the Italian and French Musick and Operas; in a Letter to the Duke of Buckingham. To which is added, the Amorous Widow, or the Wanton Wife, a Comedy; written by Mr. Betterton; now first printed from the original Copy;" dedicated to Sir Richard Steele. [by Charles Gildon ‡;] 8vo.

the Creation of Mankind;" the other " On Human Actions." This article is abridged from a life of Mr. Keble which appeared in " The Postboy," Sept. 19, 1719.

* See a copious list of the pamphlets published on this occasion in Mr. Gough's " Anecdotes of British Topography, vol. I." p. 240.

† This celebrated actor, commonly called the English Roscius, died April 28, 1710, aged 75; and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

‡ Mr. Gildon was born at Gillingham in Dorsetshire, whither his father, who had been a member of Gray's Inn, and suffered much for his adherence to King Charles I. had retired. The son was educated at Douay, with a view to the Romish priesthood; but, on his return to England, got rid of his Popish principles. In 1693 he published " The Oracles of Reason," written by Charles Blount, esq, after that author's unhappy end, with a pompous eulogium and a defence of self-murder. He was afterwards, however, as Dr. Leland observes (" View of Deistical Writings," vol. I. p. 43) " convinced of his error; of which he gave a remarkable proof, in a good book which he published in 1706, intituled, 'The Deist's Manual; or, a Rational Enquiry into the Christian Religion;' the greatest part of which is taken up in vindicating the doctrines of the existence and attributes of God, his providence and government of the world, the immortality of the soul, and a future state." Having greatly injured his fortune by thoughtlessness and dissipation, he was obliged to consider on some method for retrieving it, or indeed rather for the means of subsistence; and he candidly owns, in his essays, that necessity (the general inducement) was his first motive for venturing to be an author; nor was it till he had arrived at his 32d year, that he made any attempt in the dramatic way;

Sir Humphry Mackworth's "Short State," and "Book of Vouchers;" 8vo. (See p. 21.)

"A Dialogue between Timothy and Philatheus, &c. Vol. II. containing a complete Answer to the remaining Chapters of the Rights of the Christian Church *;" 8vo.

Dr. King's † "Historical Account of the Heathen Gods and Heroes; necessary for the Understanding of the antient Poets; being an Improvement of

way; after which he produced four tragedies, one comedy, and two critiques in a dramatic form, none of which met with any great success, though they possessed some merit. In criticizing the works of others, Mr. Gildon was rather severe; and by passing a censure on "The Rape of the Lock," excited the resentment of Pope, who thus immortalizes his name;

"Ah Dennis! Gildon ah! what ill-starr'd rage
Divides a friendship long confirm'd by age?
Blockheads with reason wicked wits abhor;
But wit with wit is barbarous civil war."

Mr. Gildon died Jan. 14, 1723-4; and is said by Abel Boyer (in "Political State," vol. XXVII. p. 102.) to have been a person of great literature, but a mean genius; who, having attempted several kinds of writing, never gained much reputation in any. Among other treatises he wrote the "English Art of Poetry," which he had practised himself very unsuccessfully in his dramatic performances. He also wrote an English Grammar; but what he seemed to build his chief hopes upon was his late Critical Commentary on the Duke of Buckingham's Essay on Poetry, which last piece was perused and highly approved by his Grace.

* In this volume, which is dedicated to Bp. Trelawny, the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance is impartially stated and proved, from Reason, Antiquity, and Scripture. The Revolution justified, and reconciled with that principle. The Republican scheme historically traced from its original, and thoroughly examined and confuted. The Author of the Rights' account of Episcopacy, of University-learning, of the toleration of parties, of morality, occasional conformity, ordination, with all his other material objections to the civil and ecclesiastical constitution, are fairly stated, and replied to.

† William King, LL.D. the celebrated civilian; of whom an account will be given under the year 1775.—Of his "History of the Heathen Gods, composed for Schools," Dr. Johnson says, "The work is useful; but might have been produced without the powers of a *King*."

whatever

whatever has been hitherto written by the Greek, Latin, French, and English Authors upon that Subject *;" dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Knipe †, prebendary of Westminster, and head of Westminster School †, 8vo.

* "The subject of the Poetical History has exercised the pen of Clemens Alexandrinus, Lactantius, Minutius Felix, Arnobius, St. Austin, and the learned Bishops Fulgentius and Eustathius; and is useful, not only for the better knowledge of the Classicks and all other Polite Literature, but even of the Holy Scriptures themselves." Dr. KING.

† "Though I have lost my natural parents," says Dr. King, "who were most indulgent to me, and the grave Busby, whose memory to me shall be for ever sacred; yet, I thank God, I have a Master still remaining, to whom I may pay duty and acknowledgment for the benefits I have received by my education."—Dr. Knipe did not long survive this grateful acknowledgment. He died at Hampstead, Aug. 6, 1711, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where the following epitaph perpetuates his memory:

"Thomas Knipe, S. T. P.
hujusce Ecclesiæ Prebendarius,
in claustrorum parte huic marmori oppositâ
reliquias suas jacere voluit,
ubi uxorem Annam
cum quinque ex eâdem liberis tumulaverat.
In Scholâ Regiâ Westmonasteriensi
per quinquaginta annos
promovendæ pietati bonisque literis elaboravit.
Per sedecim eidem archididascalus præfuit;
quam provinciam,
& egregiis doctrinæ subsidiis instructus,
& indefessâ industriâ usus,
& humanissimâ suavitate conditus,
felicissimè administravit;
& juvenes optimis disciplinis institutos
in utramque academiam emisit;
multos qui ecclesiæ & reipublicæ
ornamento jam sunt;
plures qui in eandem indies spem succrescunt.
His insuper laudibus
cæteras, quæ virum bonum commendant, virtutes,
sanctimoniam, liberalitatem,
comitatem, benevolentiam,
candorem, fidem,
& propensam in egenos benignitatem addiderat.
Firmam valetudinem provectamque ætatem
alienis omnino commodis impendit;
donec ingruenti morbo paulatim cederet

quo

"A Sermon preached before the Queen, at St. James's Chapel, on Wednesday, March 15, 1709-10, being the Day appointed by Her Majesty for a general Fast and Humiliation to be observed in a most solemn Manner, for obtaining the Pardon of our Sins, and imploring God's Blessing and Assistance on the Arms of Her Majesty and her Allies engaged in the present War; and for restoring and perpetuating Peace, &c. By Robert Moss, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, and Preacher to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn. Published by Her Majesty's special Command;" 8vo.

"*Noah's Dove;* an Exhortation to Peace, set forth in a Sermon [on Isaiah xi. 13, 14.] preached on the 7th of November 1710, a Thanksgiving-day, by Tho. Swift *, M. A. formerly chaplain to Sir

quo pertinacius tandem urgente,
pauperibus, discipulis, amicis, nepotibus, conjugi
desideratissimus obiit
8° idûs Aug. anno Domini 1711, ætat. 73.
Marito charissimo
Alicia lectissima fœmina
secundis illi nuptiis conjuncta
hoc monumentum mœstissima posuit,
in eodem tumulo
& suos aliquando cineres depositura."

* First cousin to the Dean, and one year only senior to him. Mr. Thomas Swift was presented by Lord Somers, and probably at Sir William Temple's request, to a crown-living, Puttenham, near Guilford, in Surrey; which he held 60 years, and quitted but with life, in May 1752, in the 87th year of his age. Thomas preached a sermon in November 1710 (the same as is mentioned above), but it is not specified where it was preached; which he printed, and prefixed to it a dedication to Mr. Harley, chancellor of the Exchequer, afterwards Earl of Oxford. Mr. Deane Swift says, "Thomas Swift was a man of learning and abilities; but unfortunately bred up, like his father and grandfather, with an abhorrence and contempt for all the Puritanical sectaries:" whence he seems to infer, that he neither had, nor could well have, the least hope of rising in the Church. This "Parson cousin," as the Dean calls him in a letter to Ben Tooke, Nov. 7, 1710, affected to be the author of the "Tale of a Tub;" and when the Lord Treasurer Oxford wished to play u on his friend *Jonathan*, he would introduce him as *Mr. Thomas Swift*. And in the Journal to Stella, Nov. 7, 1711, in allusion to the Sermon above-mentioned, Swift says, "A bookseller

William Temple, now rector of Puttenham in Surrey.

I will open my mouth in Parables.
Psalm lxxviii. 2.

Quo propiùs stes, te capiet magis. Hor."

London; printed for Bernard Lintott, at the Cross Keys, between the Two Temple Gates, in Fleet-street; and sold by A. Baldwin, in Warwick-lane, Price 3d."

"A Sermon preached before the Queen, in the Chapel Royal at St. James's, Nov. 7, 1710, being the Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the Successes of this Campaign; and more particularly for those in Spain. By George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury;" 8vo; and a new edition of "Thomas à Kempis," translated by that excellent Divine;" 8vo.

"The Duty of being grieved for the Sins of others; briefly set forth in a Sermon preached at St. Martin's Church in Leicester, April 26, 1710, at the Visitation of the Reverend the Archdeacon of Leicester. By Edward Wells *, D. D. rector of Cottesbach, in Leicestershire; published at the Request of the Reverend Archdeacon and Clergy;" 8vo.

"The Marrow of Prayer, contained in Two Words, for all Men, of all Ages, in all Cases, and

seller has reprinted, or new-titled, a Sermon of *Tom Swift's*, printed last year, and publishes an advertisement calling it *Dr. Swift's Sermon*." See Swift's Works, 1808, vol. XV. p. 174.

* Edward Wells was admitted a scholar at Westminster in 1680; and thence elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1686; M. A. there June 1, 1693; B. and D. D. April 5, 1704. He was a tutor in his college, and among others had under his care the famous Browne Willis, who presented him to the rectory of Bletchley in Bucks, where his nephew E. Wells was his curate. Dr. Wells obtained the rectory of Cottesbach in 1717; and died in August 1727. An accurate list of his publications, may be seen in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. p. 151, under the parish of Cottesbach.

at

at all Times; proper to be given away, by such as are charitably inclined;" 8vo.

"The Devout Christian's Companion; in Two Parts; the First being a complete Manual of Devotion; the other consisting of Practical Discourses upon the most fundamental Principles of the Christian Religion, for all the Sundays in the Year; collected from the Works of Archbishops Tillotson and Sharp, Bishops Taylor, Sanderson, Beveridge, Stillingfleet, Ken, Patrick, Blackhall, Doctors Scott, Horneck, Stanhope, and other the most eminent Divines;" 8vo.

"Worcester Dumb Bells;" a satirical ballad; occasioned by the reception of Dr. Sacheverell in that City *.

"The new Pretenders to Prophecy re-examined; and their Pretences shewn to be groundless and false; and Sir R. Bulkley and A. Whitrò convicted of very foul Practices, in order to their carrying on this Imposture. By N. Spinckes †, a Presbyter of the Church of England;" 8vo.

"A true and faithful Account of the last Distemper of Tom Whigg, Esq. who departed this Life on the 22d Day of September last, Anno Domini 1710. Together with a Relation of his frequent appearing since that Day, in Town and Country, to the great Disturbance of Her Majesty's peaceable Subjects."

* "The Bishop of Worcester [Lloyd] had ordered the clergy and churchwardens to take care that there should be no bells rung; but some of the mob broke into one of the churches, and, finding the ropes taken away, began to knock with hammers on the bells." Flying Post, July 20, 1710.—Two opposite pamphlets were published on this occasion: 1, "The Worcester Triumph: or, a true Account of Dr. Sacheverell's Entrance and Reception in that City, on Friday, July the 14th, 1710. Being Part of a Letter, from a Gentleman in Worcester to a Friend in London, dated July the 15th, 1710." 2. "An Answer to the Worcester Triumph; in which is a Specimen of the Veracity and Moderation of the Party."

† Of whom see farther under the year 1716.

"The

"The Third and last Volume of a Dialogue between Timothy and Philatheus; which Volume is an Answer to the Preface of the Rights of the Church, and the Two Defences of the said Book. To which is added, A Vindication of Dr. William Tind. in Answer to the Misrepresentations of the Author of the Rights. The Country Parson's Answer to the Country Attorney. The Judgment and Opinion of Hugo Grotius, concerning the Principles of the Rights. Some Account of Mr. Hales of Eaton. Lastly, Timothei ad Johannem Clericum Epistola;" 8vo.

"The true Churchman and loyal Subject."

"Isleworth-Sion's Peace; containing certain Articles of Agreement made between the Right Hon. Algernoone Earl of Northumberland, Lord of the Manor of Isleworth-Sion, in the County of Middlesex, Peter Dodsworth, Hugh Potter, and Robert Scawen, esqrs. of the one part, and Sir Thomas Ingram, knt. Sir John Syddenham, bart. Sir Thomas Knott, knt. and others, Copyhold Tenants of the said Manor, on the other part: with the Bill preferred in the Court of Chancery by the said Sir Thomas Ingram, &c. against the said Earl, &c. and their Answer, and the Decree ratifying the said Articles, and the Agreement of the Tenants where the said Articles, &c. shall remain, &c.;" 4to.

"A Defence of the Church of England from Priestcraft, in Vindication of the contested Clause of the 20th Article. Extracted out of the Vindication of the Church of England from the Aspersions of a late Libel, intituled, *Priestcraft in Perfection*, &c. By the Author of the Vindication;" 8vo.

"The Dictates of an honest Churchman upon Occasion of the present Times;" 8vo.

"An Apologetical Vindication of the Church of England: in Answer to her Adversaries, who reproach her with the English Heresies and Schisms. With an Appendix of Papers relating to the Schisms of

of the Church of Rome. By George Hickes, D.D. The Second Edition. Revised by the Author;" 8vo.

"Synopsis Canonum Ecclesiæ Latinæ *: quâ Canones spurii, Epistolæ adulterinæ, & Decreta suppositita istius Ecclesiæ Conciliorum in lucem proferuntur, & à veris ac genuinis dignoscuntur. Quibus accesserunt Annotationes quædam suppletoriæ, in Synopsin Canonum Ecclesiæ Græcæ Conciliorum nuper editam *. Opus fideliter collectum, & cum Annotationibus optimorum in Antiquitate sacrâ Criticorum illustratum, à Laurentio Howel †, M.A.;" folio.

* "Now in the press, and will speedily be published, Mr. Howel's Synopsis Canonum Ecclesiæ Latinæ: To which will be added, several sheets of additional Annotations to Synopsis Canonum Conciliorum ab Ecclesiâ Græcâ receptorum, &c. formerly published. Those who intend to subscribe for the benefit of the Author, forthwith are desired to send in their first payment to William Bowyer, printer, in White Fryars." Postman, Feb. 9, 1709-10. Another volume of the Latin Councils was announced at the end of Mr. Howel's Preface, to be ready in a few months. Mr. Howel had before published, "Synopsis Canonum SS Apostolorum, & Conciliorum Oecumenicorum & Provincialium, ab Ecclesiâ Græcâ receptorum; necnon Conciliorum Oecumenicorum et Provincialium ab Ecclesiâ Græcâ receptorum; necnon Consiliorum, Decretorum, & Legum Ecclesiæ Britannicæ & Anglo-Saxonicæ; unà cum Constitutionibus tam Provincialibus (sc. à Stephano Langton ad Henricum Chichleum) quam Legatinis, &c. in Compendium redactis. Opus fideliter collectum, & cum selectis Annotationibus illustratum. A Laurentio Howel, A.M. 1708;" folio.

† "This imprudent and unfortunate man resided in Bullhead-court, Jewin-street, London, where he wrote a pamphlet, of which 1000 copies were printed, and found in his house, aspersing George I. as a usurper; and condemning all that had been done in the Church, subsequent to Archbishop Sancroft's deprivation, as illegal and uncanonical. For this offence he was tried at the Old Bailey, before the Lord Mayor, Mr. Justice Powys, and Mr. Justice Dormer; and the facts were fully proved. As this work aimed at the vitals of the government, both civil and ecclesiastical, he was convicted, and received this severe sentence: to pay a fine of 500*l.* to the King; to remain in prison for three years; to find four sureties of 500*l.* each; and to be bound himself in 1000*l.* for his good behaviour during life; to be twice whipped; and to be degraded, and stripped of his gown by the hands of the public executioner. Undismayed.

1711.

"A Vindication of the Rev. Dr. Henry Sacheverell, from the false, scandalous, and malicious Aspersions, cast upon him in a late infamous pamphlet, intituled *The Modern Fanatick*; intended chiefly to expose the Iniquity of the Faction, without taking any *considerable* Notice of their poor mad Tool Bissett * in particular. In a Dialogue between a Whig and a Tory."

Undismayed, he indignantly enquired, 'Who will whip a clergyman?' The court answered, 'We pay no deference to your cloth, because you are a disgrace to it, and have no right to wear it: besides, we do not look upon you as a clergyman, in that you have produced no proof of your ordination, but from Dr. Hickes, under the denomination of the Bishop of Thetford; which is illegal, and not according to the constitution of this kingdom, which has no such bishop." Determinedly continuing his contempt, the court ordered the hangman, who was present, to tear off his gown, as he stood at the bar, which he immediately did. The letters of priests orders from Dr. Hickes were exhibited, which had been found with his papers, as was the form of absolution and reception of converts used by the Nonjurors. The *episcopal seal* of the Nonjuring bishop was a shepherd with a sheep upon his shoulders. Mr. Howel had the most afflicting part of his sentence remitted by the lenity of a government he had disowned: for he died in Newgate, July 19, 1720. The Nonjurors and Jacobites were, at this time, extremely daring and troublesome; it was necessary, therefore, that some severity should be used, in order to check their progress, and counteract the effects their violence might otherwise have on the body of the people." Noble's Continuation of Granger, vol. III. p. 152; where a portrait of Mr. Howel is noticed, as having been "altered from Robert Newton, D. D."—Some farther particulars of Mr. Howel will be given under the year 1715.

* William Bissett, eldest brother of the collegiate church and hospital of St. Katherine near the Tower, and rector of Whiston in Northamptonshire. A sermon of his, called "Plain English," and two others, called "More plain English," all for reformation of manners, were published in 1704; and in June 1710, "Fair Warning; or, a fresh Taste of French Government at home; being a Demonstration, from late matter of fact, that French arbitrary Principles can never consist with a legal and limited Constitution, and that a freedom from the iron yoke cannot be bought too dear, whatever it cost us; most humbly addressed to the noble Patrons and Guardians of our Rights, both sacred and civil, the Parliament of Great Britain; and, very soon after, "The Modern Fanatic; with a large and true Account

A new edition of Bishop Mossom's * "Summary of Divine Truth."

Account of the Life, Actions, Endowments, &c. of the famous Dr. Sacheverell." This pamphlet exposed him to the lash of the High Church Civilian Dr. King, in the "Vindication" above noticed; and in another *jeu d' esprit*, a pretended "Recantation of Mr. Bissett," dated "St. Katherine's, Jan. 17, 1710-11." Mr. Bissett prepared a reply, which is dated Feb. 21, 1710-11; but it did not appear soon enough to prevent Dr. King's "Answer" to *a second scandalous Book that Mr. Bissett is now writing, to be published as soon as possible.* The eldest Brother of St. Katherine's, however, was not disheartened from sending his second Book into the world under the title of "The Modern Fanatick, Part II." but annexed to it a Postscript, complaining of the unexampled folly of his antagonist, in pretending "to foretell what was to be found in the several pages" of his redoubted labours. Mr. Bissett was more seriously replied to, in "A Letter to the Eldest Brother of the Collegiate Church of St. Katherine's, in answer to his scurrilous Pamphlet, intituled, 'The Modern Fanatick, &c.' in which all the Forgeries, false Reports, and Scandals thrown on Dr. Sacheverell in the said Pamphlet, are fully detected, and the Elder Brother proved to be a false one, and a Sc———l to that Church of which he is a Minister; with a full Account of his Moderation, and other excellent Qualities;" and also in, "A Dialogue between the Eldest Brother of St. Katherine's and a London Curate," both published in 1711. In May 1714, he published "The Modern Fanatick, Part III. being a farther Account of the famous Doctor and his brother of like Renown, the Director of the new Altar-piece [Dr. Welton]; with some thoughts on those preparatory Decorations of Churches. With a Postscript, demonstrating, from some very fresh Instances, the most pernicious Effects of Arbitrary Power." In his Preface, he complains of "the persecutions and barbarous treatment he received—his very life thrice attempted in a villainous manner, by way of assassination—a letter from one of the Secretaries, to grant his place to another—a false arrest, and sham action—abusive letters without a name, &c." Bissett survived this controversy many years.

* Robert Mossom, M. D. (who appears to have been appointed by the parliamentary visitors to be minister of St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, after the sequestration of Edward Merbury) was installed prebendary of Knaresborough, in the church of York, Sept. 20, 1660; and admitted D. D. at Cambridge, by royal mandamus, Sept. 5, 1661. He resigned his prebend at York in 1663, on being appointed dean of Christ Church, Dublin, and prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation; and March 27, 1665-6, obtained the bishoprick of Derry; in which high station he died in 1671. Besides the above-mentioned volume, Bishop Mossom was the author of "Sion's Prospect in its first View, in a Sum-

"Oratio in publicis Academiæ Oxoniensis Scholis, in Laudem clarissimi doctissimique Viri Thomæ Bodleii, Equitis Aurati, Publicæ ibidem Bibliothecæ Fundatoris, habita ab insignissimo Viro tam ingenio quàm doctrinâ excellenti, Edmundo Smith, A. M. Ædis Christi Alumno," 4to.

"De Valentinianorum Hæresi Conjecturæ. [à Geo. Hooper*, Ep. Bath. & Well.] Lond. Typ. Gul. Bowyer."

"Political Considerations upon Refined Politicks, and the Master-strokes of State, as practised by the Antients and Moderns; written by Gabriel Naude, and inscribed to the Cardinal Bogni. Translated into English by Dr. King; and dedicated to Henry

mary of Divine Truths; *viz.* of God, Providence, Decrees, &c. 1654," 4to, reprinted 1653.—"The Preachers Tripartite; viz. Meditations on Psalm XXV.; Conference with the Soul on special Cases of Conscience; Truth and Peace established against Heresies and Schisms. By Robert Mossom, Preacher of God's Word; 1657." folio.—"*A Plant of Paradise;* being a Sermon preached at St. Martin's in the Fields, at the Funeral of John Goodhand Holt, the young son, only child, and hopeful heir of Thomas Holt, of Grislehurst, in the county of Lancaster, esq. March 19, 1659. By Robert Mossom, minister of St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London; 1660," 4to, dedicated "To the much honoured Thomas Holt, esq. and Mrs. Anne Holt, the mournful parents of the deceased heir." To the Sermon is prefixed a very beautiful portrait of the youth, with eight encomiastic verses on him, in English. *D. Loggan sc.* See Granger, vol. III. p. 86. This young gentleman, whom the author styles "the last born of the family, and the first born of his mother," died of a fever, March 12, 1659, in his 12th year.—"England's Gratulation for the King and his Subjects happy Union; a Sermon first preached on the Day of public Thanksgiving in London, appointed by the Parliament, May 10, 1660; since published as a common Tribute to Cæsar on his much longed-for arrival. Also, an Apology on behalf of the sequestered Clergy. Both presented to our dread Sovereign King Charles the Second, on the 29th day of May, 1660, by the Rev. Robert Mossom, preacher of God's Word at St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, 1660." 4to.—"Speech delivered by Dr. Mossom, Dean of Christ Church [Dublin], and Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, before the Lord Lieutenant, July 29, 1662."—"Narrative Panegyrical of the Life, Sickness, and Death, of George [Wild] Bishop of Derry, 1665." 4to.

* Of this excellent Prelate, see under the year 1721.

Somerset

Somerset Duke of Beaufort *;" 8vo; and, by the same Author,

"Rufinus; or, an Historical Essay on the favourite Ministry under Theodosius the Great, and his Son Arcadius; to which is annexed, a Poem, intituled Rufinus †, or the Favourite, imitated from Claudian."

"A Vindication ‡ of King Charles the Martyr; proving that his Majesty was the Author of EIKΩN

* Whom he also addressed in a political paraphrase on Naude's Address to Cardinal de Bogni. See King's Works, 1775, vol. III. pp. 237, 393.

† "This Poem," Dr. Johnson says, "was intended to dispose the Nation to think as he thought of the Duke of Marlborough and his adherents."

‡ The Author of this Vindication (of which the first edition was printed in 1691, the second in 1697, 8vo,) was Mr. Thomas Wagstaffe, the descendant of a gentleman's family in Warwickshire, born Feb. 15, 1645. He received the first part of his education, under Mr. Wood, at the Charter-house school; whence he was sent to Oxford, and admitted commoner of New-Inn hall in 1660. Prosecuting his academical studies with a commendable diligence, he took the degree of B. A. Oct. 15, 1664; and commenced M. A. June 20, 1667. He was ordained deacon by Dr. John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, June 6, 1669, and priest by Dr. Joseph Henshaw, bishop of Peterborough, on the 19th of November following; and was instituted the same day to the rectory of Martins-thorp, in Rutland. He afterwards lived as chaplain in the family of Sir Richard Temple, at Stow, in Buckinghamshire; and, April 12, 1676, entered upon the curacy of that church. Dec. 6, 1684, King Charles II. collated him to the chancellorship of the church of Lichfield, together with the prebend of Alderwas in the same church; and on the 4th of March following, he was presented, by Dr. Henry Compton, bishop of London, to the rectory of St. Margaret Pattens in that city. He printed, 1. "A Sermon preached at Stow in Bucks, Sept. 9, 1683;" 2. "A Sermon preached at Guildhall, Nov. 23, 1684;" 3. "A Sermon preached at St. Margaret Pattens, July 26, 1685;" 4. "A Sermon preached at St. Mary Le Bow, Nov. 24, 1687." At the Revolution, he was deprived of his preferments for not taking the new oaths; after which he practised physic many years in London with good success, wearing his clergyman's gown all the while; and Feb. 23, 1693, was consecrated suffragan bishop of Thetford, by Lloyd, Turner, and White, the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. The ceremony was performed at the Bishop of Peterborough's lodgings, at the Rev. Mr. Giffard's house in Southgate, when Henry earl of Clarendon was present. This appears by an autograph testimony of "J. Creyk, chaplain to Lord Winchelsea," in a copy

ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, against a Memorandum said to be written by the Earl of Anglesea, and against the

of Wagstaffe's "Vindication" and "Defence," formerly belonging to Dr. Rawlinson, and now to Mr. Gough. He possessed this title to his death, which happened Oct. 17, 1712, in his 67th year, after having given many proofs of good parts and learning. He published many pieces in defence of the constitution both in Church and State, according to the Nonjuring system; and was well qualified to detect and expose the sophistry of his adversaries. A long list of his tracts may be seen in the Supplement to the Biographia Britannica, 1766, p. 250.—His Library, being a very large and curious collection of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin books, in Divinity, History, Physic, and other Polite Learning, began to be sold, by a marked Catalogue, by Fletcher Gyles, April 10, 1713.

The following article, it is believed, relates to his son: "Dec. 3, 1770, died at Rome, in the 78th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Wagstaffe, a clergyman of the Church of England. He had resided there many years in the character of Protestant chaplain to the Chevalier de St. George, and afterward to his son; a fine, well-bred old gentleman, and, what is still infinitely more valuable, a sincere, pious, exemplary, good Christian, so conspicuously so, that the people there were wont to say, 'Had he not been a Heretic, he ought to be canonized!' Besides this, he was well-known among the Literati of that great city, to be an universal Scholar, both in the Belles Lettres and Divinity, being a perfect master of the keys of knowledge to those sciences, the antient and modern languages, being conversant (besides his own mother tongue) in Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, Greek, Latin, Italian, and French."

The last-named Mr. Wagstaffe, in the early part of his life, resided in the University of Oxford; where we find the following sportive sally, now first printed from his own hand-writing:

Epitaph, written by I don't know who, on Dr. D———E.

"In hâc urnulâ conduntur cineres
tenuis corpore, animo tumentis viri,
coll. Johan. Socii, modò non Præfecti.
Puellas plurimas amavit perditè,
ac pari impetu Præfecturam ambiit:
Sed heu!
semper infaustus magnis ausis excidit.
Theologiâ exceptâ, cujus non micam habuit,
fuit Doctor insignis satis atque splendidus.
Nam si sit Doctor, cui galeri umbra largior,
ac collare latum, cujus pars dimidia
infantilem ipsius faciem prorsus tegeret;
ac sericum per humeros, agitante manu
sparsum, et ab extremâ plateâ longè nitens:
totam per urbem erat ornatissimus.
Qui ut in sacris studiis inclaresceret,
patres, brevissimum quorum nunquam legerat,

longo

Exceptions of Dr. Walker and others. To which is added a Preface, wherein the bold and insolent Assertions * published in a Passage of Mr. Bayle's Dictionary relating to the present Controversy are examined and confuted †. The Third Edition; with large Additions; together with some original Letters of King Charles the First, under his own Hand, never before printed, and carefully copied from the said Originals;" 4to.

"The Mitre and the Crown; or, a real Distinction between them. In a Letter to a Reverend Member of the Convocation."

"The great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice, and the Nature of the Preparation required; with suitable Devotions, partly collected from the antient Liturgies. To which are prefixed, Instructions for Confirmation. By Robert Nelson, Esq. The Fourth Edition ‡."

longo ordine et multâ ostentatione citans,
opuscula quædam, sed non sua, edidit.
Qui et ut delicatulæ serviret gulæ,
unumquidquid, quod quidem erat bellissimum,
carpens, ac cyathos sorbillaret suaviter.
Fuit æris multi, sed non sui, prodigus.
Hic dum spes aliqua reditûs affulserit
tui, Jacobe, totus erat Tuus:
quem, te repulso, pingue sacerdotium
ad Georgii castra feliciora transtulit.
Sed vale, levis umbra; nam me vetant
Musæ te pluribus efferre laudibus,
omnes quem solitæ fastidire virgines."

Some other Epitaphs, principally on his own immediate relatives, shall be given in the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. IV. No V.

* "That pious King and blessed Martyr was too often thus used. His *Declarations* were denied to be his, though asserted, framed, penned by himself. His *Book* denied to be his, though none could pen it but himself; he was denied to have declared what he did constantly profess, to have written what he wrote, to have spoken what he spoke; and at last, sure some will deny him to have suffered what he endured." Bishop Pearson, in answer to Dr. Burges.

† It is now pretty generally agreed on that Dr. Gauden was the writer of the *Eikon*.

‡ The first edition of this work is dated Aug. 15, 1706. For an account of its pious and learned Author see the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. IV. No VI.

"Two

"Two Treatises, one of the Christian Priesthood, the other of the Dignity of the Episcopal Order, first written and afterwards published to obviate the erroneous Opinions, fallacious Reasonings, and bold and false Assertions, in a late Book, intituled, *The Rights of the Christian Church;* with a large prefatory Discourse in Answer to the said Book *. All written by George Hickes, D. D. With an Appendix; whereto are added, in this Edition, several new Tracts; *viz.* a particular Treatise written by Isaac Casaubon of Geneva, intituled, *De Libertate Ecclesiasticâ,* of the Liberty (or free Estate) of the Church. Mr. Hughes's Preliminary Dissertations (to St. Chrysostom *de Sacerdotio*) wherein the Authority of the Church, as it is distinguished from that of the State, is explained and defended, and all the Objections of the Erastians answered, especially those of a late Author, who has published a Book, intituled, 'The Rights of

* Among other Answerers to "The Rights of the Christian Church," may be noticed some "Remarks" by Dr. Swift, written in the year 1708, but left unfinished; in which he observes, "It may still be a wonder how so heavy a book, written upon a subject in appearance so little instructive or diverting, should survive to three editions, and consequently find a better reception than is usual with such bulky spiritless volumes; and this in an age that pretends so soon to be nauseated with what is tedious and dull. To which I can only return, that, as burning a book by the common hangman is a known expedient to make it sell; so, to write a book that deserves such treatment, is another: And a third, perhaps as effectual as either, is to ply an insipid, worthless tract, with grave and learned answers, as Dr. Hickes, Dr. Potter, and Mr. Wotton, have done. Such performances, however commendable, have glanced a reputation upon the piece; which owes its life to the strength of those hands and weapons that were raised to destroy it; like flinging a mountain upon a worm, which instead of being bruised, by the advantage of its littleness, lodges under it unhurt."—In one of the Dean's satirical tracts, he also says, "The most learned and ingenious author of a book, called 'The Rights of the Christian Church,' was in a proper juncture reconciled to the Romish faith, whose true son, as appears by a hundred passages in his treatise, he still continues." Swift's Works, 1808, vol. III. pp. 125, 161.

the

the Christian Church, &c.' The Third Edition, enlarged; in Two Volumes," 8vo.

"The Works of Mr. George Farquhar; containing all his Poems, Letters, Essays, and Comedies, published in his Life-time; the Comedies illustrated with Cuts representing three of the principal Scenes in each Play. The Second Edition;" 8vo.

"The Subjects' Sorrow; or, Lamentations on the Death of Britain's Josiah, King Charles I. most unjustly and cruelly murthered by his own People, before his Royal Palace at Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1648; in a Sermon upon Sam. iv. 20. To which is added, a Form of Prayer, used in King Charles the Second's Chapel at the Hague, upon Tuesdays throughout the Year; being the Day of the Week on which King Charles I. was barbarously murthered;" 8vo.

"A short Essay against Arianism, and some other Heresies lately revived; or, a Reply to Mr. Whiston's Historical Preface and Appendix;" 8vo.

"The Usefulness of Prophecy, in a Letter to Mr. Whiston;" 8vo.

"Remarks on Two late Sermons preached in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. In a Letter to a Friend. To which is added a Postscript, wherein the Charge of Uncharitableness against the Church, for condemning Lay Baptism as invalid, is more particularly considered and confuted;" 8vo.

"*Grammatica Espaniola;* a Spanish Grammar; containing the shortest and most easy Method to attain the true Knowledge of that extensive Language. Dedicated to her Grace the Duchess of Shrewsbury. By Don Pasqual Joseph Anton, Master of Languages in London;" 8vo.

"A Poem to the Right Honourable Mr. Harley, on his appearing in Publick after the Wound given him by Guiscard. By Joseph Trapp *, A. M.;" 8vo.

* Dr. Joseph Trapp was elected poetry professor in 1708, and published his lectures under the title of "Prælectiones Poeticæ;" the first volume of which is dedicated to Mr. Secretary St. John; to whose father, in the early part of his life, he had been chaplain

"Verses sent to the Right Honourable the Earl of Oxford, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain *; occasioned by a late subtle and barbarous Machination against his Lordship's valuable Life, by Gunpowder, loaded Pistols, &c. sent in a Box to his Lordship, Nov. 4, 1712." [By Mr. Castleton.] This Poem passed through five editions.

Another "Poem," by Mr. Castleton †, "to Lord Harley, on his Father's Promotion."

"An Epistle from Mr. Elijah Fenton ‡ to Mr. Southerne;" 8vo.

"Critical History of the Creed. By Sir Peter King §; second edition;" 8vo.

lain. (and was also made chaplain to the son by Swift's recommendation; Journal to Stella, July 17, 1712). He had been chaplain to the lord chancellor of Ireland in 1711, in which year he published "A Character of the present Set of Whigs;" which Swift, who conveyed it to the printer, calls "a very scurvy piece;" see the Journal to Stella, May 14, 1711. In a short time after, he printed at Dublin a poem on the Duke of Ormond, which was re-published at London, "and the printer sold just eleven of them;" see Journal, Aug. 24, 1711. Dr. Swift, having mentioned to Stella, that Trapp and Sacheverell had been to visit him, adds, "Trapp is a coxcomb, and the other is not very deep; and their judgment in things of wit and sense is miraculous!" Journal, March 17, 1711-12.—He was an agreeable and pathetic preacher; published several volumes of sermons; and died Nov. 22, 1747.

* See, in Dr. Swift's Works, 1808, vol. III. p. 333, "A true Narrative of what passed at the Examination of the Marquis de Guiscard, at the Cockpit, March 8, 1710-11; his stabbing Mr. Harley; and other precedent and subsequent Facts, relating to the Life of the said Guiscard."—The following lines also, inscribed to the Physician who attended Mr. Harley whilst he was wounded, were written by Dr. Swift:

"On Britain Europe's safety lies;
Britain is lost if Harley dies:
Harley depends upon your skill:
Think whom you save, or what you kill."

† Of whom see farther under the years 1713 and 1715.

‡ This celebrated poet was at that time usher to Mr. Bonwicke, at Headley in Surrey.

§ The first edition of this volume was published in 1703. Of its excellent author some idea may be formed from the following inscription on a handsome monument on the North side of Ockham church in Surrey (engraved in Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 413). On the urn is written:

DEPOSITUM

"The City Ramble; or, the Playhouse Wedding in London. By Elkanah Settle*;" 8vo.

DEPOSITUM
PETRI DOMINI KING,
BARONIS DE OCKHAM.

And at the bottom this inscription:

"He was born in the city of Exeter of worthy and substantial parents,
but with a genius greatly superior to his birth.
By his industry, prudence, learning, and virtue,
he raised himself to the highest character and reputation,
and to the highest posts and dignities.
He applied himself to his studies in the Middle Temple;
and, to an exact and complete knowledge in all parts and history of the law,
added the most extensive learning, theological and civil.
He was chosen a member of the House of Commons in the year 1699;
recorder of the city of London in the year 1708;
made chief-justice of the Common Pleas in 1714,
on the accession of King George I.;
created Lord King, baron of Ockham,
and raised to the post and dignity of lord high chancellor of Great Britain, 1725;
under the laborious fatigues of which weighty place
sinking into a paralytic disease, he resigned it November 19, 1733;
and died July 23d, 1734, aged 65.
A friend to true religion and liberty.
He married Anne, daughter of Richard Seys, of Boverton, in Glamorganshire, Esquire, with whom he lived to the day of his death in perfect love and happiness; and left issue by her four sons, John, now Lord King, Peter, William, and Thomas; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne."

Mr. Walpole, in his Noble Authors, vol. II. p. 136, gives the following account of him: "Lord Chancellor King was related to Mr. Locke, who, on seeing his treatise in defence of the Rights of the Church, persuaded him to apply himself to the Law; to the highest dignity of which he rose. We have of his writing: 'Enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship, of the Primitive Church,' 1691. 'History of the Apostles' Creed, with critical Observations on its several Articles.' 'The Speech of Sir Peter King, Knight, Recorder of the City of London, at St. Margaret's Hill," to the King's most excellent Majesty, upon his Royal Entry, Sept. 20, 1714."

* This writer having been particularly noticed by Dr. Johnson, in his Life of Dryden, some memorials of him may perhaps be acceptable. He was the son of Joseph Settle, of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire; born in 1648; and in the 18th year of his age was entered commoner of Trinity College, Oxon, in 1665; but, quitting the University without taking any degree, came to London, where he applied himself to the study of poetry; in which he lived to make no inconsiderable figure. According to Gildon, he once possessed a good fortune, which he soon dissipated. In 1671 he published "Cambyses, a Tragedy;" and in 1673,

"Reflections upon some Passages in Mr. Le Clerc's Life of Mr. John Locke, in a Letter to a Friend.

1673, "The Empress of Morocco, a Tragedy," written in rhyme; by the success of which Dryden seems to have had his quiet much disturbed. "It was so much applauded," says Dr. Johnson, "as to make him think his supremacy of reputation in some danger. Settle had not only been prosperous on the stage, but, in the confidence of success, had published his play, with sculptures and a preface of defiance. Here was one offence added to another; and, for the last blast of inflammation, it was acted at Whitehall by the Court-ladies. Dryden could not now repress those emotions, which he called indignation, and others jealousy; but wrote upon the play and dedication such criticism as malignant impatience could pour out in haste. Of Settle he gives this character: 'He 's an animal of a most deplored understanding, without reading and conversation. His being is in a twilight of sense, and some glimmering of thought which he can never fashion into wit or English. His style is boisterous and rough-hewn, his rhyme incorrigibly lewd, and his numbers perpetually harsh and ill-sounding. The little talent which he has, is fancy. He sometimes labours with a thought; but, with the pudder he makes to bring it into the world, 'tis commonly still-born; so that, for want of learning and elocution, he will never be able to express any thing either naturally or justly.' This is not very decent; yet this is one of the pages in which criticism prevails over brutal fury. He proceeds: 'He has a heavy hand at fools, and a great felicity in writing nonsense for them. Fools they will be in spite of him. His King, his two Empresses, his Villain, and his Sub-villain, nay his Hero, have all a certain natural cast of the father—their folly was born and bred in them, and something of the Elkanah will be visible.'—Settle's is said to have been the first play embellished with sculptures; those ornaments seem to have given poor Dryden great disturbance. He tries however to ease his pain by venting his malice in a parody.—Such was the criticism to which the genius of Dryden could be reduced, between rage and terrour; rage with little provocation, and terrour with little danger. To see the highest minds thus levelled with the meanest, may produce some solace to the consciousness of weakness, and some mortification to the pride of wisdom. But let it be remembered, that minds are not levelled in their powers but when they are first levelled in their desires. Dryden and Settle had both placed their happiness in the claps of multitudes.—Settle had afterwards an opportunity of taking his revenge on one of Dryden's Tragedies. In a quarto pamphlet of 95 pages, he wrote a vindication of his own lines; and, if he is forced to yield any thing, makes his reprisals upon his enemy. To say that his answer is equal to the censure, is no high commendation. To expose Dryden's method of analysing his expressions, he tries the same experiment upon the

With a Preface, containing some Remarks on Two large Volumes of Libels: the one intituled, 'State

the same description of the ships in *The Indian Emperor*, of which however he does not deny the excellence; but intends to shew, that by studied misconstruction every thing may be equally represented as ridiculous."—Settle continued to cultivate the Tragic Muse; but, finding the Nation divided between the opinions of Whig and Tory, thought proper to join the Whigs, who were then, though the minor, yet a powerful party; and in support of which he employed his talents as a writer. In 1680, the famous ceremony of Pope-burning on the 17th of November was entrusted to his management; and he seems to have been at that time much in the confidence of those who opposed Government. He published, "A Narrative, written by E. Settle; printed for the Author, and sold by Thomas Graves, June 7, 1683;" which was answered in "Remarks upon E. Settle's Narrative. Printed for the Author; and sold by Langley Curtis, at Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's Head, at Fleet-Bridge, July 6, 1683. Price 1s." Mr. Settle afterward changed sides, turned Tory, and wrote for that party with as much zeal as he had formerly shewn for the interest of the Whigs: by which we see that politicians and patriots were made of the same sort of stuff in those times as in the present. After his change, like most other converts, he became equally violent against those with whom he had before associated, and actually entered himself a trooper in King James's army at Hounslow-Heath. He also wrote an heroic poem on the Coronation of the high and mighty monarch James II. 1685; commenced journalist for the Court, and published weekly an essay in behalf of the administration; but was unfortunate in the change of his party; for, before he had derived any solid advantage from abandoning his old friends, the Revolution took place. He soon after, however, obtained the office of Poet to the City of London; and with it a pension for an annual panegyric to celebrate the annual festival of their Chief Magistrate.

"Settle, the Poet to my Lord-mayor's show,
Shall Dryden, Cowley, and our Duke outgo,"

says Capt. Ayloffe, in the Cambridge Commencement; Select Collection of Miscellany Poems, 1780, vol. III. p. 189.

His predecessors in this office were, George Peele, 1585; A. Munday, 1605, 1611, 1614, 1615, 1616; Thomas Dekker, 1612; Thomas Middleton, gent. 1613, 1619, 1621, 1626; John Squire, 1620; John Webster, 1624; Thomas Heywood, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1637, 1638, 1639; John Taylor the water poet, 1634; Edm. Gayton, 1655; J. B. 1656; John Tatham, 1657—1664; Thomas Jordan, 1671—1684; and Matthew Taubman, 1685—1689.

Settle's first production of this sort was, "The Triumphs of London, performed on Thursday, Oct. 29, 1691, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Stamp Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a true Description of the several Pageants,

Tracts;' and the other falsly called, 'The compleat History of England, Vol. III.' Commonly ascribed to Dr. Kennett;" 8vo.

Pageants, with the Speeches spoken in each Pageant. All set forth at the proper Costs and Charges of the worshipful Company of Drapers. By E. S.; London, 1691." This was followed by "The Triumphs, &c." for Sir John Fleet, Bart. at the cost of the Company of Grocers, 1692. Mr. Settle was Laureate also to Sir William Ashurst, 1693; Sir Thomas Lane, 1694; Sir John Houblon, 1695; Sir Thomas Abney, 1700; Sir William Gore, 1701; Sir William Duncombe, 1708; and probably to all the intermediate lord mayors, though I have not seen the titles of his poems. The pageants for Sir William Duncombe were not exhibited, on account of the death of Prince George of Denmark, which happened ten days before lord mayor's day.

The last splendid exhibition of this kind was in the year 1761, when His present Majesty honoured the City of London by a Royal Visit, in the mayoralty of Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.

In the latter part of his life Mr. Settle was so reduced as to attend a booth in Bartholomew Fair, kept by Mrs. Minns and her daughter Mrs. Leigh, and received a salary from them for writing drolls, which generally were approved of. He also was obliged to appear in his old age as a performer in those wretched theatrical exhibitions; and in a farce called "St. George for England," acted a dragon inclosed in a case of green leather of his own invention. To this circumstance Dr. Young refers in the following lines of his Epistle to Mr. Pope:

"Poor Elkanah, all other changes past,
For bread in Smithfield dragons hiss'd at last,
Spit streams of fire to make the butchers gape,
And found his manners suited to his shape.
Such is the fate of talents misapply'd," &c.

Having lost his credit, he lived poor and despised, subject to all the miseries of the most abject state of indigence, and destitute of any advantageous and reputable connexion; but, in the end, he obtained admission into the foundation of the Charter-house, as one of the pensioners, and died there, Feb. 12, 1723-4. Some months before his decease, he offered a play to the managers of the theatre-royal in Drury-lane, but he lived not to bring it on the stage; it was called "The Expulsion of the Danes from Britain." The writer of a periodical paper, called "The Briton," Feb. 19, 1724, speaks of him as then just dead; and adds, "he was a man of tall stature, red face, short black hair, lived in the city, and had a numerous poetical issue; but shared the misfortune of several other gentlemen to survive them all." Mr. Settle's dramatic works, from 1671 to 1718, are seventeen in number. He was author also of "Sacellum Honoris; a congratulatory Poem to the Right Honourable the Marquis of Tavistock, on his happy Return from Travel; by E. Settle, Feb. 8, 1699-1700." "A Poem on the Anniversary

"The English Grammar; or, an Essay on the Art of Grammar; applied to and exemplified in the English Tongue; by Michael Maittaire;" 8vo.

Gordon's "Geographical Grammar."

"Pseudarchomastix *."

niversary Birth-day of the incomparable Youth, Mr. Matthew Bluck, Son and Heir to the Worshipful Matthew Bluck, Esq. of Hunsdon House in Hartfordshire. By E. S. 1702." "Eusebia Triumphans; the Hanover Succession to the Imperial Crown of England; an heroic Poem, by Elkanah Settle, (Latin and English) 1703," folio; and "Honori Sacellum, a funeral Poem to the Memory of the Right Honourable Robert Lord Tamworth, 1714."

The following article respecting Settle is given by Mr. Malone (Dryden's Prose Works, vol. I. Part II. p. 115): "In one of Settle's pieces, purchased some time ago, Mr. Bindley found a loose sheet, containing a manuscript poem written by him, addressed "to the most renowned the President [probably either Lord Dorset or Mr. Montague] and the rest of the Knights of the most noble Order of the Toast [perhaps the Kit Cat Club];" in which the Poet endeavours to propitiate the person to whom these verses served as a begging petition, by asserting the dignity and antiquity of this illustrious Society. They appear to have been written in 1699."—Another copy of this Poem is now before me, by the favour of my good friend Mr. A. Chalmers; who, about the year 1789, bought it of Mr. Egerton, fastened into a presentation copy of two tracts; "A Defence," and "A Farther Defence of Dramatick Poetry; being a Review of Mr. Collier's View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the Stage; 1698;" an anonymous publication of Dr. Filmer, of Lincoln's Inn. The Poem consists of 73 lines, not worth printing; and thus concludes, in prose: "Here asking your Honour's pardon for this (I hope) inoffensive address, I beg your acceptance of this poor present; which till finisht, I durst not presume to lay at your feet; being, in all humility,

Your Honour's most devoted servant, E. Settle."

The following is also an original letter from Mr. Settle.

"Sir, After my most grateful acknowledgements of your former generous favour to me, permit me to address you but this once more, with the humble presentation of the inclosed: which has been the work of some study and thought, and where you will find that I have preferred solid argument and strong reason before the emptier flourishes of poetry; as thereby refuting the popular ignorance, weakness, and prejudice of the malignant spirits amongst us, too apt not to be clear-sighted to the brightest merit; as thinking it the highest part of my duty to set forth so truly glorious a character in its full lustre. As such it begs your acceptance, from

Your most humble and most obedient servant, E. Settle."

* All that I can now trace concerning this work is, that it was a pamphlet of about 100 pages; and that it was published, by R. Wilkin, in August 1711.

A "Funeral

A "Funeral Sermon, by Thomas Hewerdine *, M. A. on the death of Mrs. Nightingale †;" 8vo.

Two editions of "A Sermon against Popery, preached to the Protestants of Ireland now residing in London, at their Anniversary Meeting, Oct. 23, 1711, in Commemoration of their Deliverance from the barbarous Massacre committed by the Irish Papists in the year 1641, in the Parish Church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. By Wm. Stevens ‡, B. D. rector of Sutton in the County of Surrey:" 8vo.

"A Sermon preached at Shaftesbury, May 24, 1711, at the primary Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God John Lord Bishop of Bristol, now Lord Privy Seal. By T. Dibben §, M. A. Rector of Great Fontmel, in Dorset;" 8vo.

* Rector of Abingdon; and vicar of Basingbourn, Cambridgeshire. He published another sermon in 1718 under the title of "The Common Prayer-book no Mass-book;" 8vo.

† The family of Nightingale, seated at Meldreth, is one of the most antient in the county of Cambridge.

‡ In an advertisement of this Sermon, in the Post-boy, Nov. 3, 1711, is this note on the Author's name, which in modern times would have been considered as highly impertinent, if not actionable: "Who had looked through the *wooden ruff (i. e.* stood in the pillory), had it not been for his gown, for reflecting on the Duke of Marlborough." Mr. Stevens afterwards published three other single sermons on the same subject; and had before printed eight single sermons on various occasions.

§ Thomas Dibben, D. D. rector of Great Fontmel, and precentor of St. Paul's, chaplain to Dr. Robinson, bishop of Bristol, at the congress of Utrecht, was born at Manston, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a good divine and orator, and an excellent Latin poet. He published the abovementioned sermon preached at Shaston visitation, and another (see p. 49) preached at St. John's church in Utrecht, before the ambassadors, on the day of Queen Anne's accession, 1711. He translated Mr. Prior's *Carmen Seculare* into Latin verse, which is perhaps the best piece of modern Latin poetry extant. Mr. Prior's compliment to him, in his preface to his poems, is but truth. He thanks him for this excellent version, though, he says, his gratitude might justly carry a little envy with it, as the most accurate judges would find the translation exceed the original. Many years before his death he became disordered in his senses, left his house and friends, spent his fortune, and died in

"A Sermon by Moses Hodges, D. D. vicar of St. Mary's in Warwick *."

"Bouchain; in a Dialogue between the late Medley and Examiner;" 8vo.

"Reflections, Critical and Satirical, upon a late Rhapsody, called an Essay on Criticism. By Mr. Dennis;" 8vo.

"The Husbandman's Paradise;" 12mo.

"Reasons for building a Church at Deptford."

Ecton's "Liber Valorum," 8vo.

1712.

"The antient and present State of Glostershire, by Sir Robert Atkyns," a large folio volume, very beautifully printed †.

"Some important Points of Primitive Christianity maintained and defended, in several Sermons and other Discourses. By George Bull, D. D. late Lord Bishop of St. David's ‡;" 4 vols. 8vo; the fourth of which consists wholly of "the Life of Bp. Bull, with the History of those Controversies in which he was engaged, and an Abstract of those fundamental Doctrines which he maintained and defended in the Latin Tongue; by Robert Nelson §, esq."

in the Poultry Compter in London, 1741. Hutchins's Dorsetshire, 1774, vol. II. p. 310.

* Dr. Hodges was presented to that vicarage by Queen Anne in 1706. He died Nov. 21, 1724. † See p. 55.

‡ Some copies were on royal paper "for the Curious."

§ In speaking of the fifth Discourse of Bp. Bull, concerning the State of Man before the Fall, &c. (which had long been in the hands of Dr. Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester,) Mr. Nelson says, "Whatever sentiments I might have upon the perusal of this excellent Treatise, I was unwilling to trust my own judgment in a matter of that nature; and, therefore, I immediately communicated the work to my very learned and worthy friend Dr. Hickes, that great master of Ecclesiastical Antiquity, and the most considerable reviver of primitive Theology that hath appeared in our time. Though he is admirably skilled in other parts of useful learning, yet he hath laboured with great success in untrodden parts (see p. 18); a certain mark of a great genius, whereby the utmost parts of Europe will have an occasion to celebrate his profound erudition. But he excelleth in his own profession, having built his study of Divinity upon the

"Some Instances of the Defects and Omissions in Mr. Whiston's Collection of Testimonies from the Scriptures and the Fathers, against the true Deity of the Son and Holy Ghost; and of misapplying and misinterpreting divers of them. By Dr. Grabe. To which is premised, a Discourse, wherein some Account is given of the learned Doctor, and of his MSS. and of this short Tract found among the English MSS. By G. Hickes, D. D."

"A Sermon preached at the Assizes holden at Kingston upon Thames, on Wednesday the 30th of July 1712, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Parker and the Hon. Mr. Justice Tracy. By Robert Moss *, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, and Reader to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, 1712;" 4to.

"The Nature of Truth and Falshood; with some Motives to the Practice of mutual Sincerity. A Sermon preached before the Queen in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, August 12, 1712, being the Eighth Sunday after Trinity. By Wm. Reeves †,

the holy Mysteries, and the primitive Fathers of the Church, as the best expositors of those sacred writings; and hath thereby created such a regard to antiquity in the generation of young Divines that are now rising among us, that we may hope to see the next age preserved from the infection of those latitudinarian principles which have too much prevailed in this. His readiness to communicate his knowledge draweth an application to him from men of the greatest figure for their talents, and renders his friendship a true and valuable blessing. But, above all, the solid and substantial piety of his conduct maketh his example a constant instruction to those who live within the reach of it. It was to this excellent friend that I proposed the perusal of Bishop Bull's Treatise, which I had received from the Bishop of Gloucester. I am apt to think the judicious reader will be very well pleased with the methods I took, when he shall have read the learned answer which I received from that eminent Divine upon this occasion." For this very learned and truly excellent letter, dated Hampstead, Aug. 5, 1712, and written when the author of it "was not in a condition to study, or bear intense thinking," we refer to Mr. Nelson's Life of Bull, p. 513.

* Of whom see the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. IV. No VII.

† Of Queen's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1688; M.A. 1692. He was some time rector of Cranford in Middlesex; and obtained the

Chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, and Vicar of St. Mary in Reading. Published by her Majesty's special Command, 1712;" Text, Eph. iv. 25; 4to.

"A Sermon preached in St. John's Church in Utrecht, on Sunday, March 9-20, 1711, being the Day after the Anniversary of her Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne. By Thomas Dibben, A. M. Rector of Great Fontmel in Dorsetshire, and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Privy Seal. Published by the Command of their Excellencies her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Utrecht*;" 8vo.

"A new Institute of the Imperial or Civil Law, with Notes; shewing in some principal Cases, amongst other Observations, how the Canon Law, the Laws of England, and the Laws and Customs

the vicarage of St. Mary in Reading in 1711. He published seven single Sermons; two of them, whilst rector of Cranford, in 1704 and 1705, at the annual feast of the Company of Apothecaries, the first of which, from Eccles. iii. 24, was, "on the natural Immortality of the Soul;" the other, from Rom. ii. 9, "on the Wisdom of God in the Works of Nature."—The third Sermon was that noticed above.—4. "The Folly and Danger of misplacing our Affections; preached before the Queen 1713;" 2 Tim. iii. 14.—5. An Assize Sermon at Abingdon, 1713, Prov. xxiv. 21. —6. "The great Importance of redeeming Time," before the Queen 1714; Col. iv. 3.—7. On the Sunday before the Queen's Death, Mark vi. 16. He published in 1719 "Fourteen Sermons on several Occasions," 8vo; and long after his death a single Sermon of his "against Bribery" was printed during the general election of 1754, 8vo. He died in 1726, and was buried in his church at Reading, with the following epitaph:

"Here resteth the body of
William Reeves,
in hopes of a joyful resurrection.
He was chaplain to Queen Anne, of blessed memory,
vicar of this parish,
and rector of Craneford in Middlesex.
He departed this life March 26, 1726,
in the 58th year of his age.
Here also lies interred the body
of Elizabeth Reeves, wife of the said
William Reeves, who died the 16th
of July, 1745, aged 72."

* From a copy printed at Utrecht by William vande Water, Printer to the University.

of other Nations, differ from it. In Four Books. By Thomas Wood *, LL. D.;" 8vo.

" Dr. Synge's Sermon before the Commons in Ireland, Oct. 23, 1711;" 8vo; and his " Essay towards making the Knowledge of Religion easy."

" Specimen of Mrs. Elstob's Saxon Grammar;" 8vo.

" Mr. Clayton's Sermon;" 8vo. On what occasion I know not; but this is the latest publication I have been able to trace, previous to the grievous calamity which *(horresco referens!)* must now be noticed.

After having for thirteen years pursued business with unremitted industry and unsullied reputation; and having amply experienced the patronage and encouragement he well deserved; on the fatal night of Jan. 29-30, 1712-13, he was reduced to a state of almost absolute indigence by a calamitous fire, which totally destroyed his printing-office, and many considerable works at that time in his warehouse and under his press.

I have several different setts of newspapers of that period; but do not find this dreadful accident mentioned in any of them, except "The Weekly Packet, of Jan. 31," where it is thus slightly noticed: " The night between Thursday and Friday a fire happened

* A relation of the Oxford Antiquary; a student at New College, Oxford; and a barrister of Gray's Inn; but, taking holy orders, he was presented to the rectory of Hardwick, Bucks; and was appointed commissary and official of that archdeaconry. Besides the above valuable volume, the profession was indebted to him for " An Institute of the Laws of England; or, the Laws of England, in their natural Order, according to common Use. Published for the Direction of young Beginners, or Students in the Law; and of others that desire to have a general Knowledge in our Common and Statute Laws, 1720;" 8vo; reprinted in folio, 1722, with additions, and again in 1724, with a good portrait of the author. He was the author also of an anonymous pamphlet, intituled, " An Appendix to the Life of Bishop Seth Ward;" severely censuring the innocent pleasantries of Dr. Walter Pope, in his Life of Dr. Ward; and for the liberties he had taken with his cousin Anthony Wood. But, if people will be oddities, what law is there against laughing at them? It is with more justice, perhaps, that he blames Dr. Pope for dwelling too much upon *minutiæ*. In the Preface to Sir William Blackstone's " Commentaries" the " Institutes" of Dr. Wood are deservedly commended by that

in White Fryers; which burnt down the house of Mr. Bowyer, a printer, and damaged the next to it."

The worthy man received on this occasion, from the kind-hearted Dean Stanhope, one of the most excellent and affecting letters that so melancholy an event could be supposed to have suggested. It was written in haste; but it evidently came from the heart, and deserves to be transcribed in letters of gold.

"GOOD MR. BOWYER, Lewisham, Jan. 31, 1712.

"It is with very great concern that I heard of the sad disaster befallen you. You and your family have been in great part the subject not only of my waking, but even of my sleeping thoughts, from the moment the ill news reached me. You are a person of understanding and religion, enough, I persuade myself, thoroughly to believe, that *second causes* have a wise Director, and that none of our calamities are the effect of *chance*. This thought, I doubt not, you pursue through all its just consequences; such as may work in you a true Christian resignation to God's afflicting Providence, and render you contented under your loss, nay even thankful for it, not only on account of the lives which have been saved, but also of the excellent fruits this affliction may, and I hope will produce, by your improvement of it: for, surely, humbling one's self under the Almighty's hand; such a dread of his power and justice as may increase the fear of offending him; less affection for, and no manner of trust in, the enjoyments of this world; and a more eager desire and endeavour after those in a better state, of which we may rest secure that they cannot be taken from us; are very natural and becoming consequences of so sad and sudden a calamity. You, God be praised! have the comfort of being far from the condition of those wretches, whom the

that learned and revered Judge, his successor in the same line, and a thorough judge of its merits; who styles the author one of those who have "laboured" to reduce our Laws to a system. See Noble's Continuation of Granger, vol. II. p. 136; vol. III. p. 127.

world have reason to think marked out for vengeance. But each of us, who looks into himself, will find more than enough there, to justify the severest dispensations toward him. Or, if it were not so, which yet always will be so, the best are not above the improvement of their virtues, of which great adversities are an eminent exercise and proof.

The post waits; and I must hasten. My heart bleeds for your poor wife. God sanctify this trouble to you both; and give you the piety and the reward of those saints, who *take joyfully the spoiling of their goods, knowing in themselves that they have a better and more enduring substance in Heaven!*

"I am your sincere friend and servant,

GEO. STANHOPE."

At the same time Mr. Bowyer received the following letter from the Reverend Robert Orme *.

"DEAR SIR, Jan. 31, 1712.

"I MOURN for your misfortune; I hope our loving God will sanctify it to you, and that your great loss will in the end be your great gain. I don't question but you are more a Christian than not to bear this, or any other worldly loss, with such pa-

* A very antient Nonjuring clergyman; whose mistaken zeal led him into some difficulties in the reign of King George I. but he possessed the confidence of those of his own persuasion to a great degree. He was one of the clergymen who was much about James Shephard, a youth of eighteen, who suffered for high treason; and was very earnest in keeping up his spirits and resolution to the last, in which he succeeded; and prevailed over every friendly intimation that was given by Government to save the young enthusiast from his fate. For this offence Mr. Orme was taken into a messenger's custody, March 21, 1718. The whole story, too long to be here detailed, may be seen in the Political State, vol. XV. pp. 114, 344—371. On this occasion a pamphlet was published, intituled, "Observations on the Conspiracies of the Nonjurors; and their spiriting up Assassins and Murtherers; particularly James Shepherd, lately executed at Tyburn. With Remarks on his Behaviour and last Speech, 1718;" and another, intituled, "A general Claim to Allegiance, Atheists and Tories excluded; with Arguments and Reflections upon the late Conduct of Mr. Orme, a Nonjuring Parson, absolving Mr. Shepherd from the Crime of Murder unrepented."—Mr. Orme died at a very advanced age, Jan. 14, 1733. There is a small mezzotinto print of him in his canonicals.

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tience as becomes our holy profession, and the disciples of our blessed Lord and Redeemer. I pray God bless you and your family; and blessed be his holy name, who saved you from perishing! The bearer, Mr. Brydon, is my good friend and benefactor; and knowing him to be a real honest man, I recommend him to you, to serve you in what he proposes, which I hope will be for your advantage.

"My wife and I give our humble service to you and your worthy spouse. I pray God comfort you both. I am, upon your account, dear sir, your sorrowful, but sincerely loving friend and humble servant,

R. Orme."

One more consolatory letter shall be given:

"DEAR SIR,

"I cannot express how sorry I am for your loss. I do assure you, I am mightily concerned for you and Mrs. Bowyer, and do sympathize with you as with my own brother and sister. I heard that your loss happened on King Charles the Martyr's day; and therefore I hope you will bear it with the same Christian fortitude and magnanimity as he did his great losses. In him you see that the greatest of kings and best of men are not exempted from worldly loss and crosses. Job was a very good man; for he had that character from Him who is the best Judge of men, 'that there was none like him in all the earth, a perfect and an upright man; one that feared God, and eschewed evil.' Yet, you know, he lost not only all his great riches, but all his children too by violent deaths (which, blessed be God! you now enjoy safe). He lost his health also, being afflicted with a most loathsome disease; and one of his greatest trials was, that his friends endeavoured to rob him of his integrity and innocence, and fix the odious character of hypocrite upon him. Now pray observe his deportment under all these great losses, crosses, and trials: 'Naked came I out of my mother's womb,' said he, 'and naked shall I return thither. The

Lord

Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!' What a wonderful pattern is this of resignation of our wills to God's will, under the greatest losses that can befall us in this world! And you know how God rewarded his patient suffering even in this life, for he made him twice as rich as ever he was before; which I hope in God he will so bless you, as he did many who lost all in the great Fire of London. I verily believe that your friends will readily send you what money you have occasion for. For my own part, if I had money, I would as freely send it you as any man in London; I am so well satisfied of your integrity and honesty, of your principles, your diligence, and faithfulness in your employment; and I do assure you, that when God blesses me with money, neither you nor yours shall ever want as long as I have. I cannot comprise the half I have to say to you in a letter, but will come and see you next week. In the mean time I beg and pray you not to be dejected under your sufferings; but to stir up and exercise all your graces of faith, hope, patience, meekness, self-denial, and resignation, &c. according to the example of the Prophet Habbakuk, chap. iii. ver. 17. 'Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, &c. yet will I rejoice in the Lord, and joy in the God of my salvation.' But, above all, I recommend to your imitation the example of our blessed Lord and Saviour, and his Apostles, and the primitive Christians and Martyrs, and those Saints recorded in the eleventh chapter to the Hebrews, 'of whom the world was not worthy;' yet, 'they wandered about in sheep-skins and goat-skins, being destitute, afflicted, and tormented; wherefore, seeing we are encompassed with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us run with patience the road that is set before us;' and so to the end of the twelfth chapter; and pray make a collection of God's promises recorded in Scripture, and meditate often on them; they will support and comfort you wonderfully; as that Rom. viii. 28.

that

that 'all things shall work together for good to them that love God.' This is infallibly certain, and never fails; and so of the rest. In the great Dean of Worcester's * excellent Devotions, there is an admirable prayer for the assistance of the Holy Spirit, to support us under all trials and sufferings, which I pray you both to make use of frequently, and get it by heart; and pray visit that great and good man often, whom God preserve long a great ornament and blessing to the Church of England! I am sure you will reap great comfort and benefit from his conversation. Now, dear Sir, my prayers shall be as frequent for you both as for myself, that God would support you under your great trial, and grant you a happy issue out of all your sufferings, and prosper you with all happiness; which shall be the daily prayer of, dear Sir, your affectionate and sympathising friend, R. MONTGOMERY."

Among the articles which perished by this sudden and aweful visitation, was by far the greater number of Sir Robert Atkyns's valuable "History of Gloucestershire;" a few copies only of it having been snatched from the flames, of which they still retain indelible marks.

A considerable part of the impression of Bp. Bull's "Important Points of Primitive Christianity" was destroyed; and several other works then printing; as appears by the note inserted below †; and by the

* Dr. George Hickes, of whom see an account in p. 17.

† "Whereas by the violence of a sudden fire, on Friday the 29th of January last, the printing-office of Mr. W. Bowyer, in White Fryars, was burned to the ground; This is to acquaint the world, that part of the impression of Bp. Bull's 'Important Points of Primitive Christianity maintained and defended, in several Sermons and other Discourses, to which is prefixed, the History of his Life, by Robert Nelson, esq.' was consumed in the flames. By which misfortune, we are obliged to defer the publication of Bp. Bull's 'Important Points,' till the lost sheets are reprinted, which we hope will be effected in a fortnight's time. London, printed for Richard Smith, at the sign of Bishop Beveridge's Head, in Pater Noster Row, near Cheapside; and in the Fore-walk of Exeter Change, in the Strand." *Evening Post, Feb.* 13, 1712-13.

following

following memorandum preserved in a copy of Mr. Nelson's Life of Bp. Bull *, sold out of the Piercefield library in 1795:

"Some of these Works were burnt in the fire, that destroyed Mr. Bowyer's printing-house, at four o'clock, Jan. 30, 1712; and particularly a sheet written to be added to it by Dr. Hickes, which he was too infirm to write again.—There were also destroyed XII of Mr. Jonathan Davison's † Sermons, *ten* of which were printed under the care of Mr. Doughty.—Also, a new edition of Sir Roger L'Estrange's Josephus, in three volumes, 8vo, printed with a fine Elzevir letter never used before; two volumes were finished, all the paper for the third was burnt, which cost 150*l.*—The fifteenth volume of Rymer's Fœdera ‡.—Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis §.—An old Book of Monarchy.

* "Besides the Life of Bp. Bull, which was all burnt, there were 1000 copies of one whole gathering (18 sheets) of the Works of Bp. Bull also burnt; for which I bought paper, and reprinted the said 18 sheets, to make good the number. And whereas Richard Smith, proprietor of the paper mentioned in the annexed accompt to be burnt [to the amount of 136*l.* 11*s.*] did, on the 6th of February, 1712, sign and execute a paper of release to discharge W. Bowyer from making him any satisfaction for the said paper burnt, nevertheless the said W. Bowyer hath discharged off the said Mr. Smith's accompt the entire dividend of 5*s.* 4¼*d.* in the pound, what the other sufferers have received." W. B.

† Probably Jonathan Davison, B. D. of St. John's college, Cambridge. These Sermons were irrecoverably lost.

‡ So violent were the flames, that immense torrents of melted types poured down from the upper rooms in all directions. I have a small lump of metal, dug out of the ruins; which, by having been compressed between two solid substances, exhibits on its opposite sides an impression of a few lines of this volume of Rymer in *creux* and *relievo*. See Mr. Edward Rowe-More's "Dissertation on Typographical Founders," &c. pp. 67, 97.

§ Of this work there appears from an accompt-book to have been about 50 sheets worked-off. It was re-printed at some other press, without any notice of the *delay* that had been occasioned by the loss of so considerable a part of the work, and intituled, "Ducatus Leodiensis; or the Topography of the antient and populous Town and Parish of Leedes, and Parts adjacent, in the West Riding of the County of York, with Pedigrees of many of the Nobility and Gentry, and other matters relating to those Parts; extracted

by Mr. Fortescue * of the Temple, in Saxon, with notes upon it, printed on an *extraordinary* paper, Mr. Howel's copy of his third volume of his Synopsis Canonum; and several other books."

The following authentic papers are a proof of the general benevolence of that age, and will shew the very high opinion that was entertained of Mr. Bowyer by his contemporaries.

"To the Right Honourable Sir Samuel Stannier, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, and to the Worshipful the Court of Aldermen;

"The humble Petition of William Bowyer, of the Precinct of White Fryars, within the City of London, printer, most humbly sheweth,

tracted from Records, original Evidences, and Manuscripts. By Ralph Thoresby, F. R. S. To which is added, at the Request of several learned Persons, a Catalogue of his Museum, with the Curiosities natural and artificial, and the Antiquities, particularly the Roman, British, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and Scotch Coins, with modern Medals. Also a Catalogue of Manuscripts; the various Editions of the Bible, and of Books published in the Infancy of the Art of Printing. With an Account of some unusual Accidents that have attended some Persons, attempted after the Method of Dr. Plot. London, printed for Maurice Atkins; and sold by Edward Nutt, at the Middle Temple Gate in Fleet-street. 1715." In some copies, instead of "Edward Nutt," there is the name of "Henry Clements, at the Half Moon in St. Paul's Church-yard." Two Dedications, one to the Marquis of Carmarthen, the other to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of Leedes, are dated July 30, 1714.

* This was a work of *Sir John Fortescue*, intituled, "The Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy, as it more particularly regards the English Constitution: being a Treatise written by Sir John Fortescue, knt. lord chief justice, and lord high chancellor of England, under King Henry VI. Faithfully transcribed from the manuscript Copy in the Bodleian Library, and collated with three other Manuscripts. Only *eight sheets* of it had been printed; but it was again put to the press, and completed with some remarks by John Fortescue-Aland, of the Inner Temple, esq. F. R. S. 1714; 8vo; with a Dedication to Lord Chief Justice Parker. There is a manuscript of this work in the Cotton library, in the title of which it is said to be addressed to Henry VI. but many passages in it shew it to have been plainly written in favour of, and for the service of, Edward IV. A second edition, with amendments, was published in 1719, 8vo; and will be noticed under that year.

"That

"That on the 30th of January, 1712, there happened a dreadful and sudden fire in the night-time, which not only burnt down to the ground the dwelling-house of your Petitioner, and demolished and damaged others adjoining to the same, but also consumed all the household goods, apparel, books of accompts, wares, stock in trade, printing-presses, and other utensils of his profession, together with several hundred reams of paper bought and prepared for printing, and great numbers of divers and sundry books, and parts of books, printing and printed, as appears by the oath of your Petitioner and others. That the whole loss, upon a moderate computation, amounts unto the sum of 5146*l.* and upwards.

"That your Petitioner and family (who before this sad accident happened lived in a reputable manner, and had acquired a considerable substance, and were helpful to others) are now reduced to extreme want and poverty, and not able to support himself and family without the charity of her Majesty's loving subjects.

"Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Lordship and the worshipful the Court of Aldermen of this City to take his deplorable condition into consideration; and to certify the premises to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, to the end that your Petitioner may obtain her Majesty's most gracious letters patent, by way of brief, for a collection of the charity of her Majesty's loving subjects for the relief of your Petitioner and his family in this their great distress. And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c."

"To the Right Honourable Simon Lord Harcourt, Baron of Stanton Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

"May it please your Lordship,

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being the Mayor, Aldermen, and Justices of the Peace, of

of the City of London, and other inhabitants of the said City, do humbly certify your Lordship *, That it hath been made appear to us, upon the humble petition of William Bowyer, of the precinct of White Fryars, within the City of London, printer, That, on the 30th of January, in the year of our Lord 1712, there happened a dreadful and sudden fire in the night-time, by accident unknown, which, by reason of the suddenness and violence thereof, forced the said William Bowyer, with his wife and children, to fly for their lives out of their beds, with only such a small part of their common wearing apparel as could on the sudden be taken with them, though not sufficient to cover them; leaving a gentleman † of their family behind, who perished in the flames, and was burnt to ashes: and in a very short time the said fire not only burnt down to the ground the dwelling-house of the said William Bowyer, and demolished and damaged others next the same, amounting to the value of 802*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* as appears by the oaths of George Quick and Edward Bayley, creditable and substantial workmen, but also totally consumed all the household goods, apparel, books of accompts, wares, stock in trade, printing-presses, types, and other the utensils of his profession, together with several hundred reams of paper bought and prepared for printing, and a great number of divers and sundry books and parts of books, printing and printed, to the value of 4344*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* or thereabouts, as appears upon the oath of the said sufferer; so that the whole loss, upon a moderate computation, amounts

* The form of this petition was taken from an earlier one (of which I have a copy in MS.) to Lord Chancellor Cowper, by which it appears, that on the 9th of February, 1707-8, there was so dreadful a fire in the parishes of St. Clement Danes and St. Martin in the Fields, as to burn down 36 houses, and demolish 14 others, to the impoverishment of 100 families, who lost 17,880*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

† Mr. Charles Cock; for whom Mr. Bowyer had a mourning-ring with this motto, "C. C. passé par Feu au Ciel, 30 Jan. 1712, agé 76."

to

to the sum of 5146*l.* 18*s.** That the said poor sufferer, before this sad calamity, had acquired considerable substance, and lived in a creditable manner, but is now reduced to extreme want and poverty, and not able to support himself and family without the relief of her Majesty's loving subjects. We therefore recommend the premisses to your Lordship's charitable consideration, to the end your Lordship will be pleased to grant unto the said poor sufferer Her Majesty's most gracious letters patent, licence, and protection, under the great seal of Great Britain, for a collection of charity, for the relief of the said poor sufferer and his family, as to your Lordship shall seem meet. Given under our hands, this 6th day of March, 1713."

A brief was accordingly granted; of which the clear amount was 1514*l.* 13*s.* 4¾*d.*: from which Mr. Bowyer received 1377*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* being a dividend of 5*s.* 4¼*d.* in the pound on his own proportion of the whole loss. The remainder (136*l.* 14*s.* 0¾*d.*) he thought it his bounden duty to divide amongst the other sufferers.

The following paper was in the mean time circulating among his private friends; among whom Mr. Bowyer always held himself particularly under obligations to Mr. Timothy Goodwin †, an eminent

* The particulars here stated were verified upon oath by Mr. Bowyer; who thus concludes: "And this deponent doth verily believe this to be so moderate a computation, that it is rather much less than the true value of the whole loss, than in any wise to exceed the same. WILLIAM BOWYER."

† "Mr. Timothy Goodwin published Dr. Welwood's "History of an Hundred Years." "He is esteemed a very honest man; and what he engages upon is either very useful or very curious. Mr. William Rogers, Mr. Harris, and myself, were once partners with him in publishing some *Dying Speeches*; and I observed a more than ordinary openness and justness in his dealings. He is very exact and punctual in trade. He is Dr. Sherlock's Bookseller, and printed Abp. Tillotson's Works, in conjunction with Mr. Ailmer." Dunton, Life and Errors, p. 284.—Mr. Goodwin was joint Printer of the "Votes of the House of Commons" from 1694 till his death in 1720.

book-

bookseller in Fleet-street, the first promoter of the subscription; and to Mr. Richard Sare* of Holbourn, who ranked high in the same profession, and took a very active part in soliciting subscriptions.

"Whereas, by the Providence of Almighty God, Mr. William Bowyer, printer, hath lately had his dwelling-house, his goods, his founts of letters, presses, and other utensils, all suddenly destroyed by a sad and lamentable fire, inasmuch that he was not able to save either his own, or his family's wearing cloaths, and very little else of any thing, the whole loss amounting to several thousands of pounds, to the ruin of himself and family, not to mention others that have suffered together with him: We whose names are hereunto subscribed, not knowing how soon it may be our own case, do, out of compassion to him, give and contribute the sums following; *viz.*

Timothy Goodwin, 10 guineas	Edward Farrell, 5 guineas
John Baskett, 5 guineas	Thomas Guy, 5 guineas
John Walthoe, 5 guineas	Bernard Lintott, 5 guineas
Benjamin Tooke, 5 guineas	William Innys, 5 guineas
Robert Vincent, 5 guineas	H. Clements, 5 guineas
Christopher Bateman, 5 guineas	Francis Horton, 5 guineas
Samuel Manship, 5 guineas	Henry Rhodes, 5 guineas
Nicholas Bodington, 5 guineas	Mr. Donall, 5 guineas
John Nicholson, 5 guineas	John Morphew, 1 guinea
Samuel Hoole, 10 guineas	Robert Whitledge, 1 guinea
Jacob Tonson, 5 guineas	Thomas Simpson, 3 guineas
William Freeman, 5 guineas	R. and J. Bonwicke, 2 guineas
Charles Harper, 5 guineas	Richard Wilkin, 2 guineas
Daniel Midwinter, 5 guineas	Andrew Bell, 2 guineas
William Taylor, 5 guineas	Edmund Parker, 1 guinea
S. Sheafe, 5 guineas	Eben. Tracey, 1 guinea
Jacob Tonson, jun. 5 guineas	Thomas Norris, 1 guinea

* See p. 63. "Mr. Sare's face is full of a certain briskness, and mixt with an air very sweet and agreeable. He has a large stock of Good-nature and Charity, in which lies his chief excellency. Courage and Justice make up the other part of his character. He prints for Sir Roger L'Estrange, Dr. Wake, and other learned men; and has obliged the age with many curious pieces." Dunton, p. 296.—See a further account of Mr. Sare under the year 1724.

Ralph

Ralph Smith, 2 guineas
George Strahan, 2 guineas
Mr. Mount, 2 guineas
Mr. Chiswell, 2 guineas
Richard Parker, 1 guinea
Richard Mount, 2 guineas
John Sprint, 3 guineas
Daniel Browne, 2 guineas
S. Butler, 1 guinea
George Conyers, 1 guinea
James Knapton, 3 guineas
Emanuel Matthews, 1 guinea
John Baker, 1 guinea
Henry Overton, 1 guinea
A. Baldwin, 2 guineas
Jonah Bowyer, 2 guineas
Matthew Wotton, 1 guinea
Edward Castle, 2 guineas
John Pemberton, 1 guinea
Samuel Keble, 2 guineas
J. Osborn, 1 guinea
James Round, 1 guinea
Thomas Caldecott, 1 guinea
Thomas Medcalfe, 2 guineas
Elizabeth Pawlett, 1 guinea
Arthur Bettesworth, 1 guinea
Thomas Brewer, 3 guineas
Edmund Curll, 1 guinea
Philip Overton, 1 guinea
Nathaniel Dodd, 1 guinea
Owen Lloyd, 1 guinea
Isaac Cleave, 1 guinea
Robert Podmore, 1 guinea
John Taylor, 2 guineas
R. Robinson, 3 guineas
Thomas Bever, 1 guinea
Thomas Clark, 2 guineas
Widow Jones, 1 guinea
Madam Phillips, 3 guineas
Madam Geary, 1 guinea
Mr. Ecton, 1 guinea
Mr. Poulett, 1 guinea
Mr. Harding, 10 shillings
Mr. Bowles, 10 shillings
Mr. Browne, 10 shillings
Mr. Bright, 10 shillings
Madam Isted, 10 shillings

These names have been particularly specified, from the original subscription papers, as serving to shew who were then the principal persons in the profession of bookselling.

The contributions of the printers (amounting in the whole to 96*l.* 15*s.**) were as follows:

Mr. Baskett †, and others her Majesty's Printers, 10 guineas
Mr. Andrews, Mr. Barker, Mr. Nutt, Mr. James, 5 guineas each
Mr. Rawlins, Mr. Heptinstall, Mr. Wilde, 4 guineas each
Mr. Williams, Mr. Darby, 3 guineas each
Mr. Matthews, Mr. Wilmer, Mr. Leach, 3 guineas each
Mr. Hodgkin, Mr. Downing, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Browne, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Grover, Mr. Meers, Mr. Watts, 2 guineas each

* A guinea then passed in circulation for 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

† "Given to Mr. Baskett, after his loss by fire, by W. Bowyer the son, a press complete out of his own house, and the iron-work of another." W. B.

Mr.

Mr. Humfreys,
Mr. Gwillim,
Mr. Tookey,
Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Beardwell,
Mr. Sowle,
Mr. Wilde,
Mr. Mayo,
Mr. Howlett,
} 1 guinea each

Mr. Gardyner,
Mr. Downing,
Mr. Holt,
Mr. Leake,
Mr. Pearson,
Mr. Botham,
Mr. Jenour,
Mr. Motte,
} 1 guinea each

Mrs. James, a silver cup.

Thus far the names have been given of his own fraternity only; but from other friends Mr. Bowyer received large sums. Mr. Nelson obtained for him, from the Earl and Countess of Thanet * 25*l.*; from Lord Weymouth 20*l.*; from Lord Guildford 10*l.*; and from others of his friends 412*l.* 7*s.*; Mr. Sare collected 66*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; Mr. Sherlock 48*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; the University of Cambridge gave 40*l.*; the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury † 30*l.*; and his "Cousin Scott ‡" ten guineas.

To the honour of English humanity let it be known, that the contributions thus raised amounted to . . . . . £.1162 5 10

His dividend on the brief . . . 1377 9 4

Total sum received by Mr. Bowyer 2539 15 2

At this melancholy crisis the younger Bowyer was fortunately absent; having been placed at Headley §, near Leatherhead in Surrey, under the care of the Rev. Ambrose Bonwicke, B. D. a Nonjuring clergyman of great piety and learning, who had succeeded Dr. Hartcliffe ‖ as master of Mer-

* "The charitable Earl of Thanet is made up of compassion and goodness (I could name several families he has kept from starving); and his whole conduct may be safely followed as the perfect standard of piety and virtue." Dunton, p. 429.

† Returned afterwards by a specific legacy to the Dean and Chapter.

‡ Of whom see hereafter, under Mr. Bowyer's will.

§ Where the poet Fenton was then usher. See p. 40.

‖ John Hartcliffe, son of a father of both his names, of Windsor,

chant Taylors School in 1686, and held it till 1691; when, refusing the oaths, he was ejected; and kept afterwards a private school at Headley.

Windsor, minister of God's word, was born at Harding, near Henley, in Oxfordshire; educated in Eton school; became a servitor of Magdalen college in the latter end of 1666, aged 16 years; entered a semi-commoner of St. Edmund Hall, Oct. 1667, continued there about a year, and then was chosen scholar of King's College, in Cambridge, of which afterwards he became fellow, and took the degrees of Arts in that university. In 1681 he succeeded Mr. Jo. Goad in the mastership of Merchant Taylors school, at which time the great and factious City was possessed by the restless Nonconforming ministers of the sudden introduction of Popery among them. Of which matter William Smith, gent. in the Appendix to a Book, intituled, "Contrivances of the Fanatical Conspirators, in carrying on their Treasons under the Umbrage of the Popish Plot, laid open, &c. London, 1685," folio, saith, p. 34, "The reason why the reforming zeal of Dr. John Owen was so active in Mr. Goad's ruin, was for the introduction of his sister's son Mr. John Hartcliffe into his place, a person undoubtedly not unworthy the preferment; for, having once heroically attempted to preach before his late Majesty King Charles II.; and not being able to utter one word of his sermon, he descended from the pulpit as great an orator as he went up, treating his Majesty with no other entertainment than a silent meeting." About that time Mr. Hartcliffe became B. D. and in October 1689, doctor of that faculty by actual creation; installed canon of Windsor June 8, 1691; died Aug. 15, 1702. His publications are: 1. Several Sermons, as (1) Sermon preached at the Oxfordshire Feast in London, 1683; (2) Sermon before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, at St. Bride's Church, on Wednesday in Easter week, April 11, 1694, on Job xxxi. 19. Lond. 1694, 4to; (3) Sermon preached before the House of Commons, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Jan. 30, 1694, on Psalm xc. 15. Lond. 1695, 4to.—2. Discourse against Purgatory, &c. Lond. 1695, in four sheets in 4to. This book, reported to be written by Dr. John Tillotson, came out about the beginning of March, 1684-5, just after King James II. came to the crown: and by letters, dated April 14, 1685, Wood was informed that it gave so great offence in France, that it was there publickly burnt, *sed qu.*—3. A Treatise of moral and intellectual Virtues; wherein their nature is fully explained, and their usefulness proved, as being the best rules of life: and the causes of their decay are inquired into; concluding with such arguments as tend to revive the practice of them; with a Preface, shewing the vanity and deceitfulness of Vice. Lond. 1691, 8vo.* He translated also some portions of the first part of Plutarch's Morals.

At

At this excellent seminary young Bowyer made such advances in literature, as reflected the highest credit both upon himself and his preceptor; for whose memory, to his latest years, he entertained the sincerest respect; and to whose family he always remained an useful friend. The attachment, indeed, was mutual.

One instance of the good schoolmaster's benevolence, which made an indelible impression on the mind of his pupil, appeared in the following letter:

"MY GOOD FRIEND, Headley, Feb. 6, 1712-13.

"I HEARD of the sad calamity, it has pleased God to try you with, last Monday; but concealed it from your son * till I had the account from yourself, and then broke it to him as gently as I could. He could not forbear shedding some tears; but that was no more than some of your friends here had done for you before; and it would be some comfort to them if their sharing in it might lessen your grief. We have in Job a noble example of patience and resignation under even a severer trial than this of yours; for, God be praised! though you have lost a worthy friend †, your children are alive, and one ‡ of them providentially disposed of a little

* This circumstance Mr. Bowyer used frequently to mention with the highest gratitude: as he did another in which the same delicacy was shewn to him. When the brief was to be read in Headley church, Mr. Bonwicke contrived that he should be kept at home, without assigning the reason for it.—The writer of these memoirs accompanied Mr. Bowyer to that village in 1774, when he, with great satisfaction, repeated the above and many other particulars of his younger years.

† Mr. Cock. See p. 59.

‡ Mrs. Bowyer's daughter (by a former husband). She had at this time been very lately married (in December 1712) to Mr. James Bettenham, a printer, of no small eminence in his profession; which he pursued with unabated industry and reputation till the year 1760, when he retired from business; and died Feb. 6, 1774, of a gradual decay, at the advanced age of 91. To shew the uncertainty of human affairs, this worthy man, after carrying on a respectable and extensive business for more than 60 years, left behind him not quite 400*l.* His first wife died Dec. 8, 1716, aged 30; and he had a second, who died July 9, 1735, aged 39.

before, the news of which proved a happy mixture in your melancholy letter; and though you began with it, I made it the close of my narrative to your son. And when we *have seen the end of the Lord*, as St. James expresses it, we shall find that he is *very pitiful, and of tender mercy*, as he was to his servant Job, whose losses in the end were abundantly repaired; and since he is still the same God, if our behaviour be conformable, we may humbly hope for the like treatment. As an earnest of which, I must tell you, that he has already put it into the heart of a certain person, upon hearing of your great loss, to pay the whole charges of your son's board, &c. for one year*; the person desires to be nameless, that the thanks may be returned to God only. My wife, who truly condoles with you, gives her service to yourself and Mrs. Bowyer, to whom pray give mine also, and to my good friend Mr. Ross; our service likewise, with hearty wishes of much joy (notwithstanding this melancholy beginning) to the new-married gentlewoman. Your son speaks for himself in the inclosed, which he just now brought to, Sir,

Your condoling friend, and faithful servant,

AMBR. BONWICKE †."

* It may be unnecessary to mention, that this friend was Mr. Bonwicke himself.

† This conscientious Divine (son of the Rev. John Bonwicke ‡, rector of Mickleham in Surrey), born April 29, 1652, and educated at Merchant Taylors School, was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1668, where he was appointed librarian in 1670; B. A. 1673; M. A. March 18, 1675; was ordained deacon, May 21, 1676; priest, June 6 (Trinity Sunday), 1680; proceeded B. D. July 21, 1682; and was elected master of Merchant Taylors School, June 9, 1686. In 1689, the College of St. John's petitioned the Merchant Taylors Company, who have the care of that school, that he might continue master of the School (which is a nursery for their College) for life; but at Christmas 1691 he was turned out for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. I have a curious correspondence of his with Mr. Blechynden, on this

‡ "Hic positæ sunt Reliquiæ JOHANNIS BONWICKE, SS. T. B. & istius Ecclesiæ per annos XXIX Rectoris; qui natus est Nov. 5, 1622; sepultus Nov. 3, 1698."—Epitaph in Mickleham Church.

occasion,

The Saxon types, which had been used in 1709 for printing St. Gregory's Homily, having been burnt with the rest of Mr. Bowyer's printing materials, Lord Chief Justice Parker was so munificently indulgent as to be at the expence of cutting a new sett of Saxon types for Mrs. Elizabeth Elstob's Saxon Grammar; the punches and matrices of which were afterwards presented to the University of Oxford, as will appear in the course of these memoirs.

Consoled by such unequivocal testimonies of respectful friendship, the energies of Mr. Bowyer were soon recalled into activity; and, in less than two months, we find him again beginning business, though he had no printing-office of his own, in the houses, and by the kind permission and assistance, of his friends Mr. Norton and Mr. Rawlins; where his first employment was the reprinting of the Fifteenth Volume of "Rymer's Fœdera," and "Goodman's Conference;" both which had been destroyed.

The other literary productions of the year 1713, which were printed under Mr. Bowyer's more immediate superintendance, were:

A new edition of "Locke's Works," in folio; and his "Treatise on Government," 12mo.

"The Christian Triumph, or the Duty of praying for our Enemies illustrated and enforced *; in a

occasion, in MS. with many of his college exercises, and letters to his father. A Latin copy of verses by "Ambr. Bonwicke, S. T. B. Coll. Div. Jo. Bapt. Soc." is in the Oxford collection on the Death of King Charles II. 1685. By his wife (Elizabeth Stubbs) Mr. Bonwicke had twelve children.

* On the 23d of March 1709-10, by the judgment of the House of Peers, two Sermons of Dr. Sacheverell were ordered to be burnt; and the Doctor was enjoined not to preach for the term of three years. The day of the expiration of that term "was celebrated with all imaginable demonstrations of joy, in London and Westminster, as also the Borough of Southwark. The bells were rung in most churches, beginning at one in the morning, and continuing till night; when they were succeeded by bonfires, &c. which shews, to the great satisfaction of all who wish well to our constitution both in church and state, that the

Sermon preached at St. Saviour's in Southwark, on Palm Sunday 1713; by Henry Sacheverell *, D. D. 4to and 8vo; and his Sermon before the House of Commons on May 29, called, "False Notions of Liberty in Religion and Government, destructive of both †;" 4to and 8vo.

good disposition of the people still continues; and that the extraordinary services of that gentleman are not like to be forgotten." Postboy, March 24, 1713.—The Doctor being now at liberty to resume his preaching, it was said at the time, that as he had received a good country living soon after his trial, so he had now the prospect of one of the best of the City churches.—The Sermon happening to be published on Easter Eve, the cry of it in the streets by the hawkers on that day was said to disturb the heads of some good people who were preparing to communicate on the great day following; for people expected politicks and more noise of the Church: but, excepting the title and the text, there was but little mischief in it; and so the hawkers suffered much, and the booksellers received no money for one half of the impression. This new modesty of the Preacher was by his friends resolved into a strict injunction from some authority, not to create them any more trouble to defend him. And yet the auditors reported, that there were some bolder strokes in the preaching, which were struck out by a wiser hand; and that soon after, April 12, he preached at Camberwell before the Lord Chief Justice Trevor; and was, about the next day, presented to the great rectory of St. Andrew's in Holbourn, after he had said publicly at the Lord Chancellor's table, "that no preferment in the Church could ever make him amends for the trouble and fatigue he had undergone in visiting and receiving visits after the glory of his trial." The Wisdom of looking backward, 1715, pp. 277, 279.

* Of Dr. Sacheverell, and the several branches of that antient family, see the History of Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 510.

† Mr. Harley (afterward Lord Oxford), being very intent upon the scheme of changing the ministr, towards the end of Queen Anne's reign, was one of those who spirited up Sacheverell to sound the alarm. Having an entertainment one day at his house in Herefordshire, there came in after dinner a packquet of expresses from London; which having read, he looked with an air of joy upon his friends; and, snapping his fingers, cried out in exultation, "The game is up!" (meaning as started by Sacheverell and his Sermon just then preached); "get the horses ready immediately," &c.; and then, taking leave of the company, he flew forthwith towards the capital. This little anecdote was communicated by the Rev. John Jones, curate of Welwyn; who had it from Dr. Neve, archdeacon of Huntingdon, who was a native of those parts, and lived then in Ludlow. He was rector of Alwalton, co. Huntingdon; where he

"An Epithalamium on the most auspicious Nuptials of the right honourable the Marquis of Carmarthen and the Lady Elizabeth Harley *; by Mr. H. C[astleton]."

Boulton's † "System of Rational and Practical Surgery;" 8vo.

"Religion tried by the Test of sober and impartial Reason, by Edward Synge ‡, D. D.;" 8vo.

Mr. Peter Barclay's "Letter to the People of Scotland, on the Book of Common Prayer;" 8vo.

"Thirteen Sermons on several Occasions, preached at the Royal Chapel at St. James's; by Andrew Trebeck §, M. A.;" 8vo.

A new edition of Mr. Nelson's "Companion to the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England;" 8vo.

Collyer's "Ecclesiastical History;" and his "Essay upon Gaming;" 8vo.

he died much lamented, Feb. 3, 1757, aged 63, and was buried. He was father of the late Dr. Neve, of St. John's College, Oxford, rector of Middleton Stoney, whose sermons were lately printed by subscription.

* This was followed by "The Antidote; a Poem of Reflection on the late Epithalamium on the most auspicious Nuptials of the Right Honourable the Marquis of Carmarthen and the Lady Elizabeth Harley, &c." See under the year 1715.

† Mr. Richard Boulton was a surgeon of considerable eminence. He published "A Treatise on the Reason of Muscular Motion, 1697," 12mo; 2. "A Treatise concerning the Heat of the Blood, and Use of the Lungs, 1698," 12mo; 3. "A Letter to Dr. Goodall, occasioned by his printed Letter to Dr. Leigh; with an Answer to a Paper, entitled, *A Reply to Mr. Richard Boulton, by Charles Leigh*, 1699," 4to; 4. "A System of rational and practical Surgery, 1713," 8vo; 5. "Of the Gout, King's Evil, Pox, and intermitting Fevers, 1714," 8vo; 6. "An Essay on the Plague, Dublin, 1721," 8vo; 7. "Thoughts concerning the unusual Quality of the Air, 1724," 8vo.

‡ Of whom see hereafter under the year 1728.

§ Of Christ Church, Oxford; M. A. 1706; B. D. 1714; D. D. by diploma, March 24, 1739; rector of St. George, Hanover-square 1724—1732; and published four single Sermons: 1. "For St. George's Hospital, 1733," 8vo; 2. "For Charity, in the hard Frost, 1739," 4to; 3. "Before the Sons of the Clergy, 1744," 4to; 4. "Before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1746," 4to. He died Aug. 28, 1759.

"The

"The whole Duty of Man."

"Theed's History of Paradise."

"A Sermon before the Lord Mayor; by George Bell *, M. A. Chaplain to his Excellency the right reverend John [Robinson] Lord Bishop of Bristol, Lord Privy Seal;" 4to and 8vo.

New edition of Mr. Reeves's Sermon on "The Nature of Truth and Falsehood;" preached before the Queen, Nov. 2, 1712; 4to and 8vo †.

"A Thanksgiving Sermon for the Peace, by Thomas Burton ‡, M. A."

"A Sermon by Richard Webster §, M. A.;" 8vo.

"The Sin and Folly of misplacing our Affections; a Sermon preached before the Queen in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, Aug. 23, 1713; by William Reeves, M. A.;" 4to and 8vo.

Claude Mauger's "French Grammar;" 8vo.

"A Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy ||, at their Anniversary Meeting in the

* He published also in this year "St. Paul's Behaviour in the Cause of the Gospel; a Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy, at their annual Feast, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, Dec. 4, 1712; and, in 1718, another on the 29th of May, in which he is called Chaplain to the Bishop of London.

† See before, p. 48.

‡ Of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B. A. 1686; M. A. 1690; and vicar of Halifax in Yorkshire.

§ Of Caius college, Cambridge; B. A. 1669; M. A. 1673.

|| "After the Sermon, and two proper anthems exquisitely performed, they proceeded, two and two, to Merchant Taylors' Hall to dinner; where, as the company was more numerous by much than was ever known upon that occasion, so the design of the day was much better answered, the stewards having collected in their basons upwards of 200*l.* for charitable uses: which, together with the loud acclamations of the people as Dr. Sacheverell walked at the head of the clergymen from the Church to the Hall, is a handsome proof how much sound principles are still cherished, as well by that venerable society in particular, as by the populace in general." Postboy, Dec. 15, 1713. —"It was observed on this occasion by the Whigs, that Dr. Sacheverell walked by himself as a captain of his fellow brethren, with some ragged fellows to huzza him, till, at the Royal Exchange, the prevailing hisses turned them back; that there were three bishops only at dinner, Chichester [Dr. Manningham], Hereford [Dr. Ironside], and Rochester [Dr. Atterbury], and no City

Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Dec. 10, 1713; by Henry Sacheverell, D. D. Rector of St. Andrew's, Holbourn *."

"An Elegy on the lamented Death of the right honourable and virtuous Lady Elizabeth late Marchioness of Carmarthen, Daughter to the most honourable the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, humbly inscribed to the right honourable the Marquis of Carmarthen, the most honourable the Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, and the most noble Peregrine Duke of Leeds. By Mr. H. C[astleton], of the Custom-house."

"Some Testimonies of learned Men in favour of the intended Edition of the Saxon Homilies, concerning the Learning of the Author of those Homilies, and the Advantages to be hoped for from an Edition of them. In a Letter from the Publisher † to a Doctor in Divinity."

Thus far did our worthy Printer proceed by the kind assistance of his brethren of the profession. In October 1713, he again began to superintend the labours of his own press, in an office which he opened in Temple-lane, White Fryars.

The following particulars are connected with the typographical annals of this year.

"Mr. John Dyer, late author of a news-letter called by his name, being deceased, the said Letter will be discontinued for the future. And all gentlemen and others, who have received his letters of

City Divine of any character;' but yet a very numerous assembly, and a good collection." The Wisdom of looking backwards, p. 324.

* "In the inscription, or short dedication, of this Sermon to the worshipful stewards by name, eleven of them, one of the twelve was purposely omitted, Thomas Burnet, esq. a younger son of the lord bishop of Sarum, though he had not less birthright, nor less wit and learning, than his fellow-stewards; but every one knew the meaning of this sorry partiality." Ibid. p. 325.

† Mrs. Elstob; see p. 17; and the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. IV. No III.

intelligence,

intelligence, and are indebted to him for them, are desired forthwith to remit their several sums to Mr. Thomas Dyer, attorney-at-law, at his chambers in Staple Inn, in Holbourn, who is the only son of the said John Dyer *."

Mr. Henry Hills, printer in Black Fryars, being dead, his stock, consisting of the most eminent Sermons, Poems, Plays, &c. is now to be disposed of, at the Blue Anchor, Pater Noster Row.—N. B. There can never be any of the same, or any in the like manner, reprinted after these are gone, there being an Act of Parliament to the contrary †.

This Henry Hills and Thomas Newcomb were for a short time (from Jan. 10, 1709) printers to the Queen, under a reversionary patent for 34 years, granted Dec. 24, 1665, on the expiration of a patent then held by the Barkers; in which family it had continued from the reign of Queen Elizabeth; who granted a patent to Christopher Barker and Robert his son ‡, "in consideration of the father's great improvement in the Art of Printing." From the executors of Newcomb and Hills, the remainder of their term was purchased by John Baskett, esq. and others. But, on the 13th of October this year, another patent passed the great seal, constituting Mr. Benjamin Tooke and Mr. John Barber printers to the Queen's most excellent Majesty §; which, as was explained at the time by a public advertise-

* Postboy, Sept. 8, 1713.—It appears by subsequent advertisements that Mr. Dyer died intestate on Sunday, Sept. 6; and that the News-letter was not continued by any of his family.—A ludicrous epitaph on him was inserted in the Flying Post of Sept. 19.—Robert Dyer, esq. (a grandson of the news-writer) died in Gray's Inn, Sept. 4, 1748; and left 20,000*l.* to Christ's Hospital.

† Evening Post, Nov. 12, 1713.

‡ The two Barkers (who in 1555, during the reign of Queen Mary, had been styled the Queen's Printers) lived at the Tiger's head in Paternoster-row; and kept also the Grasshopper in St. Paul's Church-yard.

§ Dawks's News Letter, Oct. 15, 1713.

ment,

ment, was to commence after the expiration of the term then existing to Mr. Baskett; namely, in January 1739 *. For this valuable grant they were indebted to the steady friendship of Dr. Swift; who had before obtained for them several lucrative appointments, as he himself states it with much complacency in several parts of the Journal to Stella †: and in a letter more than 20 years after, the Dean says, "Alderman Barber ‡ was my old acquaintance;

* Evening Post, Oct. 17, 1713.

† See particularly, Jan. 15, 16, and 18, 1711-12.

‡ John Barber, son of a barber in the city of London, was bred a printer, in which business, by a successful train of circumstances, which brought him acquainted with Lord Bolingbroke, Swift, Pope, and others of the most eminent writers of the age, he acquired considerable opulence. A remarkable story is told of his dexterity in his profession. Being threatened with a prosecution by the House of Lords for an offensive paragraph in a pamphlet which he had printed, and being warned of his danger by Lord Bolingbroke, he called in all the copies from the publishers, canceled the leaf which contained the obnoxious passage, and returned them to the bookseller with a new paragraph supplied by Lord Bolingbroke: so that, when the pamphlet was produced before the House, and the passage referred to, it was found unexceptionable. He added greatly to his wealth by the South Sea scheme, which he had prudence enough to secure in time, and purchased an estate at East Sheen with part of his gain. In principles he was a Jacobite; and in his travels to Italy, whither he went for the recovery of his health, was introduced to the Pretender, which exposed him to some dangers on his return to England; for immediately on his arrival he was taken into custody by a king's messenger; but was released without punishment. After his success in the South Sea scheme he was elected alderman of Castle Baynard ward 1722; and sheriff 1730; and in 1732-3 lord mayor of London. During his mayoralty it happened that the scheme of a general excise was brought forward; by his active opposition to which, he acquired, for a time, a considerable degree of popularity, though he is accused of procuring clandestinely from Mr. Bosworth, the city chamberlain, the documents which enabled him to make so conspicuous a figure upon that occasion. Among the alderman's public actions, it should be mentioned, that he put up a monument to Butler, in Westminster Abbey; upon which occasion Pope is said to have written the following severe lines, which he proposed should be placed on the vacant scroll under Shakspeare's bust:

"Thus Britain lov'd me, and preserv'd my fame,
Safe from a Barber's or a Benson's name."

By

I got him two or three employments when I had credit with the Queen's ministers."—The reversionary interest, however, of Tooke and Barber was prudently purchased by Baskett; who afterwards obtained another renewal of 60 years; the latter 30 of which he conveyed to Charles Eyre, esq. of Clapham, and his heirs; which patent having expired in 1799, a new one has been granted to George Eyre, Andrew Strahan, and John Reeves, esqrs. the present Printers to the King's most excellent Majesty.

"A Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy, by George Bell*, M. A. Chaplain to the Bishop of London, 1712-13."

1714.

The regular returns to the brief obtained by Mr. Bowyer not having been made at the time of Queen Anne's decease; the following order was soon after applied for, and obtained:

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 25th of October, 1714; present, the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Upon reading this day at the Board a petition of William Bowyer, of the precinct of White Fryars, in the

By his will, dated Dec. 28, 1740, he desired that his body might be buried at Mortlake, as near as possible to the ground which he had given to enlarge the church-yard. He bequeathed 300*l.* to Lord Bolingbroke, 200*l.* to Dean Swift, and 100*l.* to Mr. Pope; and dying a few days afterwards, was buried pursuant to his request. His tomb is thus inscribed: "Under this stone are laid the remains of John Barber, alderman of London; a constant benefactor to the poor. True to his principles in Church and State, he preserved his integrity, and discharged the duty of an upright magistrate in the most corrupt times. Zealous for the rights of his fellow-citizens, he opposed all attempts against them; and, being Lord Mayor of London in the year 1733, was greatly instrumental in defeating a scheme of general excise, which (had it succeeded) would have put an end to the liberties of his country. He departed this life January 2, 1740-41, aged [illegible]." See Lysons's Environs of London, vol. I. p. 374.

* Mr. Bell published two other single Sermons; one on the election of a lord mayor, 1713; the other on May 29, 1718.

City

City of London, printer; and also of several other persons to whom eleemosinary protections were granted within these twelve months last past, for losses by fire and otherwise; humbly praying, that all such Briefs which were in force at the death of her late Majesty may be continued according to the tenor and purport thereof respectively; Which being taken into consideration, it was thereupon ordered in Council, that all Briefs granted by her said late Majesty, for losses by fire or otherwise, not yet expired, or the collections thereupon not compleat, be read in the several Parish Churches where the same have not been already published, and the collections proceeded in, according to the tenor of the respective letters patent in that behalf. And all parsons, vicars, curates, churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and all other his Majesty's officers and ministers whom it may concern, are to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly. JOHN POVEY."

Among the books of the year 1714 may be named: "Important Points of Primitive Christianity maintained and defended, in several Sermons and other Discourses; by George Bull *, late Lord Bishop of St. David's. To which is prefixed the History of his Life, and of those Controversies in which he was engaged; with an Abstract of those

* Dr. George Bull was born March 25, 1634; and entered of Exeter college, Oxford, July 10, 1648. He was made rector of Suddington St. Mary, co. Gloucester, in 1658, to which the vicarage of Suddington St. Peter was added in 1662; prebendary of Gloucester in 1675; archdeacon of Landaff in 1685; and bishop of St. David's April 29, 1705. He died Feb. 17, 1709-10, and was buried at Brecknock between two of his predecessors; where his grave was covered with a plain stone thus inscribed:

"Here lieth the right reverend
Father in God Dr. George Bull,
late Bishop of this Diocese;
who was excellently learned,
pious, and charitable;
and who departed this life
February the 17th, 1709, aged 75."

fundamental

fundamental Doctrines which he maintained in the Latin Tongue; by Robert Nelson, Esq. The second Edition *;" 4 vols. 8vo.

"The great importance of redeeming Time; a Sermon preached before the Queen in St. James's Chapel, March 3, 1713-14; by William Reeves †, Chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty;" 4to and 8vo.

"The Corruptions of the Church of Rome, in relation to Ecclesiastical Government, the Rule of Faith, and Form of Divine Worship; in Answer to the Bishop of Meaux's Queries. By the Rev. Dr. Bull, late Lord Bishop of St. David's. With an introductory Letter from the Bishop of Meaux to Mr. Nelson. The fourth Edition;" 8vo.

"The Scripture Doctrine of the most holy and undivided Trinity, vindicated from the Misinterpretations of Dr. Clarke ‡; to which is prefixed a Letter § to the Reverend Doctor, by Robert Nelson, Esq.;" 8vo.

"The Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion, by Robert Jenkin ||, D. D. Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and Master of St. John's College, in Cambridge. The fourth Edition;" 2 vols. 8vo.

"Proposals for a Translation of Homer's Ilias, with critical and explanatory Notes, by Mr. Pope. To be printed in six Volumes, on the finest Paper,

* Of the first edition of this work (a considerable part of which was burnt), see before, p. 55.

† See before, p. 48.

‡ Occasioned by "The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, wherein all the texts of the New Testament relating thereto are compared, by Samuel Clarke, D. D. 1712;" 8vo.

§ "If any one should think that a religious zeal is inconsistent with moderation, he might be referred to the Letter prefixed to this Work, by a gentleman not less eminent for his zeal than for his learning and great abilities. His Letter is a perfect model of politeness in a point of controversy." Memoirs of Literature, 1714, vol. VI. p. 323.

|| Of whom see the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. IV. No. III.

and

and a new Dutch Letter; with Ornaments purposely for this Work * * * . It may be worth observing, that scarcely a single circumstance relative to this publication is forgotten †. By Mr. Bowyer's accompt-books

* This produced "A Prefatory Epistle, concerning some Remarks to be published on Homer's Iliad, occasioned by the Proposals of Mr. Pope towards a new English Version of that Poem, to the Rev. Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, by Richard Fiddes, D. D. Chaplain to the right honourable the Earl of Oxford."—On the 25th of December the Subscribers to Mr. Pope's Homer were informed, that "whereas it was proposed that the first volume of the translation should be published by the beginning of May next, the Editor intends it shall be delivered two months sooner than the time promised." Postboy, Dec. 25.

† Dr. Johnson, in his admirable Life of Pope (vol. XI. p. 76), after having made himself master of the minutest facts, says, "He offered an English Iliad to the subscribers in six volumes quarto, for six guineas; a sum, according to the value of money at that time, by no means inconsiderable, and greater than I believe to have been ever asked before. His proposal, however, was very favourably received; and the patrons of literature were busy to recommend his undertaking, and promote his interest.—The greatness of the design, the popularity of the author, and the attention of the literary world, naturally raised such expectations of the future sale, that the booksellers made their offers with great eagerness; but the highest bidder was Bernard Lintot; who became proprietor on condition of supplying, at his own expence, all the copies which were to be delivered to subscribers, or presented to friends, and paying two hundred pounds for every volume.—The encouragement given to this translation, though report seems to have over-rated it, was such as the world has not often seen. The subscribers were five hundred and seventy-five. The copies for which subscriptions were given were six hundred and fifty-four. For these copies Pope had nothing to pay; he therefore received, including the two hundred pounds a volume, five thousand three hundred and twenty pounds four shillings without deduction, as the books were supplied by Lintot.—Of the quartos it was, I believe, stipulated that none should be printed but for the author, that the subscription might not be depreciated; but Lintot impressed the same pages upon a small folio, and paper perhaps a little thinner; and sold exactly at half the price, for half a guinea each volume, books so little inferior to the quartos, that, by a fraud of trade, those folios, being afterwards shortened by cutting away the top and bottom, were sold as copies printed for the subscribers. Lintot printed some on royal paper in folio for two guineas a volume; but of this experiment he repented, as his son sold copies of the first volume with all their extent of margin for two shillings. It is unpleasant

it appears that no more than 660 were printed for the subscribers in 4to; but, besides that number, Mr. Lintot printed of vol. I. in folio for ordinary sale, 250 on large paper, and 1750 on small paper. Of the following volumes the same number of large copies, but only 1000 of the small *.—Pope began the translation in 1712, his 25th year; and concluded it in 1718, his 30th year. It was published volume by volume, as the translation proceeded, the four first books in 1715, the conclusion in 1720.

"Eternal Salvation, the only End and just Design of Religion, in a Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Warburg, Dublin, on Sunday, Oct. 3, 1714. By Edward Synge, D. D. Minister of the Parish, and Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick's, and now Lord Bishop of Raphoe elect. Published for the better Information of those to whom it has been much misrepresented."

The fifth edition of Mr. Nelson's "Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice: to which are prefixed Instructions for Confirmation. Printed by *W. B.* for J. Churchill at the Black Swan in Paternoster-row 1714," 12mo; a most beautifully printed book, and equal, as to paper, type, and skill in

unpleasant to relate that the bookseller, after all his hopes and all his liberality, was, by a very unjust and illegal action, defrauded of his profit. An edition of the English Iliad was printed in Holland in duodecimo, and imported clandestinely for the gratification of those who were impatient to read what they could not yet afford to buy. This fraud could only be counteracted by an edition equally cheap and more commodious; and Lintot was compelled to contract his folio at once into a duodecimo, and lose the advantage of an intermediate gradation. The notes, which in the Dutch copies were placed at the end of each book, as they had been in the folio volumes, were now subjoined to the text in the same page, and are therefore more easily consulted. Of this edition the sale was doubtless very numerous; but indeed great numbers were necessary to produce considerable profit."

* Of the first 12mo edition 2500 copies were printed, which were soon sold, and another edition of 3000 was immediately printed.

working

working off, to any thing in the present day. A neat head of Mr. Nelson, engraved by Vander Gucht from Kneller, is prefixed.

"The Conduct of the Purse in Ireland, in a Letter to a Member of the late Oxford Convocation; occasioned by their having conferred the Degree of Doctor upon Mr. Constantine Phipps; to which is prefixed a Preface, addressed to the Clergy of the Church of England and Ireland;" 8vo.

"A new Translation of "Quintus Curtius's History of the Wars of Alexander, with a Map of his Conquests in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and a complete Index to the whole; by John Digby, Esq." 2 vols. 12mo.

"Mæcenas; Verses occasioned by the Honour conferred on the right honourable the Earl of Halifax; by Nicholas Rowe *, Esq.

"The Works of the late Mr. Edmund Smith, of Christ Church, Oxon; containing his Phædra and Hippolytus, Poem on the Death of Mr. Philips, his Bodleian Speech, Pocockius, &c. To which is added, his Character by Mr. Oldisworth †, and his Epitaph by the Rev. Mr. W. Adams, late of Christ Church, Oxon, his Contemporary. Printed on a fine Paper, and Elzevir Letter."

* Son of John Rowe, of Little Berkford in Bedfordshire, who professed the law, and was a publisher of Reports. The son, born in 1673, was entered a student of the Middle Temple; but at 25 commenced dramatic writer; and from that time devoted himself wholly to elegant literature. During the reign of Queen Anne he obtained little more than empty praise; but, on the accession of King George I. was made poet-laureat, a land surveyor of the customs, clerk of the council to the Prince of Wales, and secretary of the presentations under Lord Chancellor Parker. He died Dec. 6, 1718, in his 45th year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His poetical works form a part of the Collection of English Poets; and his dramas, some of which are still popular, are well discriminated by Dr. Johnson.

† This character, as Dr. Johnson observes, "was given with all the partiality of friendship, which is said by Dr. Burton to shew, 'what fine things one man of parts can say of another;' and which, however, composes great part of what can be known of Mr. Smith."

"A Sermon

"A Sermon on the Consecration of Kew Chapel, May 12, 1714, by John Broughton, B. D. Vicar of Kingston upon Thames *;" 4to.

"A Sermon preached in the Chapel Royal of St. James's April 8, 1714, being the Sunday after the Queen's Death, by William Reeves †, M. A. Vicar of St. Mary, Reading, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty; published at the Request of the right reverend Father in God John Lord Bishop of London, and Dean of the Chapel;" 4to.

Pope's "Rape of the Lock."

"A Critical Discourse on Homer's Iliad ‡, by Lewis Theobald."

"An Enquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell," 8vo, by Tobias Swinden §.

"The Busy Body, a Comedy," the third edition.

"Yeoman of Kent;" second edition.

"Sallust," in Latin, for the Stationers Company.

Beza's "Latin Testament;" 12mo.

Abel Boyer's "French Grammar;" sixth edition.

* Of Christ College, Cambridge; B. A. 1693; M. A. 1697; D. D. 1716; vicar of Kingston upon Thames, 1712: and buried there July 5, 1720. Dr. Broughton published some other single sermons; one in 1704; one "before the Queen," 1707; "On the Execution of Mr. Noble," 1713; and an "Assize Sermon," 1722.

† Of whom, see before, p. 48.

‡ This pamphlet was followed, in November 1716, by "A Translation of the First Book of the Odyssey, with Notes, by Mr. Theobald;" circumstances which sufficiently account for his situation in the *Dunciad*.—Theobald, however, again rallied; and published "Shakespear restored; or, Specimens of Blunders committed and unamended in Pope's Edition of that Author, 1726;" 4to. He was also himself a dramatic writer; and afterwards published a regular edition of Shakspeare's Plays, in which with great pains and ingenuity he corrected many faults.

§ Mr. Swinden, rector of Cuxton, was "one of those worthy Ministers who apply themselves to improve their own knowledge, and that of other men." Memoirs of Literature, 1714, vol. VIII. p. 2. His "Essay" was dedicated to Bp. Atterbury, as may be seen in that Prelate's "Epistolary Correspondence," vol. II. p. 472. The work passed through a second edition in 1726. Mr. Swinden also published two single sermons, 1713 and 1716,

The

The Second and Third Volumes of "Dr. South's Sermons," published by *Jonah Bowyer* *.

"George for Britain; a Poem written by the Lady Piers †." London, printed for Bernard Lintott ‡; 44 pages, royal 8vo, handsomely printed; and inscribed, in a well-written dedication, to King George the First. Some high compliments are paid to "Right Reverend *York* §;" to *Cowper*, "that eminent proficient in the Law;" to *Nottingham*, "a most substantial pillar of the State;" to *Halifax*, "the wise and good Mæcenas of the age;" to the "noble brave *Argyle*;" and "the superlative great *Ormond*." Nor are the Poets forgotten:

"Thy battles fought, thy conquering laurels won,
Prior thy Horace be, thy Virgil *Addison*;
But, oh, let every smooth and sister praise
Due to thy clemency and virtue, raise
The sweet melodious voice of Lansdown's lays!"

Of the Author of the Poem, who is not noticed by Ballard, but little can be traced §.

* This is merely a coincidence of surnames; for there was no relationship whatever between the bookseller and his printer.

† Sarah, daughter of Matthew Roydon, esq. originally of Roydon in Yorkshire, married Sir George Piers, bart. of Stonepit in the parish of Scale, Kent, whose family was of Westfield in Sussex; but Lawrence Piers, esq. marrying Catharine, daughter of John Theobald, esq. of Stonepit, obtained that antient seat, and removed there. Sir Thomas Piers his son, the first baronet, was grandfather of Sir George Piers, bart. this lady's husband, who died in 1720, and was buried with his relations in the church of Scale; as it is probable his lady may have been, though I have not discovered the time of her decease. A Lady Piers died in 1719, and was buried at Chelsea, but she was the wife of Sir Charles Piers, knt. and alderman of London. Soon after the death of Sir George, Stonepit was alienated, and is now the property of Mr. Richard Round. Noble's Continuation of Granger, vol. III. p. 447; where a print of her is described.

‡ In 1705 this celebrated Bookseller was thus characterized: "He lately published a Collection of Tragic Tales, &c. by which I perceive he is angry with the world, and scorns it into the bargain; and I cannot blame him: for *D'Urfey* (his Author) both treats and esteems it as it deserves; too hard a task for those whom it *flatters*; or perhaps for *Bernard* himself, should the world ever change its humour, and *grin* upon him. However, to do Mr. *Lintott* justice, he is a man of very good principles, and I dare engage will never want an Author of *Sol-Fa*, so long as the Playhouse will encourage his Comedies." Dunton, p. 314.—He was father to Pope's bookseller.

§ Sir William Dawes, bart.

The following short letter *, written to Mr. Wanley, is here printed, to introduce the article which accompanies it, relative to his design of an edition of some of our antient Historians, on a plan worthy his skill in English Antiquities, and which ought to be adopted in such particulars.

"Sir, I have computed the copy you shewed me on Monday last by the specimen Mr. Sare since shewed me; and I believe it will make about 205 sheets, containing 62 lines in each page, and about 64 letters each line.

"Your most humble servant, W. Bowyer."

To this Mr. Wanley has added,

"The copy I shewed Mr. Bowyer consisted of these treatises following †; *viz.*

"*Chronicon Dunstapliæ;* transcribed from the Cottonian MS. by mine own hand.

"*Benedicti Petroburgensis Abbatis Chronicon;* transcribed from the Cottonian MS. by myself, and collated with the other.

"*Annales de Lanercost,* transcribed from the Cottonian MS. for me by Mr. Elphinstone ‡.

"The late Lord Viscount Weymouth put me upon the design of publishing these, or any other of our old Historians or Chronicles which I might like better; and, for the labour and charge of copying the same, gave me 100*l.*; intimating further, that when they should be published, he would give me another, as a reward for my Dedication. Moreover, his lordship promised to take off fifty

* Transcribed from the Harleian MSS. No. 3778.

† 8 April, 1713. My Lord Bp. of Carlisle's advice to me about printing a Volume of English History from the Cotton Library.

"1. Some of the Monastic Chronicles to be immediately transcribed: particularly those of Wyndescomb, Dover, Dunstaple, Winchester (or Waverley), Peterburgh, and Hagneley. St. Lanercost so far as wanting in that of Mailros.

"2. During this compare the eldest of those by private hands: chiefly Bened. Petroburgensis, Ran. Niger, Joh. de Tuxter, R. de Coggeshall, P. de Yckam, &c. in order of time, till enough for a volume. Harl. MS. 3777. n. 114.

‡ The articles here enumerated above, as appears by Mr. Bowyer's letter, had been transcribed with a view to publication.

of

of the printed copies; and afterwards was pleased to extend this promise to a hundred copies. I own that I was not willing that the work should be hurried, because I would compare these treatises with others. I was willing to have large notes, illustrating the whole, with charters, seals, monuments, epitaphs, buildings, and as much other unprinted matter as would fall in my way properly, and always pertinent to my subject: not forgetting an *Index Nominum Propriorum et Materiarum*, and a Glossary. But, it being thought that these things would take up too much time, I was ordered to publish, as soon as possible, even the naked text; and it was then alledged, that what else I had proposed might be printed in another volume at mine own leisure. I then brought Mr. Sare, Mr. Wyat*, Mr. Knaplock†, Mr. Tooke, and Mr. Cowse, booksellers, and all honest men, together; proposed the matter to them, disclaimed all reward or other consideration for copy-money, and promised to procure more than fifty subscriptions. Afterward, Mr. Bowyer came to me, and cast over the copy, as above is noted. In other meetings, I promised subscriptions for more than 100 copies, and shewed from whom they would proceed. We agreed with Mr. Bowyer about the paper, &c. the volume, letter, &c.; and were ready to enter upon mutual articles; when, to our great surprize, that noble peer deceased [July 28, 1714], in very old age, without having shewn the least regard to this work. Hereupon I got the booksellers to meet me again; who, understanding that our common patron was departed this life, and no money left for payment

* "If *Trim Tram* have any truth in it, he is an honest and ingenious Bookseller; but indeed it is character enough for him that he was Mr. *Robinson's* apprentice. He prints Mr. *Dorrington's* books. However, a Bookseller is not always accountable for the errors and bigotry of his Authors." Dunton, p. 283.

† "He printed Mr. Wesley's 'Defence of his Letter,' &c. and then, to be sure, he is no Dissenter. However, he is a very sober honest man; and has not one *spot* in his whole life, except it be the printing that *malicious and infamous Pamphlet*." Dunton, p. 293.

of the copies his lordship intended to buy, would by no means enter into any further deliberation or covenant about printing the book, but flew off from it utterly. When I found this, I thought myself likewise discharged from it. This is a true account why the treatises above mentioned did not see the light* as I intended. HUMFREY WANLEY."

Mr. Humfrey Wanley, son of Nathaniel Wanley †, was born at Coventry, March 21, 1671-2. What time he could spare from the trade of a draper, to which his father put him, he employed in turning over old MSS. and copying the various hands, by which he acquired an uncommon faculty of distinguishing their dates. Dr. Lloyd, his diocesan, sent him to St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, of which Dr. Mill was then principal, whom he greatly assisted in his collations of the New Testament; but he afterwards removed, by Dr. Charlet's advice, to University College. When admitted to the Bodleian Library, he made large extracts from the MSS. and promised a supplement to Hyde's Catalogue of the printed books, which Hearne ‡ completed (and which was published by Robert Fysher, B. M. in 1738.) He intended a treatise on the various characters of MSS. with specimens, Mabillon's work on that subject being corrupted by the conceits of the engravers, who inserted characters that never were nor could be used. Upon leaving Oxford, he travelled over the kingdom in search of Anglo-Saxon MSS. at Dr. Hickes's desire, and drew up the catalogue of them in his Thesaurus. Mr. Bag-

* The two first of these Historians were published by Thomas Hearne, Oxford, 1733 and 1735, 2 vols. 8vo.

† Of Trinity College, Oxford, B. A. 1653; M. A. 1657; vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry; and author of "The Wonders of the Little World." Brit. Top. I. 158, 668. He was author also of Memoirs of the Family of Feilding, in the History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 175.

‡ Preface to Chronicon, sive Annales de Dunstaple, p. xii.

§ In Fysher's Preface to "Catalogus Impressorum Librorum Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ, 1738," where (strange to tell) no mention is made at all of Hearne's labours on that score.

ford

ford mentions some design of his in relation to a Saxon Bible. Mr. Nelson, who had endeavoured to procure for Mr. Wanley the office of Librarian to the Cottonian Library, introduced him to the office of Secretary * to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge. He was soon after employed in arranging the valuable collections of Robert Earl of Oxford, with the appointment of Librarian to his Lordship. In this employ he gave such particular satisfaction, that he was allowed a handsome pension by Lord Harley, the Earl's eldest son and successor in the title, who retained him as Librarian till his death; the date of which appears by the following epitaph in the parish church of St. Mary-le-bone:

"Here lyes
Mr. HUMPHRY WANLEY,
Library-Keeper to the Right Honourable
ROBERT and EDWARD Earls of OXFORD, &c.
Who died the 6th day of July, MDCCXXVI.
in the 55th year of his age †."

There is an original picture of him in the Bodleian Library: another half-length sitting, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. A mezzotinto print of him was scraped by Smith in 1718 from a painting by Hill.

In Mr. Wanley's Harleian Journal, preserved in the late Marquis of Lansdown's magnificent library ‡ (and since purchased for the British Museum), are several remarkable entries, as will appear by the following specimens.

* Several of their Letters on this occasion are preserved among the Harleian MSS. where are also a great number from Mr. Bagford and Mr. Baker, addressed to Mr. Wanley at the coach-office in Surrey-street.

† "This stone lies across the passage from the North door, at the distance of 6 feet 9 inches from it; and on the other side is within 6 inches of the communion rails." Hearne, Preface to Chronicon sive Annales de Dunstaple, p. vii.

‡ Formerly part of the MS collection of James West, esq. It is mentioned the Lansdown Catalogue, No 1264.

The

The Journal, which begins in 1714, and is continued till within a fortnight of his death, is kept with all the dignity as well as the exactness of the minutes of a public body. For instance:

"*March* 1, 1714-15. This being *St. Chad's* day, I acquainted his Lordship that I did, the last somer, write to Mr. Kimberley, Dean of Litchfield, desiring him to induce the Chapter of that cathedral to part with their old book called *Textus S. Ceaddæ* to my Lord of Oxford, his Lordship therefore giving them money or books to a greater value; but that I had never received any answer. Also, that it had appeared to me, that Mr. Dean was absent from Litchfield at the time I wrote my letter, and long after; so that it might probably have missed him.

"Ordered, that this matter be kept in remembrance, until the meeting of Convocation; and that Mr. Dean Kimberley be then applied unto.

"I reporting, &c.

"*March* 2, 1714-15,

"Present, my Lord Harley; myself.

"The Secretary reported, that the Rev. and learned Mr. Elstob deceased some time since; and that he having seen Mrs. Elstob his sister, and making mention of the two MSS. which Mr. Elstob had borrowed from the Library (being 34. A. 16. and 42. A. 12.) she said she would take all due care to see them restored.

"My Lord Harley expressing some compassion upon the unexpected decease of Mr. Urry of Christ Church; the Secretary shewed that two MSS. borrowed for his use by the present Bishop of Rochester *, while Dean of Christ Church, are not yet restored; and that he had a note under the Bishop's hand for the same. My Lord undertook to manage this matter.

"*Monday*, 7 *March*, 1714-5. His Lordship being busied, *respited* the business of this day until to-morrow.

* Dr. Atterbury.

"*Tuesday*,

" *Tuesday*, 8 *March*, 1714-5. His Lordship was this morning also busied."

" N. B. I having been seized the next morning by a fit of the stone-colic, nothing was done the remaining part of the week."

Afterwards we have,

" 14 *March*, 1714-15. Present my Lord Harley.

" *The Secretary* produced a letter, &c.

6. " My Lord asking what is become of the MSS. of Mr. Johnson the late armes-painter? *the Secretary* replied, that he shall have an opportunity of talking with Mr. Howel about that parcel this afternoon."

" *Monday*, 21 *March*, 1714-15. Present my Lord Harley.

7. " *The Secretary related that Dr. Smith of Durham is come to town.*"

" Present my Lord Harley," however, breaks of at p. 7. The simple date only occurs afterwards. The particulars of the Diary relate almost exclusively to the concerns of the Harleian Library.

" 30 *March*, 1720. I went to Mr. Wiat the bookseller, and engaged him to watch upon Mr. Strype (who is about 76 years old, and has lately had an apoplectic fit); telling him that if he would buy in time Mr. Strype's manuscript books, papers, and parchments, my Lord would buy the same of him, and allow him reasonable profit."

" 18 *July*, 1720. Mr. Bridges came to see the CODEX AVREVS: and then wanted to see Dr. Hutton's papers; which (after much importunity and allegations of his having a general order for seeing all things in this Library) I brought out to him; and now he wants them to be looked over and abstracted by his servant Mr. Slyford."

" 10 *August*, 1720. Mr. O'Sullevan likewise acquainted me, that the library of those learned men who went from Ireland with Marianus Scotus A. D. 1058, is yet remaining in some church at Ratisbon, and has been lately seen there."

" 14 *Dec.*

"14 *Dec.* 1720. I received a letter from Dr. Charlet, master of University college in Oxford, desiring that I would visit Dr. George Clarke, and consult with him about the best way of securing the great collection of pamphlets made during the time of the civil wars, in case my Lord will not purchase them; the University being unwilling that so useful a parcel should be distracted, and torn in pieces."

"23 *January*, 1720. Mr. White of Warwick came to see the Library; and I shewed him some of the fine books. He has promised me to speak to Mr. Fish of Warwick, to sell his old deeds and rolls to my Lord; and will send up to my Lord one of the great round stones which were shot against Kenilworth castle in the siege thereof by the army of King Henry III. my Lord paying the charges."

"27 June, 1720. This day the CODEX AVREVS LATINVS was cleared out of the King's warehouse, and delivered into my custody.

"It was bound in Morocco."

[The *Codex Aureus* appears to have been purchased at Menars's sale at the Hague the year before.]

"6 *May*, 1721. Dr. Bentley came to inspect my Lord's Codex Aureus of the Gospels; which he did, with some other valuable MSS. and desiring to borrow the Codex Aureus, and another old MS Gospels belonging formerly (as it is thought) to St. Hilary's church of Poitiers, my Lord ordered me to carry them to him on Thursday morning next."

"10 *May*, 1721. My Lord having condescended to lend Dr. Bentley the CODEX AVREVS of the Gospels, and that other antient exemplar which formerly belonged to St. Hilary's church; by his command I take the following short account of them.

"In the CODEX AUREUS are,

Hieronymi Epistola ad Damasum . NOVUM OPUS

Prologus quattuor Evangeliorum . PLVRES FVISSE

Eusebij

Eusebij Epistola ad Carpianum . AMMONIVS EVIDEM. } folia 5. pag. 1.
HIERONIMVS DAMASO PAPE . SCIENDVM ETIAM
Argumentum secundum Mattheum, MAT THEVS ex Judæa.
Breviarium ejusdem Nativitas x'pi
Canones - - - - - - - folia 5 pag. 1
Titulus Codicis - - - - - - - 1
B. Matthei Imago - - - - folia 1
B. Matthei Evangelium - foliis 54 pag. 1 col. 1
Prologus . MARCVS EVANGELISTA D'I } 2 col. 2
Breviarium . DE IOHANNE BAPTISTA }
D. Marci Imago.
Evangelium sec. Marcum - foliis 31

101 col. 3

Argumentum Evang. sec. Lucam. LUCAS SYRUS } fol. 5 pag. 1
Capitula ZACHARIAS VISO
Imago D. Lucæ - - - - - - - pag. 1
Evangelium sec'd' Lucam - fol. 50 ½ col.
Argumentum *(Johannis)* HIC EST JOHANNES } fol. 1 pag. 1 col. ½
Breviarium . PHARISAEORVM LEUITAE. }
Imago D. Johannis - - - fol. 1
Evangelium secundum Johannem } fol. 37
Capitulare Evangeliorum - fol. 10

106
101 col 3.

207 col 3.
besides 1 vacant, and 4 makes a leaf.

Telling the number of written and painted leaves all along they amount to 208.

" In St. Hilary's Gospels are,
Before St. Matthew's Gospel leaves 11.

St.

St. Matthew contains leaves 34 and 3 lines.
Before St. Mark leaves 2 wanting 3 lines.
St. Mark contains leaves 21 and $\frac{1}{2}$ a page.
Before St. Luke are leaves 4 abating that $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
St. Luke contains leaves 36 wanting $\frac{1}{2}$ a page.
Before St. John are leaves 2 and that $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
St. John contains leaves 26 and $\frac{3}{4}$.
After St. John are leaves 13 and $\frac{1}{4}$.

Telling over these leaves together they amount to 150."

"11 *May*, 1721. By my Lord's order I carried the two MSS. of the Gospels above mentioned to Dr. Bentley, and took his note for them; and then went in the Cotton Library to use some old MSS. there."

"4 *December*, 1721. The auction of Mr. Freebairn's books being over, Mr. Bacon on Saturday last delivered to me my Catalogue, and also his own, wherein are the prices that the books went at. Hereupon I take leave to observe, for the information of posterity, that although the current prices of books are much advanced during these late years:

"That the books in general went at low, or rather at vile rates: through a combination of the Booksellers against the sale.

"Yet some books went for unaccountably high prices, which were bought by Mr. Vaillant the bookseller, who had an unlimited commission from the Earl of Sunderland; being

"Virgilii Æneis, MS. 4to, scriptus circa A. D. 1450, manu Ital. in membr. 11*l.* 5*s.*

"Virgilij Opera, impressa (per Ant. Zarottum) circa A. D. 1472, fol. liber nitidiss. & illuminat. 46*l.*

"Columella de Re Rusticâ, MS. in perg. manu Ital. 40*l.*

"Vitruvius, MS. in perg. man. Ital. 16*l.*

"Dav. Nicetæ Comment' in Gregorii Nazianzeni Carmina, Gr. MS. in chart' Bombycin^{s}, fol. min. 33*l.*

"It was noted, that when Mr. Vaillant had bought the printed Virgil above mentioned at 46*l.* that he huzza'd

huzza'd out aloud, and threw up his hat for joy that he had bought it so cheap."

"*July* 21, 1722, This day it pleased the most illustrious and high-born lady, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley *, to add to her former bounties to me, particularly to a large silver tea-pot formerly given to me by her noble Ladyship; by sending hither (to this library) her silversmith with a fine and large silver tea-kettle, lamp and plate, and a neat wooden stand, all of her Ladyship's free gift; for which great honour, as in all duty and gratitude bound, I shall never cease from praying Almighty God to bless her and all this noble family with all blessings temporal and eternal."

"*Sept.* 1, 1722, Mr. Bowyer [Jonah the bookseller] gave a small number of original and other papers."

"*Sept.* 4, 1722. Yesterday my Lord sent in the MS. of Fordon; which had been lent to Mr. Hearne of Oxford, the 20 November, 1720."

What a good chapman Mr. Wanley was may be learned from

"23 *Oct.* 1722. Mr. Gibson called upon me at my new dinner-time, and discoursed with me a great while upon the present state of the trade of buying old books and manuscripts in Tuscany; many of which, by the means of him and others, are happily reposed in this Library. He mentioned the fine Greek MS. of Plato's Work, which is not yet bought, he says; but will come dear. He also mentioned the MS Hebrew Bible written in the largest characters, in five grand folios; and after much arguing and fencing about it, saying that the Compilers of our Polyglott offer'd one thousand Roman ducats for it, and were rejected; and that the present Abbat says he will not take less now, than has been so long ago bidden for it; and I still holding off, as I have long done with relation to this

* His noble patron's wife, and mother to the late duchess dowager of Portland.

book;

book; he turned about, and said that he was very desirous of serving my Lord with relation to this Bible, which is one of the most antient as well as the finest copie in the world; and that therefore, if my Lord is willing to have it, he will endeavour to procure it, and be no gainer; and then asked me if my Lord will allow 500 Roman ducats, or 100*l.* sterling, for the whole five volumes, in case the Abbat can be beaten down so low? I demurred hereupon; and advised him to address himself to his Lordship. He farther said, that the Abbat above mentioned keeps a copie of the Four Gospels in Greek, in a fine case, fancying it to be very old and very valuable, and has hitherto refused to part with it."

The Second Volume of Humfrey Wanley's Diary is marked N° 808 in Lord Lansdowne's Library.

"3 *May*, 1723. Mr. Bogdani came, and brought me a copy of the Lord's Prayer in the Valachian language and character, dissonant from one which I formerly had of him. To this which he now brought, is added the Lord's Prayer in the Zingarian, as he calls it; of which he gave me this short account. That upon the Turks conquering Egypt, great numbers of the natives or inhabitants fled away; and many of these settled in Transylvania, and are called Ægyptians or Gypsies to this day. That they speak their own language to one another; and are a distinct people by themselves; but having no peculiar character, write or use the character of that country wherein they inhabit."

"*August* 4, 1725, Mr. Pope came; and I shewed him but few things, it being late."

Sept. 11, 1725, The last night, being in company with Mr. Moses Williams, he told me, that he had that day seen, in the hands of *young Mr. Bowyer*, a small parcel of MSS. which were to be sold. Hereupon I went to Mr. Bowyer this day, and bought them for my Lord in his absence; they will be all marked with the date of this day. These

books

books [seven in number*] formerly belonged to the Rev. and learned Mr. Ambrose Bonwicke, deceased, who was formerly head-master of the Merchant Taylors school in London."

"4 *November*, 1725, Mr. Casley came to collate my Lord's MSS. of Titus Livius for Mr. D'Orville, by my Lord's order. I am civil to him; but when just now he offered me a South Sea bond as security to let him carry one of the said MSS. home, to collate it there, I would by no means hearken to such a proposal."

This Diary, which relates entirely to the concerns of Lord Oxford's library, ends "23 June, 1726."

"*Jan.* 31, 1725-6, Young Mr. Lintot† the bookseller came enquiring after *arms*, as belonging to his father, mother, and other relations, who now, it seems, want to turn *gentlefolks*. I could find none of their names."

"*Feb.* 9, 1725-6, Went to Mr. Bridges's chambers, but could not see the three fine MSS. again, the Doctor his brother having locked them up. He openly bid for his own books‡, merely to enhance their price; and the auction proves to be, what I thought it would become, very knavish."

"Mr. Browne Willis came, wanting to peruse one of Holmes's MSS. marked L, and did so; and also L 2, L 3, and L 4, without finding what he expected. He would have explained to me his design in his intended book about our Cathedrals; but I said I was about my Lord's necessary business, and had not leisure to spend upon any matter foreign to that. He wanted the liberty to look over Holmes's MSS. and indeed over all this library, that he might collect materials for amending his former books, and putting forth new ones. I signified to him that it would be too great a work; and that I, having business appointed me by my

* For which Lord Oxford paid seven guineas.

† Son of old Bernard; see p. 31.

‡ On this subject see under the year 1735.

Lord,

Lord, which required much dispatch, could not in such a case attend upon him. He would have teazed me here this whole afternoon, but I would not suffer him. At length he departed in great anger, and I hope to be rid of him." *Dec.* 13, 1725.

"*Feb.* 11, 1725-6, Yesterday at five I met Mr. Noel, and tarried long with him. We settled then the whole affair touching his bidding for my Lord at the roguish auction of Mr. Bridges's books. The Reverend Doctor, one of the brothers, hath already displayed himself so remarkably, as to be both hated and despised: and a combination among the Booksellers will soon be against him and his brother-in-law, a Lawyer. These are men of the keenèst avarice; and their very looks (according to what I am told) dart out harping-irons. I have ordered Mr. Noel to drop every article in my Lord's commission when they shall be hoisted up to too high a price. Yet I desired that my Lord may have the Russian Bible, which I know full well to be a very rare and a very good book, &c.

"*March* 25, 1726, Young Mr. Bowyer the printer came, and saw many fine things here."

The following letters from Humphrey Wanley have been kindly communicated by Mr. Henry Ellis from Mr. Bagford's Collections in the British Museum *.

Oxford [about 1696].

"Pray buy me The Political Will and Testament of Cardinal Richelieu, in Two Parts, Lond. 1695, and send it with an old book Mr. Bagford promised to send me, but did not, which he said was printed an. 1440. Tell Mr. Bagford that the old Nurenburgh Latin Bible ann. 1474, was copied from the Roman one with Lyra's Gloss. of 1472, of which I certified him heretofore; and tell him that the famous Epistle in those Bibles is in this of Nurenburgh in the Public Library, which has a pretty date. And bid him remember that many Booksellers and Printers of Paris were journeymen to ours at London, as appears by many books."

* Harl. MS. 4965.

"MR.

" MR. BAGFORD, Univ. College, Sept. 21, 1697.

" I sent you word some time since that I received the parcel you sent me within a fortnight after you went hence. I expected the age of each specimen of paper, but I believe you forgot it. If you give me orders, I will send you as good an account of the age of your shreds of parchment as I can, with another shred or two along with them. The shred of Greek is not in capital letters as you thought, but only some late writing in a big hand. Our Master desires you to remember the seal.

" I have run over Boxhornius, and there I find he stands stifly for Harlaem against Bernardus Mallincrotius, who is for Mentz. He quotes many authors, especially Hadrianus Junius, and tells you that the book of Laurence Coster's in wooden types, now to be seen at Harlaem, is called *Speculum Salutis*. One notable thing in this book is an epistle which you may find before the 5th part of Nic. de Lyra's Bibles printed at Rome 1472, directed to Pope Xystus the Fourth, which gives an account of the bringing of Printing into Italy by Conrade Sweynhem and Arnold Pannarts, with a Catalogue of what books they printed, and how many copies at each impression.

" Not long after the French practised the art at Parma in Italy, as you may see by this date I copied at Christ Church library, Q. 2. 11.

'Caij Plynij Secundi Naturalis Historiæ libri tricesimi septimi et ultimi finis impressi Parmæ ductu et impensis mei Stephani Coralli Lugdunensis M.CCCC.LXXVI. Regnante invictissimo Principe Galeaceo Maria Mediolani Duce quinto.'

" As for old books, besides the Bishop of Norwich's Januensis, printed anno 1460, you may find in Patin's Travels, Durandi Rationale, printed an. 1459, which he says is now in the Public Library of Basil in Switzerland. And if you read Lambecius his Catalogue of the Emperor of Germany's MSS. Lib. II. pag. 989, he will tell you of a Psalter which he found at Inspruck in the Archiducal library

library there, the date whereof is, he says, in these words,

'Presens Psalmorum Codex venustate capitalium decoratus, Rubicationibusque sufficienter distinctus, adinventione artificiosâ imprimendi ac characterizandi absque calami ulla exaratione sic effigiatus, et ad eusebiam Dei industrie est consummatus per Joannem Fust civem Moguntinum, et Petrum Schoffer de Gernsheim anno Domini millesimo. CCCC.LVII. in Vigiliâ Assumptionis.'

" In another place of the same book (I forgot the page, but can find it again, if there be occasion) he gives you this title to one of the MSS.

'Apocalypsis S. Joannis Apostoli & Evangelistæ Latino-Germanicæ chartacea in folio, unà cum vitâ ipsius, & multis figuris *ligno incisis*, quæ propter vetustatem suam spectatu sunt dignissima.'

" I know not what he means by this last book, unless it be such as ours, with two leaves pasted together.

" I have received a letter from Major Beake, about the printing of Martin-mar-prelate; but it lies among many others: yet you shall be sure of it, one day.

" I know not whether any thing that I write be material or not, yet by this you may see I would willingly serve you, if I could. Pray my humble service to Mr. Hartley, Mr. Brand, and my friend Mr. Wakelin; tell him, though I have not much time to write I could spare while to read a letter of his to, Sir,

Your most obliged servant,

HUMFREY WANLEY."

" REVEREND SIR, Univ. Coll. Nov. 1, 1697.

" Notwithstanding your many favours you have hitherto heaped on me, I am forced to importune you for one more, in which yet quickness of dispatch (if consistent with your other affairs) will equal the obligation. I extremely want

want *the true Saxon character of King Alfred's time;* we have in the Public Library (from Hatton's) *Pope Gregory's Pastoral Care* in Saxon, which, for several reasons, I take to be as old as King Alfred who translated it, or near upon it; but I cannot be positive in this, and I love two strings to my bow. Now Dr. Smith says, that in the Cotton Library, Tiberius B.XL. (as I remember, for I have not his Catalogue by me), there is another copy of the same book, which formerly belonged to Plegmund archbishop of Canterbury. If this be so, my curiosity may be easily satisfied, if you get Mr. Sturt (by Mr. Bagford's means) to copy me 10 or a dozen lines exactly from the book, with the alphabets of the great and small letters and points. Be pleased to take notice of such a *y* as this (ȝ) if you find it, for 'tis in none but old books, and send me a line or two at the end, if the book be perfect. I will take care to gratify Mr. Sturt for his pains, and desire you to consider, that if I have it not in ten days, it will not be so useful to, dear sir,

Your most obliged and humble servant,

HUMFREY WANLEY."

Mr. Wanley's own Letters in the Donation Manuscript, N° 4065, Mr. Ellis has lately examined.

In one to Dr. Hans Sloane, March 9, 1701-2, he says, "I am chosen Secretary to the Society *, who were unanimous in the resolution."

11 Sept. 1703, mentions Sir Hans Sloane's having formerly saved his life many times.

From several Letters his application seems to have done injury to his health.

In 1703-4 he appears to have taken minutes at Gresham College at the meeting of some Society.

His Letter in this manuscript to Sir Hans Sloane concerning Bagford's collections for the History of Printing, dated May 6, 1707, shall be given in a future page.

* The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. See p. 84.

A Letter which follows relates to domestic illness in his family.

Letter to Mr. Wanley from Charles King, directed to Mr. W. "at Mr. Wright's *a draper* in Coventry,"

"SIR, Sept. 10, 1692. Ingestree.

"The Patriarch had very hard measures that served seven years for Leah and seven more for Rachel; yet I think your case would be worse, if after an apprenticeship to a draper you should serve Mr. King as long for an office of 14*l.* or 15*l.* *per annum*, and probably miss that too. I really think it will be better with your genius to get what Mr. John Dugdale proposes, an employment among the Tower Records; but I know not how to direct you in the method of doing it; nor do I know any more of it than that one Mr. Petyt is Keeper of the Records; who was put into that employment by the present Government in the room of Dr. Brady, one of the learnedest Antiquaries in England, but suspected for principles which were more in fashion seven years ago than now *."

Letter from Greg. King to Mr. Ch. King, from the College of Arms, 12, Jan. 1692, says, "You intimate him (Mr. Wanley) to be about 22 already; and I cannot say I want a clerk, though perchance I have business enough for two or three. If upon my return Mr. Wanley retain the same inclinations, I shall be ready to receive such proposals as may be reasonable; and as I experienced Sir William Dugdale's favour to me by reason of the same inclinations which he found in me to those studies, so the like inclinations shall ever be cherished by," &c.

1692-3, Jan. 17. Mr. Charles King to Mr. Wanley, from the Two Pine Apples, in Suffolk-street.

"I have had some occasion to mention your name to Mr. Pate †, a draper in this town; who,

* Donation MS. 4163, in Dr. Birch's writing.

† Mr. William Pate, the friend and correspondent of Dean Swift, was educated at Trinity-hall, Cambridge, where he regularly

though a young man, and newly set up, is probably master of the best study of books, and the best scholar of his age I know. I find him very willing to entertain you if you design to follow your trade, after you are out of your time; and he thinks you may with him *vacare Apollini et Mercurio;* for that he shall find sufficient encouragement for study consistent with trade, which he would not have you by any means neglect."

1693, Nov. 14. Charles King from Ingestree to Mr. Wanley at Mr. Wright's mentions *our great loss of Mr. Chetwynd.* Speaks of his (King's) chamber at Oxford.

1694, April 2. Mr. Charles King, from Rugeley, Staffordshire: Mr. Wanley still at Mr. Wright's.

larly took the degree of LL. B. He afterwards became a most eminent woollen-draper, lived over against the Royal Exchange, and was commonly called "the learned tradesman." In the Picture-gallery at Oxford, under the portrait of John Cornelius Digby, is written, "The gift of William Pate, of London, woollen-draper, 1692." Mr. Pope, in a letter to Mr. Hughes, April 13, 1714, speaking of his proposals for Homer, says, "I have inclosed another for Mr. Pate, if he thinks fit to oblige me so far, as you seemed inclined to believe he might." In 1734, he was one of the sheriffs of London, and died in 1746.—In the churchyard at Lee, in Kent, where he lived for many years in a delightful house adjoining the rectory of that place, in which he died, is the following epitaph to his memory:

"Hic jacent reliquiæ
GULIELMI PATE,
viri
propter ingenii fœcunditatem
et literarum peritiam
haud minus eximii,
quam
ob morum urbanitatem suavitatemque
dilecti;
hunc lapidem
sequenti apophthegmate aureo incisum,
tumulo imponi jussit:
"Epicharmian illud teneto,
"Nervos atque Artus esse Sapientiæ,
"NON TEMERE CREDERE."
Obiit nono die Decembris,
anno ætatis suæ octogesimo,
æræ Christianæ
MDCCXLVI."

1695, Aug. 19. J. Kimberley, from Coventry, to Mr. Wanley at Edmund Hall. I am glad to find that you are in so hopeful a way of doing well. I hope you will be careful to make a good progress in it. Your friends, that you have there, are very generous and public-spirited.

1696, June 1. The same to Mr. Wanley at University College. "I am glad to hear you are so well posted."

Harl. MS. 6388, contains some miscellaneous collections, partly in Mr. Wanley's hand, and chiefly concerning Coventry.

Harl. MS. 5211. A volume of Mr. Bagford's Collections for the History of Printing contains a Letter from Mr. Wanley, containing an account of his Collections on "The Original and Progress of Writing and Letters," 1697.

Harl. MS. 5911, also contains another of Mr. Wanley's projects for the advancement of learning, well worth consideration. "We are almost positive that the old Italic Version of the Bible, which the Latin Church used before St. Hierome's Translation, as also that a good part of Origen's Hexapla and Octapla, in short, that many noble authors are still extant in foreign libraries, that are by us supposed to be utterly lost, and perhaps may soon be so, through the ignorance or carelessness of their present possessors; on the other hand, we know in what particular libraries some most valuable books are now to be found, which were never printed, nor are known to be extant any where else. And of this abundance of instances might soon be made; but one or two may serve: *e. gratiâ*, Eusebius his *Eclogæ Propheticæ de Christo* in Greek, in the Emperor's library, which gives us a very great part of the true Septuagint, as it was left corrected by Origen. *The Acts of the Apostles, and Epistles of St. James, St. Peter, St. John, St. Jude, and St. Paul*, in the Great Duke of Tuscany's library at Florence, which were written 1300 years since, and have very considerable Commentaries upon them.

them, which were never yet printed. The Roman Kalendar in the Emperor's library, written in the time of Constantius, son to Constantine the Great, at the end whereof are divers noble tracts never printed. Besides, they have great numbers of valuable works, which, though printed, yet either their copies have not been collated, as the French King's *Livie*, which was within a few years brought to him from Mount Athos. Others they have, which are known not to have been faithfully or carefully collated, as the Pandects at Florence. And many more which are suspected by us to be untruly represented in print, by corrupting, interpolating, and suppressing, divers material passages; as many foreign editions of the Fathers, not to mention other antient or modern authors.—It is humbly conceived, therefore, that it will conduce very much to the benefit of Learning in this kingdom, if some fit person or persons were sent abroad, who might make it his or their business:

"1. To view the Libraries of France, Italy, and Germany, and to give a good account of their present state, and of the most valuable MSS. therein.

"2. To collate with printed editions the most remarkable and precious copies of the works of the Antients, now remaining amongst them, written in capital letters; whereby we may reasonably hope to have a true text restored to many places now unintelligible.

"3. To transcribe some particular books in Greek or Latin, which we have no copies of in England, and have not been yet printed; by which means, there will be an accession of more learning to the kingdom than it has at this present. And the Papists are communicative enough, for love or money, of any book that does not immediately concern their controversies with Protestants.

"4. To enquire carefully, all along, what books they have illustrating or appertaining to our English History; and particularly to get an accurate account of the English Records and Register-books formerly.

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formerly belonging to Monasteries in this kingdom; which, being carried away to Rome, at the dissolution of Abbeys, are (as it is said) still preserved there, in the archives of the Vatican Church.

"5. To take off copies of the most rare coins, medals, intaglios, &c. and other curious pieces of antiquity, different from what we have in our English cabinets, and not described in books printed upon that subject.

"6. To buy up books of value, especially manuscripts, as occasion shall serve.

"Which design has been highly approved of (as appears by particular testimonies under their own hands) by the Rev. Dr. Paynter, rector of Exeter college, and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford; the Rev. Dr. Wallis, Geometry professor in the same university; the Rev. Dr. Mill, principal of Edmund Hall in the same university; the Rev. Dr. Hyde, head library-keeper, and professor of Hebrew and Arabic in the same university; Mr. Henry Dodwell, late History professor in the same university; the Honourable Mr. Pepys, late secretary to the Admiralty, and fellow of the Royal Society; Hans Sloane, M. D. and secretary to the Royal Society; the Rev. Dr. Aldrich, dean of Christ Church, in the University of Oxford; the Rev. Dr. Delaune, president of St. John's college in Oxford; William Sherard, M. D. fellow of St. John's college in Oxford."

The foregoing paper is inserted at large not only on Mr. Wanley's account, but in honour to the learned men who encouraged the design.

Bibl. Sloane, 4065, is an imperfect paper, containing

"Some thoughts [by Mr. Wanley] concerning a new edition of the Septuagint.

"Which may begin with a short narrative of the Seventy's Translation, with a little dissertation on the number of books at that time translated; as also what became of their copy, and how the Hellenists came by theirs; the authority of this translation

lation in the Church; the reasons which moved Origin, Hesychius, Lucianus, &c. to restore it, and what methods they used in doing so. In handling which, an occasion may be taken to make some judgement of the other Greek translations; *viz.* of Aquila, Symmachus, Theodotion, &c. How the Septuagint came to be corrupted since Origen's time; the endeavours that have been made by learned men to restore it once again; the perfections and imperfections of what we have; the use it would be to the Church, &c. if we had the Seventy's genuine Version. The methods now to be followed in order to recover it:

1. In collating all the Greek MSS. that contain the whole or part.
2. Perusing diligently the Catenas and Commentaries of the antient Fathers.
3. Making use of those helps which the old Oriental Versions afford, especially those translated from the Septuagint.

"A Catalogue of all the MSS. of each of these kinds, as they are dispersed throughout Europe, so far at least as they are generally known.

"The Alexandrian, Vatican, Medicæan, Vossian, and other chief copies, considered.

"1. As to the goodness of the copies in relation to the Septuagint; wherein is endeavoured from the writings of the Fathers to fill up some of the chasms in the Vatican copy.

"2. As to the excellency of these copies in respect of one another, either as to the accuracy or antiquity of them, with some conjectures at their age, and large specimens of the true character of each book."

[Two lines are here torn off.]

From another paper in the same volume it appears Wanley had proceeded some way in a work exhibiting,

"I. The state of the *Runic* and *Roman* hands, as they were at the time when our Saxon ancestors are supposed to have taken their letters from them.

"II. All

"II. All the Anglo-Saxon hands, as well in the Latin as in the Saxon tongues, from the oldest monuments now extant down to the Conquest; with all the alphabets, cubical, and great unical letters, ligatures, abbreviations, and occult ways of writing used in those ages.

"III. All the same variety of the Normanno-Saxon hands to the time of Edward III.

"IV. All the English hands thence to 1700, particularly the Pipe, Exchequer, Chancery, court, text, secretary, and other set hands, with date, remarks, and observations, throughout the whole, concerning the alterations in the forms of the letters, disuse of old letters, &c. and the bringing in of new ones.

"V. Of counterfeits and copies of original writers might be compared with and examined by genuine ones, and the differences noted *.

"VI. Specimens of the original hand-writing of eminent men and women in all ages.

"VI. Specimens of some Italian, French, Flemish, German, Spanish, Longobardic, Irish, Welsh, and other hands, shewing the resemblance and differences between them and the English hands of the same age.

"VI. A chapter concerning points, accents, notes or figures for numbers, weights, measures, music, &c."

This work was to be followed by another, exhibiting the series of the Greek and Latin; for which Wanley seems to have made large collections.

Harl. MSS. 7514. Siglorum Græcorum Sylloge, contains the Greek abbreviations from Montfaucon's Palæographia Græca, Dufresne's Glossarium, and Orig. MSS. Gr." a curious work, in long 8vo, beautifully written by him, concluding with a list intituled "Libra. et Officia Ecclesiastica Græcorum E. D. Gul. Cati."

MS. Harl. 7326, contains a letter of his to the Hon. Thomas Harley, who was then envoy at the court of Hanover, 27 April, 1714, relating to St. Origen's

Origen's Version of the Holy Scriptures; with fac-similies of the Nestorian and Estrangelan alphabets. It is a curious and learned letter.

Harl. MSS. 3777. Other letters from Matthew Prior to Wanley (1718) who consulted Wanley in the orthography of the proof sheets of his Poems.

In Ballard's Collection of MS Letters in the Bodleian Library, are several from Wanley; v. 64, 65, 70, 73, 80, 81, 84. vii. 20, 71. His curious letter to the Archbishop of Dublin, about St. Columb's Gospels viii. 4. Ample materials for a life of him xiii. 31—93, and xviii. 30, 58, 59.

1715.

"The Manuscript Copy of the Third and last Volume of Mr. Howel's "Synopsis Can. Concil. Eccles. Græc. Lat." being burnt in the fire that happened at Mr. Bowyer's in White Fryars, Jan. 1712; this is to give notice, that Mr. Howel hath once more finished the Third Volume *. They,

* Some account of Mr. Howel has been given in p. 31; to which the following particulars may be added. "Upon information that a treasonable pamphlet newly printed was lodged in the house of Mr. Laurence Howel, a Nonjuror, in Bull-head-court in Jewin-street, search was made, and a large impression of the said pamphlet, part of them stitched, the rest in sheets, was seized. His papers were also secured, and he himself taken into custody; and, after he had been examined by a Committee of Lords of the Council at the Cockpit, he was last week committed to Newgate. The said pamphlet is intituled, 'The Case of Schism in the Church of England truly stated.' It appears to have been intended to be dispersed or sold privately; those which were found stitched up, as well as the others, having no title-page with the name of any author, printer, or publisher.—'Among the said Mr. Howel's papers were found an original instrument, by which it appears that he was ordained and instituted into priest's orders in 1712, by the late Dr. Hickes, and also the form of absolution and reception of converts to Jacobitism. The ordination is as follows; "Tenore præsentium, nos Georgius Hickes, permissione divinâ Episcopus Suffraganeus Thetfordiensis, notum facimus universis, quod nos præfatus Episcopus in oratorio nostro, in parochiâ Sancti Andreæ Holbourn in comitatu Middlesex, sacros ordines præsidio divino celebrantes, dilectum nobis in Christo Laurentium Howel, A. M. de vitæ suæ probitate morumque integritate nobis sufficienti testimonio

therefore, that will subscribe, are desired to send in their first payment, which is 5*s.* to Mr. Keble, in

testimonio commendatum, et sacrarum literarum cognitione et scientiâ laudabiliter institutum, et per nostrum examinatorem nobis approbatum, ad sacrum presbyteratûs ordinem, juxta morem et consuetudinem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ in hâc parte salubriter editam et provisam, admisimus et promovimus; ipsumque instituimus et ordinavimus tunc et ibidem. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum episcopale præsentibus appeni fecimus, secundo die mensis Octobris, annoque Domini millesimo septingentesimo duodecimo, nostræque consecrationis 18°. GEORGIUS HICKES."—"On Wednesday, Sept. 5, he was committed to Newgate for High Treason." Political State, vol. XII. pp. 260, 263, 281.—Oct. 10, a bill of indictment was found against him; but he was admitted to bail.—Feb. 18, 1716-17, he was "tried at the Old Bailey for a misdemeanour, in publishing a seditious libel, wherein are contained expressions denying his Majesty's title to the Crown of this Realm, and asserting the Pretender's right to the same; highly reflecting upon the whole body of the Church of England as by law established, Bishops, inferior Clergy, and Laity, denying the validity of their ordination and all their offices, and representing them all schismatics, excommunicated *ipso facto*."—"Being found guilty by the Jury, he was committed to Newgate; and on the 2d of March received sentence. He was fined 500*l.*; to have three years imprisonment, and to remain in custody till paid; to find four securities of 500*l.* each; himself bound in 1000*l.* for his good behaviour during life, and to be twice whipped. Upon which he asked if they would whip a Clergyman; and was answered by the Court, that they paid no deference to his cloth, because he was a disgrace to it, and had no right to wear it; and they did not look upon him as a Clergyman, in that he had produced no proof of his ordination but from Dr. Hickes, under the denomination of *the Bishop of Thetford*; which was illegal, and not according to the constitution of this Kingdom, which knows no such Bishop. Receiving his sentence with an air of haughtiness, and behaving himself contemptuously to the Court, he was ordered to be degraded, and stripped of the gown he had no legal right to wear; which was done in Court by the executioner. But a few days after, upon his humble submission and petition, his Majesty, in his great clemency, was graciously pleased to remit the Corporal Punishment." Ibid. vol. XIII. pp. 354, 356. Whilst under confinement, the following works of his were advertized: A second edition of "The View of the Pontificate, from its supposed Beginning to the End of the Council of Trent, A.D. 1563; in which the Corruptions of the Scriptures and sacred Antiquities, Forgeries in the Councils, and Encroachments of the Court of Rome on the Church and State, to support their Infallibility, Supremacy, and other modern Doctrines, are set in a true Light." A second edition of "The History of the Bible," in 3 vols. 8vo, adorned with above 150 cuts curiously

Fleet-street; Mr. Sare, in Holborn; Mr. Tooke, in Fleet-street; Mr. Wyat, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Knaplock, Mr. Bonwicke*, and Mr. Clements, in St. Paul's Church-yard; and Mr. Strahan, in Cornhill; and for the Author, to Mr. Bowyer, in White Fryars, of whom they will receive the book complete in quires, upon payment of 7*s.* more. To those that subscribe for six, a seventh *gratis* †.

Among other books printed in this year were,

"The Old and New Testament connected, in the History of the Jews and their Neighbours, from their Declension to the Time of Christ; by Humphrey Prideaux ‡, D. D." folio.

An admirable edition of the Greek Testament 12mo; not noticed in Dr. Harwood's nor Mr. Dibdin's List.

"The Practice of true Devotion, in relation to

only engraven by Mr. Sturt. 3. A second edition of "The Christian Communicant, by way of Meditation on the Order for Administration of the Lord's Supper or Holy Communion, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, fit to bind with the Common Prayer in 8vo or 12mo." An octavo abridgment of the History of England, under the Latin title of "Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ," has been attributed to this Dr. Howel, but it remained an anonymous work until 1712, when the Publisher ascribed it to Dr. *William Howell*, on the authority of A. Wood. It has been often reprinted since, with cuts, and not many years ago was a very popular book. There is no other reason to think, however, that the Howel, in the text, was the author, except that the principles are Jacobitish, &c. To this account, may be added that Dr. Laurence Howel is spoken of with respect in Kettlewell's Life, p. 391; by which also we learn that he was Master of the School at Epping, and some time curate of Estwich in Suffolk.

* "I do not think there is an honester man in London, or one that is more *zealous* for the Church. He served his time with Mr. *Benjamin Tooke*; and we find all the Wit and Loyalty of his ingenious Master exemplified in his life and practice." Dunton, p. 293.

† Postboy, March 22, 1714-15.

‡ The First Part of this Work was published in 1715, the Second in 1718. Both parts were received with the greatest approbation, and passed through eight editions in London, beside two or three in Dublin, before the end of 1720. The learned author was born at Padstow in Cornwall, in 1648; made dean of Norwich in 1702; and died Nov. 1, 1724.

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the Ends as well as the Means of Religion; with an Office for the Holy Communion. Second Edition, 1715;" 12mo; by Robert Nelson, Esq.* With his portrait (full flowing wig and gown). *Kneller pinxit* 1706, *Vandergucht sculpsit.*

"A Preparative to the Lord's Supper, by Richard Fiddes †, B. D. Rector of Halsham, Yorkshire;"

* This valuable work has arrived at a twenty-second edition.

† Dr. Fiddes, born at Hundmanby near Scarborough in Yorkshire, was educated at Oxford; and presented to the rectory of Halsham in Yorkshire. By the marshy situation of this living, his health was much affected, and he was on a sudden deprived of speech, so as never afterwards to be able to utter words very articulately, unless (which was very extraordinary) after being elevated with two or three glasses of wine more than usual. No longer able to display his preaching talents, which were confessedly very great, and having a numerous family, he resolved, after the example of Bayle and Le Clerc, to devote himself to writing. For this purpose he came to London in 1712; where Swift, soon conceiving an esteem for him, recommended him, with that peculiar warmth of friendship which so eminently distinguished his character, to the Earl of Oxford; who received him kindly, and made him one of his chaplains. The Queen soon after appointed him chaplain to the garrison at Hull; and, had she lived, would probably have provided for his family: but, at her death, he lost the chaplainship and all his hopes: and was obliged from necessity to apply himself to writing with greater assiduity than ever; and he was countenanced by some of the most noted men of those times, and honoured by the university of Oxford with his Doctor's degree. He died at Putney, in 1725, aged 54.—His earliest publication, "A Prefatory Epistle, concerning some Remarks to be published on Homer's Iliad, &c." 1714, is addressed to Dr. Swift, to whom he thus gratefully acknowledges his obligations: "If this prefatory address may be of any use, which you are the best able to determine, I shall be glad to see it made public; though from no other motive of vanity except that of being thought to have a share in your friendship, and to have received the most ingenuous, the most sensible, and seasonable proofs of it. In particular, from your recommending to me that noble Mæcenas of the age," &c.—Dr. Fiddes was also author of the Life of Cardinal Wolsey, in folio: "a work," says Dr. Jortin, comparing it to Philips's Life of Cardinal Pole, written at a critical time by our Fiddes, a *Protestant Papist* (the expression is as proper at least, as *Roman Catholick*) to prepare us for Popery and the Pretender; a work which had no other effect than to expose the Author and his Patrons."—This sentence of Dr. Jortin occasioned the following sarcastic remark by Mr. Cole of Milton, in his copy of the first edition of these *Anecdotes*: "Observe this passage! and if Dr. Jortin (a fawner on Bp. Secker and his Whiggish Protestants) ever

and his "Proposals for publishing a Body of Divinity *."

"An Exposition of the Creed. By John Lord Bishop of Chester. The tenth Edition revised and corrected. London: Printed by W. Bowyer, for J. Nicholson †, B. Tooke, and D. Midwinter ‡;" fol.

"The Temple of Fame, a Vision," by Mr. Pope.

A third edition of Mr. Pope's "Rape of the Lock."

The Subscription edition of Pope's "Translation of Homer's Iliad," Vol. I. in 4to; and another edition for common sale, in folio §.

ever spoke from the heart, as real Christians, though *Protestant Papists* (for being Nonjurors and Tories), as Mr. Nelson, Dean Stanhope, Mr. Orme, and Mr. Bonwicke, I will then be one of Dr. Jortin's admirers."

* See hereafter, under the years 1718 and 1720.

† "His talent lies at *Projection*, though I am thinking his *Voyages and Travels* will be a little *posthumous*. He is usually fortunate in what he goes upon. He is a man of good sense: for I have known him lay the first rudiments and sinews of a design with great judgment, and always according to the *Rules* of *Art* or *Interest*. He purchased part of my stock, when I threw up all concern in trade; and I ever found him a very honest man." Dunton, p. 293.

‡ "Mr. Leigh and Mr. Midwinter are in topping business, no way inferior to their *known predecessor*, for justice and industry, &c." Dunton, p. 283.

§ See what has been said on this subject, pp. 78, 79; to which a few farther particulars shall here be subjoined. The date of the actual completion of the first volume, and the very short space of time in which it was followed by a rival translation, will appear by the following advertisements: "This is to give notice to the subscribers for Mr. Pope's Translation of Homer, that the first volume is now finished, and will be ready to be delivered to them, upon producing their receipts, or paying the subscription money, on Monday the 6th day of June next, by Bernard Lintott, Bookseller, at the Cross-keys between the Temple-gates in Fleet-street; where the several pieces *Mr. Pope* has published may be had." Postboy, June 4.—"To-morrow will be published the first book of Homer's Iliad, translated by *Mr. Tickell*. Printed for Jacob Tonson, at Shakspeare's Head, against Katharine-street in the Strand." Ibid. June 7.—"The first volume of Homer," says Dr. Johnson, "was in time published; and a rival version of the first *Iliad*, for rivals the time of their appearance inevitably made them, was immediately printed, with the name of *Tickell*. It was soon perceived that, among the followers of Addison, Tickell had the preference; and the criticks and poets divided into factions. When Addi-

son's

"A new edition of Dr. Jenkin's "Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion;" in two volumes, 8vo, very much enlarged.

"*Spectator* of the 17th of September 1714.

son's opinion was asked, he declared 'the versions to be both good, but Tickell's the best that had ever been written;' and sometimes said, 'that they were both good, but that Tickell had more of *Homer*.' Pope was now sufficiently irritated; his reputation and his interest were at hazard."—We find him accordingly thus dilating his advertisements in the public prints: "This day is published the first four books of the Iliad of Homer, translated by Mr. Pope, who has added a Critical Preface, an Essay on the Life, Writings, and Learning of Homer, and large Notes to each Book, a new Map of Greece, and a Geographical Table of the Towns, &c. in Homer's Catalogue of Greece, with the Authorities for their Situation, as placed in the Map. Printed in folio, for Bernard Lintott, between the Temple-gates; who has obtained a grant from his Majesty King George for the sole printing and publishing thereof; price stitched 12s., or 14s. bound. N. B. A small number are printed on large paper, at a Guinea stitched, or 25s. bound. Where all Mr. Pope's pieces may be had." Ibid. June 30.—"Pope intended a rigorous criticism on Tickell's translation, and had marked a copy (which Dr. Johnson tells us he had seen) in all places that appeared defective; but, while he was thus meditating defence or revenge his adversary sunk before him without a blow."—Still, however, it was found necessary to remind some of the subscribers that they had not fulfilled their engagement. "Whereas several persons who are subscribers to Mr. Pope's Translation of Homer (as appears by their names in the printed list) have not yet received their books, their receipts from Mr. Pope having been lost or mislaid by them; he has caused a catalogue of such persons to be carefully taken, who, upon application to Mr. Bernard Lintott, at the Cross-keys between the Temple-gates, in Fleet-street, and giving their own receipts, may have their books delivered." Postman, Dec. 6.—In the Flying Post of April 10, 1716, was the following advertisement: "To prevent any farther imposition on the publick, there is now preparing for the press, by several hands, *Homer defended*; being a Detection of the many *Errors* committed by Mr. Pope in his pretended Translation of Homer; wherein is fully proved that he neither understands the Original, nor the Author's meaning, and that in several places he has falsified it on purpose. To which is added, a Specimen of a Translation of the first Book of the Odysses, which has lain printed by Mr. Lintott some time, and which he intends to publish, in order to prejudice Mr. Tickell's excellent Version. Any Gentlemen who have made Observations upon Mr. Pope's Homer, and will be pleased to send them to Mr. Curll, at the Dial and Bible against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, shall have them faithfully inserted in the Work."

Serpentes

Serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni.

Several Preparatory Instances* of Mr. Castleton's† Way of Writing produced against the intricate Representations of him in the foresaid *Spectator*;"—*nisi lacessitus injuria*—4to. printed for John Morphew; prefixed to "An Essay towards a Coalition of Parties in Great Britain;" which again is followed by "An Explanatory Supplement‡, addressed to the many Friends§, however distinguished, of our

* These consist of a variety of epigrams and small copies of complimentary verses, addressed, among others, to Anthony Upton, Esq.; the Duke of Ormond; the Duke of Marlborough; Mr. Jervais; and to the Queen on the Death of King William.

† Mr. Castleton's name is affixed to a commendatory anagram and acrostic, addressed to the author of a curious pamphlet, intituled, "A Key to the Lock; or, a Treatise, proving beyond all Contradiction the dangerous Tendency of a late Poem, entituled, The Rape of the Lock, to Government and Religion, by Esdras Barnevelt, Apothecary," 2d edition, 8vo. London, 1715; where Mr. Castleton styles himself, "A Well-wisher to the Coalition of Parties." See a letter, signed S. J. C. in the "Athenæum" for April 1807; where the writer mistakes in supposing that Mr. Castleton was the author of the Spectator above noticed.

‡ The Essay was at first intituled, "Doctor S—t and others surprized on the Day of his most Sacred Majesty's Entry into London; together with principal Passages or Essays conducing towards a Coalition of Parties in Great Britain; addressed to all the Reverend, and not Unlearn'd, of Great Britain, except that most noble Person which the Doctor hated, and ..... behind the Curtain." The publication is principally a violent Philippic against Dr. Swift, to whom Mr. Castleton imputes the Spectator above referred to, and reprobates severely the "Tale of a Tub," and the "Meditations on a Broomstick."—"He *hated Whiston like a Toad!* A Christian confession!—While he explains his desire of preferment,

In summer round the Park to ride,
In winter never to reside;

we doubly laugh, admiring how he becomes so stupid to his own Satire. Are not his Politicks a pair of hackney horses, broke to either wheel, and his Religion the odd horse in the Hampstead stage coach, as you meet it on a fine day, galloping merrily down-hill without let or fare?"—In a Postscript, Mr. Castleton says, "If the Doctor wrote not the *Tale of a Tub*, I beg his pardon for so much as I have said on that supposition."

§ Take a specimen of Mr. Castleton's panegyric: "In honour to Great Britain, and at a distance, I beg leave to behold the mighty proficiency in commendable learning among us: But where may I begin so vast a subject? Shall I admire the noble

Naylor's

excellent Constitution;" being three distinct Pamphlets, but paged *en suite*, and making in the whole 64 pages *."

Nepier's accurate and quick computation, by proportional and corresponding numbers, of double use for compassing as well the Sea, as Stars? Or present *Newton*, piercing in his intuitions into measure, and weight, and even aërial light unexplored before, whereby we descry all things, save insincere man? or natural *Shakspeare*, or elaborate *Rowley*? or shall I commend *Milton's* perfect character of Adam and Eve, from whom he and all of us descend; while to him, with great Homer, knowledge was shut only out at one entrance? or expressive *Denham*, late deserving no small honour for his almost inspired translation of the Royal Psalmist? or the devout and convincing Beveridge? &c.—He gives a device for a Royal Medal; and announces a new plan of *Lincoln's Inn Dial*, with the motto distinctly quartered, for the clearer light of all *Spectators*, transient or written.

"Publica, privatis, secernere sacra, profanis."

"The Plan of a new Dial is engraving; and Mr. Bowyer, printer in White Fryers, when it is finished, will deliver the cut of it to any one who brings the Book along with him, *gratis*."

* "It having been objected to me by my acquaintance of both sides, that neither my title towards a Coalition of Parties, nor the charge on the Author of the Spectator, were understood; I chuse rather to explain myself to the World by a second letter; and to acknowledge there are many abler pens than mine to enforce the advantages and expediency of a Coalition; though none can intend it more honestly. I distributed several printed Proposals some months since for converting the poor Irish children that are Papists to the religion and manners of the English planted among them, by Charity-schools; judging this reign to be the season for effecting so good a work: and, having solicited it as much as with good manners I could, still wait a favourable opportunity and hand to lay it before his Majesty; whose Crown, I think, is more immediately derived of Religion than any of his Ancestors. In support of which assertion, I printed the *Essay towards a Coalition of Parties*, wrote before the King's arrival, and deducing in some measure the Regal title from our Reformation: which led me not improperly first to endeavour the vindication of Religion itself from the great scandal and licentiousness of unwary wit. My design, which then clashed only with one person, was unhappily enlarged, as you will see by the Postscript to that Essay; for, having waited on the Author of the *Spectator*, with whom I have had a long acquaintance and friendship, to beg his assistance in promoting the Irish affair, I took the freedom of reading to him the Essay; not apprehending, since the Protestant succession had taken place, but we might agree in our principles. But, instead of his usual friendship, I was surprized, a few days after, to find myself reflected on, by the *Spectator*, in such a manner, as led me

"Divine Maxims of Government, without Whig or Tory; or, the true Character of a King, and of

me since to print *Several Preparatory Instances* of Mr. Castleton's Way of Writing; which had otherwise never seen the light. This usage made me recollect some former passages between us; that he had once asked me to be a Whig, when I shewed him the Verses on the Death of King William printed among the *Preparatory Instances;* which I refused, and if I had been asked to have been a Tory by any person, would have refused him equally, for Cicero's reason, prefixed as a motto to the Essay: *Nemini parere animus bene informatus a Natura velit, nisi præcipienti et docenti, aut utilitatis causa pie et legitime imperanti.* And this it was, together with the short comparison of the opposite principles and parties that so unhappily divide this Nation (which, I think, I have not unfairly called a demonstration in the Essay), that so much provoked his censure.

"Jealous only at first for the honour of Religion, when I cast my eye on the inconsistent letter of the *Spectator,* and, unraveling the incongruity therein, applied it to myself; I warmly concluded he had wrote *The Tale of a Tub;* for then I was not conscious of the least offence given him, except in treating the reputed Author of that Book so freely as I have done in the Essay. And under that temper I explained his inconsistent Letter; ready now to own the reason why I added the Dialogue of *Horace* and *Lydia* at the end of the Essay; meaning, by the names of *Lydia* and *Chloe* in the Dialogue, to profess my real desire of serving the Churches of *Great Britain* and *Ireland;* and to retain by the name of *Bentivoglio* the reverend Dr. *Bentley,* not so much in the cause which he has handsomely vindicated already, as on my side; if Mr. *Tickell,* secretary to the Author of the *Spectator,* whom I know not, should ever explain the inconsistent Letter against Dr. *Bentley's Horace:* which the reverend Dr. *Boulter,* who went as a common friend between me and my old Fellow-collegiate, told me from him, Mr. *Tickell* had in his thoughts when he wrote that *Spectator:* but, believing he never wrote it, I saw through the evasion; unless he meant that his Secretary wrote that for him as my Clerk writes this for me."

Quitting the Dean, Mr. Castleton next turns to Mr. Addison, whom he notices as "a Gentleman who observes the Drama at Drury-lane better than his old resolution at Oxford, made, many years ago, to a contemporary long since in orders—

"Of greater truths I'll now prepare to tell,
And so at once my Friend and Muse farewell;"

are the concluding lines of Mr. Addison's Poetical Epistle to Mr. Sacheverell of Ballscoat near Banbury; who (many years before the auspicious 7th of April anno 1713, the day whereon the celebrated Play was first acted) left an unfinished Tragedy of *Cato* with the Reverend Dr. Yalden, and others of his time in Magdalen College, for their judgment."—By way of justifying a charge of Addison's *writing behind the curtain,* he adds, "I mean

a Tyrant, of faithful Ministers, and of a favourite Traitor." By D. Francisco de Quevedo Villegas, author of the 'Visions of Hell, &c.' 12mo.

"A Sermon preached before the King, in St. James's Chapel, August 7, 1715; being the first Anniversary Return of his Majesty's Inauguration. By William [Wake] Lord Bishop of Lincoln;" 8vo.

"Elevations to Jesus Christ; being Christian Meditations on St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, by Anthony Godeau *, Bishop of Grasse and Vence. Translated from the French, by Joshua Smith, M. A."

The Bishop of Raphoe's † "Plain and easy Method, &c."

"Additions to the Christian Priesthood, and Dignity of the Episcopal Order; by George Hickes, D. D.;" 8vo.

A Sermon by Dr. Wall ‡, not noticed by Cook.

Author of the *Letter dated at Barleduc*, and signed *Charles Lesley;* whose style never consisted in a polished elegance, which *The Rehearsal* seems to slight; whereas that Letter is polished and elegant to perfection; and was no more wrote in *Barleduc* than the *Merits of Whig and Tory* were. But I am apt to think the *Barleduc Letter* and *Whig and Tory Merits* dropped not accidentally from the same pen concealed somewhere in Great Britain." This note is tedious; but it may perhaps be not uninteresting.

* This learned prelate was the author of several other well-received books; some of which were translated into English. Moreri gives the titles of no less than 50; and adds, "Our author also wrote Christian eclogues, several poems and poetical pieces, which are more commendable for the sentiments of piety which they inspired, than for the beauty and harmony of the versification." He is said to have made his fortune in early life by his poetry; and was a member of a society to which the Academy of Belles Lettres owed its origin. He obtained the Bishoprick of Grasse in 1636, which he relinquished for that of Vence; where he died April 17, 1671, at the age of 66. His "Pastoral Instructions and Meditations" were translated in 1703 by Basil Kennet; who published also, in 1709, his "Christian Morals for the Instruction of the Clergy of the Diocese of Vence."

† Dr. Edward Synge. See under the year 1728.

‡ William Wall, D. D. vicar of Shoreham in Kent, where he died in 1728, at the age of 82; having held that vicarage 52 years. He is well known by his "History of Infant Baptism, 1707." See some humourous anecdotes of him in "Bishop Atterbury's

Dr. Stanhope's "Sermon before the Corporation of the Trinity House;" 4to.

"Caius Crispus Sallustus, the Historian, translated into English. To which are prefixed the Life and Character of the Author and his Works. By John Rowe, Esq. The third Edition, revised and corrected throughout," 12mo.

"Florus;" for the Company of Stationers.

"Epigrammatum Delectus, ex veteribus et recentioribus Poetis decerptus;" 8vo.

"An Essay on Health, by the Rev. B. Grosvenor."

"The State of Russia under the present Czar; in relation to the several great and remarkable Things he has done, as to his Naval Preparations, the regulating his Army, the reforming his People, and Improvement of his Country; particularly those Works on which the Author was employed; with the Reasons of his quitting the Czar's Service, after having been fourteen Years in that Country. Also, an Account of those Tartars, and other People, who border on the Eastern and extreme Northern Parts of the Czar's Dominions; their Religion and Manner of Life. With many other Observations. To which is annexed a more accurate Map of the Czar's Dominions than has hitherto been extant. By Captain John Perry *; printed for Benjamin Tooke †;" 8vo.

Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, 1789," vol. V. p. 302. He was a great zealot for that Prelate, and would have lighted up all Whittlebury Forest, in case of his recall, at his own expence.

† "He is descended from the ingenious Tooke that was formerly Treasurer. He is truly honest, a man of refined sense (or could never have been related to *Ben Tooke*), and is unblemished in his reputation." Dunton, p. 288.

* This ingenious Officer and Mechanic was, in or before the year 1693, lieutenant of the Montague; which about that year coming into Portsmouth Dock to be refitted, he exerted his skill in the improvement of an engine for throwing out a large quantity of water from deep sluices in a short space of time; and, in 1695, he published "A Regulation for Seamen," 4to. In 1698, when the Czar Peter was in this country, being desirous of engaging some eminent artists, Mr. Perry was introduced to his notice by the Marquis of Carmarthen, and by Mr. Dummer, surveyor of the navy; and was engaged by the Russian Ambassador, at a salary of 300*l.* a year, to superintend in particular

"A Treatise on the New Birth, or 'That being born again, without which it is impossible to enter the Kingdom of God;' by Samuel Wright, D. D."

"An Essay on the Longitude."

"The Rudiments of Grammar for the English Saxon Tongue, first given in English *; with an Apology for the Study of Northern Antiquities; being very useful towards the understanding our ancient English Poets, and other Writers †. By Elizabeth Elstob;" 4to.—This splendid work was intended to have been presented to the Princess

ticular a communication then making between the Volga and the Don. In an introduction to the work above mentioned he gives an account of the many disappointments he experienced during fourteen years residence in Russia; which he was at length under the necessity of quitting without his expected remuneration. Of the country itself, and of the various plans of the Czar for its improvement, a pleasing account is also given, which even the late satisfactory publications of Mr. Tooke on the subject of Russia have not entirely superseded.—That Captain Perry's talents were not wholly unemployed after his return to his native country will appear from "An Account of the Stopping of Daggenham Breach: with the Accidents that have attended the same from the first undertaking: containing also proper Rules for performing any the like Work, and Proposals for rendering the Ports of Dover and Dublin (which the Author has been employed to survey) commodious for entertaining large Ships. To which is prefixed a Plan of the Levels which were overflowed by the Breach. 1721," 8vo. This project was completed by Captain Perry with great trouble and expence, after 1600*l.* had been spent on it by the Author of "An impartial Account of the Frauds and Abuses at Dagenham Breach, and of the Hardships sustained by Mr. William Boswell, late Undertaker of the Works there: in a Letter to a Member of Parliament. London, 1717." 8vo.

* Dr. Hickes's labours on this subject were in Latin. The Compendium intituled, "Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica, ex Hickesiano Thesauro excerpta; ex Theatro Sheldoniano, 1711," 8vo, was published by Mr. Thwaites; who had before been the editor of "Notæ in Anglo-Saxonum Nummis, Oxon. 1708;" 12mo. See some memoirs of Mr. Thwaites, in the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. IV. at the end of the article on the Elstobs, No III.

† A Right Reverend Prelate, in a letter to the Author, says, "Our [illegible] possessions are truly enough called a Patrimony, as descended to us by the industry of our Fathers; but the language that we speak is our Mother-tongue; and who so proper to play the Criticks in this as the Females?"

Sophia;

Sophia; but, as she died before it made its appearance, it is dedicated to the late Queen Caroline, then Princess of Wales. The Apology is addressed to the "most learned Dr. Hickes."

The following brief correspondence concerning the Saxon types which were used in printing this Grammar is worth preserving:

"MR. WANLEY, May 19, 1713.

"Pray do me the favour to write out the Saxon characters for Mr. Bowyer, as you have kindly promised. Dispatch in this affair is of great consequence, because my Lord Chief Justice Parker does intend to assist *towards repairing his misfortunes*, by giving him a set of press letters; and is very uneasy that he is not ready to begin his Friend's book, which requires those characters to perfect it. You will oblige me very much by your kindness to Mr. Bowyer; and I shall be ready to make you any acknowledgment. I have been confined near a month by the gout, but am now upon recovery.

"I am, Sir, your affectionate servant,

"ROBERT NELSON."

"I did do what is required underneath," says Mr. Wanley at the top of Mr. Nelson's letter, "in the most exact and able manner that I could in all respects. But it signified little; for, when the alphabet came into the hands of the workman (who was but a blunderer) he could not imitate the fine and regular stroke of the pen; so that the letters are not only clumsy, but unlike those that I drew. This appears by Mrs. Elstob's Saxon Grammar, being the book mentioned by Mr. Nelson *."

* The subject will be resumed under the year 1761; but this is a proper place to introduce a remark of Mr. Rowe-Mores: "This type Miss Elstob used in her Grammar, and in her Grammar only. In her capital undertaking, the publication of 'The Saxon Homilies' (of which see vol. IV. No III.), begun and left unfinished, whether because the type was thought unsightly to politer eyes, or whether because the University of Oxford had cast a new letter that she might print the work with them, or whether (as she expresses herself in a letter to Dr. Elstob) because 'women are allowed the privilege of appearing in a richer garb

1716.

In the severe frost of January and February 1715-16, the river Thames was one solid block of ice; and shops of almost every description were erected on its surface *. Amongst these, printers and booksellers were also found pursuing their profession. Whether Mr. Bowyer was amongst the number I am not certain; but either he or his namesake *Jonah the Bookseller*, is thus recorded:

"In this place *Bowyer* plies; that's *Lintot's* stand †.

In this year, Mr. Bowyer's accompt-book begins with regular entries. To enumerate all the works which he printed would be superfluous; but the following articles deserve to be cursorily mentioned:

The Second Volume of "Pope's Homer ‡."

"A Sermon preached before the King, at St. James's Chapel, Jan. 30, 1715-16, being the Day of the Martyrdom of King Charles I.; by the most reverend Father in God William [Wake] Lord Archbishop of Canterbury;" 4to.

"Archbishop Tillotson's Sermons."

"A Letter to the Knight of the Sable Shield §, a Poem. *Habet Bibliopola Tryphon.*" folio.

garb and finer ornaments than men,' she used a Saxon of the modern garb: but not one of these reasons is of any weight with an Antiquary, who will always prefer the natural face to 'richer garb and finer ornaments;' and on his side is reason uncontrovertible. The fount of Miss Elstob, though approaching nearly to the old Saxon, has yet some tincture of the innovations brought by King Alfred from Rome, and by King Edward the Confessor from Normandy; all which coalescing formed the English hand." Mores, Dissertation on Founders, pp. 29, 30.

* Dawks's News Letter, Jan. 14, 1715-16.

† Ibid. Feb. 15. See farther particulars in Malcolm's "Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London in the Eighteenth Century, 1808;" p. 325.

‡ "This is to give notice to the Subscribers for Mr. Pope's Translation of Homer, that the Second Volume is now finished, and ready to be delivered to them, upon payment of one guinea (according to the conditions in the printed Proposals) to Bernard Lintot between the Temple Gates.—N. B. Those that have lost or mislaid their receipts for the first volume may receive it at the same time." Postman, March 24.

§ A poetical banter on Sir Richard Blackmore and on his bookseller.

"The

"The Royal Martyr a true Christian; or, a Confutation of a late Assertion, *viz.* that King Charles I. had only the Lay-Baptism of a Presbyterian Teacher; with an Account of the Government of the Church of Scotland since the Reformamation, shewing that Presbytery is an Innovation in that Kingdom. To which is added a particular Relation of the Solemnity of King Charles I. his Baptism, from the Heralds-office at Edinburg. By Henry Cantrell*, M. A. Vicar of St. Alkmund's, Derby."

"Parsons's Christian Directory, being a Treatise of Holy Resolution, in two Parts;" published by Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury†; 8vo.

* Mr. Cantrell procured the perpetual curacy of St. Alkmund to be created into a vicarage in 1712; when he was regularly presented to it by the Mayor and Aldermen of Derby. He was living there in 1760; in which year (at the request of Thomas Bainbrigge, Esq. high sheriff of Derbyshire) he preached (but, I believe, did not print) an Assize Sermon. I have several of his original letters to the late Dr. Pegge; from one of which a curious anecdote relative to the civil war in 1644 is given in the History of Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 737.

† The original work appeared so long since as 1583 and 1591. It is an excellent book, and owes much of its celebrity to the amiable and exemplary patronage of the Dean of Canterbury; who, being sensible of its value, put it into modern English, and has adapted his abridgement of it, very judiciously, to the Protestant reader. The larger work of Mr. Parsons had obtained a just estimation in the world for its piety and usefulness; but, as the Dean observes, "no weight of matter or beauty of thought is sufficient, even for the most valuable pieces, to procure them that good acceptance with the generality of readers, which they would not fail to find if dressed in a more modish garb: and therefore the making such writers speak as if they had lived and conversed with us at this day, while the force and substance of what they say is preserved entire, is so far from an injury, that I presume it will be allowed a kindness and advantage. And this hath been attempted in the present tract, with due fidelity, where the matter was esteemed either profitable or necessary to the main argument, and serving the interests of true religion and a good life. If Father Parsons (continues he) do not speak here as a Papist, yet he says such things only as suit a good Christian at large; without engaging in such others as distinguish him to be of any particular sort, and relate to controverted points, foreign to practical religion, and too evidently destructive of it.—It had been an easy, but I think not so fair a way of proceeding, to have formed a general system of faith and

"The Beauty of Holiness in the Common Prayer, as set forth in Four Sermons preached at the Rolls Chapel. By Thomas Bisse *, D. D. Preacher at

and manners out of this 'Directory,' and have offered it under another name; nay, there want not several treatises of this nature, composed by Protestants. But I was desirous that an adversary should not be defrauded of the reputation due to him. The parts which are suppressed, I looked upon as his blemishes and mistakes; and the covering thereof, as it is an act of charity to the reader, so I make no doubt but, εἴ τις αἴσθησις, if the souls departed have any sense of what we are doing upon earth, the author esteems it a good office done to himself too.—Upon the whole, I am not conscious of any real injustice done to the original; and, fame not being any of the motives which induced me to undertake this work, I shall not be so much concerned for the reputation of it, as I very seriously am for its success. And, therefore, to my endeavours I add my most hearty prayers, that it may have the good effect of which, by the assistance of God's grace, I think it very capable, to turn men from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God.—See Preface to the 'Directory.' An eighth edition was published in 1782.

* Thomas Bisse, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; M. A. 1698; B. D. 1708; D. D. 1712; preacher at the Rolls 1715. He was a younger brother of Dr. Philip Bisse, bishop of St. David's, and afterwards of Hereford; by whom (on the deprivation of John Harvey, M. A. a Nonjuror) he was collated to the chancellorship of Hereford, in August 1716. He was also a prebendary in that cathedral; and rector of Cradley and Weston. He died April 22, 1731. He was a frequent and an eloquent preacher; and several of his single Sermons are in print. 1, "A Defence of Episcopacy; preached on Trinity Sunday 1708; Heb. v. 4.—2, "Jehosaphat's Charge," an Assize Sermon, 1711; 2 Chron. xix. 6.—3, on the Queen's Accession, 1711; Ps. cxliv. 14.—4, "The Merit and Usefulness of Building Churches;" on opening a new Church, 1712; 1 Kings, viii. 18.—5, On Whit-Sunday, 1712; 1 Thess. v. 19.—6, An Act Sermon at Oxford; 1 Cor. iii. 10, 11.—7, Before the House of Commons, May 29, 1714; Ps. lxxi. 20.—8, "Pride and Ignorance the Ground of Errors in Religion;" 1716; 1 Tim. vi. 3, 4.—9, Before the Sons of the Clergy*, 1716; Isaiah, li. 1, 2.—10, "The Christian Use of the World," 1717; 1 Cor. vii. 31.—11, "The Beauty of Holiness in the Common Prayer," 1717; Four Sermons, on 1 Chron. xvi. 29.—12, A Rationale on Cathedral Worship, or Choir Service, 1720; 1 Chron. xvi. 4, 5, 6.—13, "Decency and Order in Public Worship," 1723; 1 Cor. xiv. 40.——14, On the opening of a Charity-school, 1725; Ps. cxliv. 12.—15, "The Ordination and Office of the Magistrate," 1726; Rom. xiii. 3, 4.—16, "Musick the Delight of the Sons of Men," 1726, Eccles. ii. 8;—17, "Society

* "A few English Notes on Dr. Bisse's Sermon to the Sons of the Clergy," were published in 1717.

recommended;"

the Rolls, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. Published at the Request of the Audience;" two very large impressions in this year.

Dr. Bisse's "Latin Poems;" his "Sermon at the primary Visitation at Hereford, Aug. 4, 1716;" and another preached at Bath.

"*Irrisio Dei Pannarii Romanensium:* the Derision of the Breaden God worshiped in the Romish Church, gathered out of the Holy Scriptures, the Apocryphal Books, and Writings of the Holy Fathers. To which is added, A Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of Sarum, the first Sunday in Advent, 1715;" 8vo.

"Lay Nonconformity justified; in a Dialogue between a Gentleman of the Town, in Connexion with the Church of England, and his Dissenting Friend in the Country;" 8vo.

Dr. Watts's "Guide to Prayer."

"The Freeholder; or Political Essays; by Mr. Addison;" complete in one volume, 8vo.

"Æsopi Fabulæ;" for the Company of Stationers.

"The antient and modern History of the Balearick Islands, or of the Kingdom of Majorca, which comprehends the Islands of Majorca, Minorca, Yvica, Formentera, and others, with their natural and geographical Description. Translated from the original Spanish, by Colin Campbell *."

"Report of the Committee in Ireland;" folio.

"Trivia; or, the Art of walking the Streets of London; a Poem, by Mr. Gay;" second edition, 8vo; and his "Three Hours after Marriage;" 8vo.

"The Lying Lovers, or the Ladies Friendship; a Comedy, by Sir Richard Steele;" 8vo.

Circular Letters from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and from each individual Bishop, on the Brief for Protestant Churches.

recommended;" preached at a County Feast, 1727; Ps. cxxxiii. 1, 2.—18, Another Sermon on Musick, 1729; Zech. iv. 10.—Eight of his Sermons were published, in one volume, 1731; and his Sermons "on the Lord's Prayer" were reprinted in 1740.

* One of the same name was the publisher, in 1717, of the "Vitruvius Britannicus, or the British Architect."

"C. Plinii

"C. Plinii Panegyricus Trajano dictus, Interpretatione et Notis illustravit J. De la Baune, Soc. Jesu, Jussu Christian. Regis ad Usum Serenissimi Delphini. Huic Editioni adduntur quædam Notæ selectiores Lipsii, Livineii, Catanæi, Rayani, Baudii, Rittershusii, et aliorum; in Usum Scholæ Mercatorum Scissorum Londini. Impensis H. Clements, ad Insigne Lunæ falcatæ * in Cemeterio D. Pauli."

"Epicteti Enchiridion; the Morals of Epictetus made English, in a poetical Paraphrase: corrected from the Errors of former Impressions. By Ellis Walker, M. A. This Paraphrase (which was first published in 1697) is dedicated "To my honoured uncle, Mr. Samuel Walker † of York," to whom, it appears, he had "fled for shelter at the breaking out of the Troubles in Ireland ‡." Several commendatory Verses are prefixed; by M. Bryan, LL. D. Oxoniensis, Ezekiel Bristed, M. A. William Clarke, of Katharine Hall, Cambridge; and William Peirse, of Emanuel College.—Of Mr. Ellis's performance it may justly be observed, that the versification is uncommonly terse and nervous; that the work exhibits a series of many admirable lines; and that the Stoical philosophy is here preserved, in verses which even a Stoic, perhaps, might not consider despicable. There are some false rhymes; but they do not detract from the energy of the composition.

* *The Waning Moon*, in some of Clements's titles.

† M. A. author of "Reformation of Manners promoted, in several Essays, 1711," 8vo; and of "Tradition no Rule to Christians, in Answer to Dr. Brett, 1721," 8vo.

‡ From this circumstance it seems probable that Ellis Walker was the son of the Rev. George Walker, rector of Donoghmoore in Ireland, and governor of Londonderry during its memorable Siege; of which in 1689 he published "A true Account;" which in 1758 was re-printed by the celebrated Dr. John Brown, as "a useful lesson to the present times," under the title of "The Power of Protestant Religious Principles in producing a National Spirit of Defence, exemplified in a Diary of the Siege of Londonderry; and written by the Rev. George Walker, D. D. who commanded the Garrison during the Siege. Now published, as a useful Lesson to the present Times. To which is prefixed a Prefatory Address by the Editor." See other tracts on the same subject in Mr. Gough's "British Topography," vol. II. p. 807.

"The

"The Old and New Testament connected, in the History of the Jews and neighbouring Nations, from the Declension of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah to the Time of Christ. Part I. By Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. and Dean of Norwich. N. B. To this Edition are added, the Author's Map of the Temple, and also Maps, 1. of the East, 2. Syria, 3. Palestine, 4. Egypt, 5. the Lesser Asia; from Cellarius."

"A Collection of Meditations and Devotions; in Three Parts. I. Meditations on the Creation; 2. Meditations and Devotions on the Life of Christ; 3. Daily Devotions and Thanksgivings. By the first Reformer of the Devotions in the antient Way of Offices; afterwards reviewed and set forth by the late learned Dr. Hickes. Published by N. Spinckes *, M. A."

* Mr. Nathaniel Spinckes, an eminent Nonjuring divine, was born at Castor in Northamptonshire (where Edmund his father, a native of New England, and a man of learning, was rector), in 1654. His mother, Martha, was daughter of Thomas Elmes, of Lilford in Huntingdonshire. After being initiated in classical learning, under Mr. Samuel Morton, rector of Haddon, he was admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, under Mr. Bainbrigg, March 22, 1670; and matriculated on July 9, the same year. In the following year, by the death of his father, he obtained a plentiful fortune, and a valuable library; and, on the 12th of October, 1672, tempted by the prospect of a Rustat scholarship, he entered himself of Jesus college, where, in nine days, he was admitted a probationer, and May 20, 1673, sworn a scholar on the Rustat foundation. "This," Mr. T. Baker observes in the Registers, "was for his honour; for the scholars of that foundation undergo a very strict examination, and afterwards are probationers for a year. And as these scholarships are the best, so the scholars are commonly the best in College, and so reputed." He became B. A. early in 1674; was ordained deacon May 21, 1676; was M. A. in 1677; and admitted into priest's orders Dec. 22, 1678. After residing some time in Devonshire, as chaplain to Sir Richard Edgcomb, he removed to Petersham, where, in 1681, he was associated with Dr. Hickes as chaplain to the Duke of Lauderdale; and was afterward the editor of two volumes of Dr. Hickes's Sermons. On the Duke's death, in 1683, he removed to St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London, where he continued two years, curate and lecturer. In 1685 the dean and chapter of Peterborough conferred on him the rectory of Peakirk cum Glynton in Northamptonshire, where he married Dorothy, daughter of William Rutland, citizen of London. July 21, 1687, he was made a prebendary of Salisbury; in the

"Letters of Love and Gallantry, written in Greek

the same year, Sept. 24, was instituted to the rectory of St. Mary in that town; and three days after, was licensed to preach at Stratford subter Castrum, Wilts, for which he had an annual stipend of 80*l.* He was deprived of all his preferments in 1690, for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary. "Though the misguided James lost his crown, Mr. Spinckes still acknowledged him as his sovereign, and was deprived, in consequence, of all his preferments. He often experienced most trying pecuniary distresses, yet he did not refuse the titular mitre from Dr. Hickes, the Nonjuring suffragan of Thetford. Happy would it have been for the interests of any diocese, had he been legally appointed to it." Oct. 3, 1716, he "was taken into custody of a messenger. It appeared by his papers, that, as treasurer, he managed the remittances to the Nonjuring clergy; and, 'tis said, he has lately paid Mr. Howel 500*l.*" Evening General Post, Oct. 6, 1716.—A portrait of him, engraved by Vertue, from a painting by Wollaston, is prefixed to his "Sick Man visited," of which a sixth edition was published in 1775, containing a short account of his life, and an accurate list of his numerous publications. Mr. Nelson was the particular friend of Mr. Spinckes, who was a proficient in the Greek, Saxon, and French languages, and had made some progress in the Oriental. His works are numerous, of which the "Sick Man visited" is in great reputation. After his death the following character was given of him, and it was extremely just:—"He was low of stature, venerable of aspect, and exalted in character.—He had no wealth, few enemies, many friends. He was orthodox in his faith: his enemies being judges. He had uncommon learning and superior judgment; and his exemplary life was concluded with a happy death. His patience was great; his self-denial greater; his charity still greater: though his temper seemed his cardinal virtue (a happy conjunction of constitution and grace), having never been observed to fail him in a stage of nine-and-thirty years." He was buried in that part of St. Paul's church-yard which belongs to St. Austin's parish, with the following inscription on a white stone:

"Depositum
viri planè venerandi
NATHANAELIS SPINCKES, A. M.
ortu Northamptoniensis,
Academiâ Cantabrigiensis,
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Pr. dignissimi,
Amicis, Patriæ, erudito orbi,
XXVIII Jul. MDCCXXVII.
abrepti.
Erat ille ingenio miti,
vultu placidissimo:
Rem Christianam
scriptis tuebatur luculentis,
luculentiori ornabat exemplo.

Crederes

by Aristænetus *, discovering the Art of Courtship and Address among the Quality of Greece. Translated by Mr. Lewis †, and dedicated to Eustace Budgel, Esq.

"Fifteen Discourses occasionally delivered before the University of Oxford. By William Adams ‡, M. A. late Student of Christ Church, and Rector of Staunton upon Wye in Herefordshire;" 8vo.

"The Works of Flavius Josephus, translated into English; by Sir Roger L'Estrange §, Knight;" 3 vols. 8vo.

Crederes antiquorum patrum
et mores et doctrinam
in nostrum Theologum
nupero quasi miraculo,
transfusos.
Moritur
anno ætatis septuagesimo quarto,
iniquâ fortunâ non diuturnior,
sed major.
Proximam huic terram occupat
Dorothea conjunx dilectissima:
quæ die à mariti interitu septimâ
sociam animam afflavit."

By his wife, Dorothy daughter of William Rutland of London, "a sensible, obliging, and worthy woman," who lived but seven days after him, he had many children, of whom two survived their parents; William Spinckes, esq. who by industry and abilities acquired a plentiful fortune; and Anne married to Anthony Cope, esq.

* "The Love Epistles of Aristænetus, translated from the Greek into English Metre," a work well executed, in which are some original Poems of the Translator, was printed in 1771, and is said to have been a private production of Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

† Q. Was this the F. Lewis who is thus mentioned by Mr. A. Chalmers, in his Preface to the Rambler? "The mottos of the Rambler were translated soon after its first publication, in the Gentleman's Magazine, partly from the Edinburgh edition above mentioned (by Elphinston), partly by the Author, and partly by the Rev. F. Lewis of Chiswick, of whom no other information has yet been obtained than what Dr. Johnson gave to Mr. Malone: "Sir, he lived in London, and hung loose upon society."

‡ Three different persons of this name occur among the Oxford Graduates, as M. A. and members of Christ Church, 1698, 1699, and 1704.

§ The celebrated Author of "The Observator," a periodical paper which he began in 1681, and continued through three volumes in folio. In this work L'Estrange went as great lengths

to

"Letters which passed between Count Gyllenborg *, the Barons Gortz, Sparre, and others, relating to the Design of raising a Rebellion in his Majesty's Dominions, to be supported by a Force from Sweden; published by Authority;" 8vo.

"Alterations in the Triennial Act."

In June 1716, young Bowyer was admitted a sizar at St. John's College, Cambridge; of which

to vindicate the measures of the Court, as ever were gone by any mercenary journalist. On the accession of King James he was knighted, April 30, 1685; and elected in that year one of the representatives in parliament for Winchester. Dec. 16, 1688, he was committed to Newgate, for publishing treasonable papers against the Government.—He was again committed to Newgate, March 2, 1695; and thence in a few days removed to the Marshalsea, where he continued till May 1696. He died Dec. 11, 1704, in his 88th year; as appears by "An Elegy on the much-lamented death of Sir Roger L'Estrange."

* Ambassador from Charles XII. king of Sweden in the reign of Queen Anne, and for two years to King George I; but, being supposed to be deeply engaged, in 1716, in a conspiracy against the English Monarch, he was sent out of England; as was at the same time the Baron Gortz from the Hague. To the Count de Gyllenborg Dean Swift inscribes his fragment of a History of England, in a letter dated Nov. 2, 1719—"It is but very lately," says the Dean, "that I found the following papers, which I had almost forgotten. My intention was, to inscribe it to the King your late master, for whose great virtues I had ever the highest veneration, as I shall continue to bear to his memory. I publish them now for two reasons; first, for an encouragement to those who have more youth, and leisure, and good temper than I, towards pursuing the work as far as it was intended by me, or as much farther as they please; the second reason is, to have an opportunity of declaring the profound respect I have for the memory of your Royal Master, and the sincere regard and friendship I bear to yourself; for I must bring to your mind how proud I was to distinguish you among all the foreign ministers with whom I had the honour to be acquainted. I am a witness of the zeal [illegible]ewed, not only for the honour and interest of your mas[illegible]t for the advantage of the Protestant religion in Germa[illegible] and how knowingly and feelingly you often spoke to me upon that subject. We all loved you, as possessed of every quality that could adorn an English gentleman, and esteemed you as a faithful subject to your prince, and an able negotiator; neither shall any reverse of fortune have power to lessen you either in my friendship or esteem."—He married the widow of Elias Derritt, esq. deputy of the great wardrobe, niece to John Allen, esq. of Gretton, in Northamptonshire. Her daughter, Miss Derritt, was afterwards created Countess Gyllenborg, and married Baron Sparre.

the

the learned and pious Dr. Robert Jenkin* was at that time master.

1717.

"*Monumenta Anglicana*; being Inscriptions on the Monuments of several Persons deceased in or from the Year 1700 to the End of the Year 1715; deduced into a Series of Time, by way of Annals †.

* See the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. IV. No VIII.

† The Postboy of Aug. 14, 1716, contains the following advertisement: "Whereas a proposal was lately printed, relating to a Collection of Monumental Inscriptions digested into a Series of Time by way of Annals, intended to be published by John Le Neve, gent. author of the *Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ:* Now these are to desire and invite all gentlemen, lovers of antiquity, to communicate to the said undertaker any epitaphs or monumental elogies worth inserting (those contained in books already printed only excepted); which favour he shall publicly acknowledge by a marginal note, and thankfully receive, if directed to him, to be left at Mr. Bowyer's printing-office in White Fryars, London. Note. All gentlemen and others who shall think fit to encourage this undertaking by subscription are desired so to do before Christmas next, after which no subscription will be taken in, nor any more printed than shall be subscribed for. The terms are 2*d. per* sheet, for so many sheets as the book shall amount to; and no money will be required till the book be in the press."—In the Evening Post, Oct. 16, 1716, was also the following advertisement: "John Le Neve, gent. having often advertised his intended Collection of monumental inscriptions, and being very desirous to render the same as full as possible, again repeats his request to all Lovers of Antiquity to communicate any worth printing; as also to extract out of each Parish Register the dates of the death or burial of any memorable person, of the degree of an Esquire or upwards. He addresses this advertisement more particularly to the reverend incumbents *hic et ubique* throughout England and Wales. Direct for him, to be left at Mr. Bowyer's printing-house in White Fryars."

† This collection, which was followed in the two subsequent years by four similar volumes, still continues in high reputation, and of course bears a good price when it occasionally comes into sales. The author had just before obtained no small degree of celebrity as the editor of "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*; or, an Essay towards deducing a regular Succession of all the principal Dignitaries in each Cathedral, Collegiate Church, or Chapel (now in being), in those Parts of Great Britain called England and Wales, from the first Erection thereof to the present Year 1715; containing the Names, Dates of Consecration, Admission, Preferment, Removal, or Death, of the Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Precentors, Treasurers, Chancellors, and Archdeacons, in their several Stations and Degrees. To which is added, the Succession of the Prebendaries in each Prebendal

At the End of each Year is added an Obituary of some memorable Persons who died therein; whose

Prebendal Stall (of most of those erected at the Reformation, and) continued down to this Time; as also of the Heads or Masters of each College or Hall in either of our famous Universities from their first Settlement to this Time. The whole extracted from the several Registers of the respective Cathedrial or Collegiate Churches or Foundations, as also from other authentic Records and valuable Collections, never before published;" folio. In this useful compilation the industrious editor had the advantage of the laborious collections of Dr. White Kennett; and was countenanced by the encouragement and subscription of no less than thirty Prelates.—An interval, however, of nearly a century from the original publication calls loudly for a new impression, not only with the proper continuation of the several lists, but with such amendments as more recent discoveries may have suggested in the parts already printed. Such an edition the publick had some reason to have expected a few years since from the unwearied industry of the Rev. John Gutch of Oxford; who was only deterred from the undertaking by its extreme labour, and from the fortunate circumstance of his obtaining the easier and more profitable employment of Registrar to his University. There are hopes, however, that it may still be undertaken. The Rev. Charles Coates, the very able author of the "History of Reading," his native town, (should the University of Cambridge deem it an object deserving the privilege of being *franked* through their press) would not shrink from the heavy task. My steady friend Mr. Gough possesses several copies of the work, with additions by various collectors, which might be of use; and my own library contains two interleaved copies, which, in such able hands, would be of incalculable value; I need only say, that one of them was the copy of the Rev. Robert Smyth of Woodston, abounding with additions in the earlier parts of the work; the other was Mr. Le Neve's own copy, prepared by himself for a new edition, and containing the following brief account of its author: "John Le Neve, the publisher of the following Collections, was born in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in the house facing Montague-house great gate, Dec. 27, 1679. He was the only child of John Le Neve and Mary the second daughter of John Bent of Paternoster-row, mercer. About the 8th year of his age his mother died. About the 12th, he was sent to Eton School, and admitted into the lowermost remove of the third form. About two years after, his father died. About the age of 16, being arrived about the upper end of the fifth form of the said school, he left it, and became a fellow-commoner of Trinity college, Cambridge, into which he had been admitted some time before; where making a short stay of not quite three years, he removed to London, and there married Frances the second daughter of Thomas Houghton, of King's Cliffe in Northamptonshire, gent. by whom he had issue John, Amy, Elizabeth, Richard, Peter, Elizabeth, Francis, Catherine."—Here the personal history ends; but Mr. Le

Inscriptions (if any yet set up) are not come to hand. Intended as a Specimen of a much larger Work. By John Le Neve, Gent." Vol. I. 8vo.

"Some short Memorials concerning the Life of that Reverend Divine Dr. Richard Field*, Canon of

Le Neve subjoins: "If there should ever be occasion to print a second edition of this work, let Fuller's Worthies and the Athenæ Oxonienses be revised; which will furnish the birth-places and an account of the several other preferments (not dignities) which many of the persons herein named enjoyed; which may conveniently be added. The said books will likewise furnish very many materials towards an Obituary of several eminent personages who lie buried dispersedly, and which, being duly ranged under their respective years, may very properly be placed after the monumental inscriptions of each year, and help much towards a catalogue of the *viri illustres* of each age. Jo. Le Neve, April 28, 1716."—At the beginning of this copy is a long communication from Dr. Browne Willis, being the particulars of the lives of many prelates; concerning which he says, "Mr. Le Neve, I count these will be of admirable use to you. I might possibly pick up more: but let me hear how your design advances of your Supplement. You are very welcome to these papers, or what I can send you; and I shall be glad to engage Dr. Tanner, &c. for you; and, if you like what is done of St. David's province, to send you an account of York and Canterbury."—Another work by Mr. J. Le Neve, the "Lives of the Protestant Archbishops," will be noticed under the year 1720. He died about 1722. Mr. Lysons, in his Environs of London, says, he had a house at Stratford Bow.

* This excellent Divine was born at Hempsted, Herts, Oct. 15, 1561; and was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. After having been M. A. seven years, he became Reader of Divinity in Winchester Cathedral; and in 1594, being then B.D. was chosen Reader of that Faculty at Lincoln's Inn; whence he was presented by Richard Kingsmill, esq. (one of the Benchers, and Surveyor of the Court of Wards) to the rectory of Burrowcleeve in Hampshire; which he for some years held, though the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's Holborn was offered to him. He became D. D. 1598; and was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Elizabeth the same year; and in 1604 obtained a canonry of Windsor. He was appointed Dean of Gloucester in 1609; but continued to reside principally at his rectory, and occasionally at Windsor, where he was a particular favourite of King James, who frequently conversed with him on points of Divinity; and who much lamented his death, saying, "I should have done much for that man," &c. He was buried in the outer chapel of St. George at Windsor; with the following epitaph:

"Richardus Field, hujus olim Coll. Canonicus,

Windsor and Dean of Gloucester, the learned Author of *Five Books of the Church**, &c.; 8vo.

"A Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy, at their Anniversary Meeting in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Dec. 6, 1716; by Thomas Bisse, D. D. Preacher at the Rolls, &c.:" 8vo.

Mr. Anthony Blackwall's† "Introduction to the Classics; containing a short Discourse on their Ex-

et Ecclesiæ Gloucestrensis Decanus,
verè Doctor Theologiæ, et Author
Librorum Quinque de Ecclesiâ;
unà cum Elizabethâ Harrison, sanctissimâ et
charissimâ conjuge, ex quâ sex reliquit
filios, filiam unicam,
hîc
sub communi marmore expectant Christi
reditum, qui felicitatem, quam ingressi sunt,
adventu suo perficiat, ac consummet.
Obierunt in Domino,
ille anno Salutis 1616, ætatis suæ 55,
hæc anno Salutis 1614, ætatis suæ 41."

* This book coming into the hands of the learned Dr. John White, he was so much taken with it, that in a marginal note to his Epistle, set before his Book, intituled, *The Way to the Christian Church*, he thus speaks of it: "If any man desire to see all these and other questions more scholastically and accurately handred, let him read Dr. Richard Field, *Of the Church*; a Book that I recommend to our zealousest adversaries to read with diligence, and to compare with the learnedest that have written on their own side." Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 412.

† This worthy and learned man, born in Derbyshire about 1674, was admitted sizar in Emanuel college, Cambridge, Sept. 13, 1690; B. A. there 1694; M. A. 1698. He was appointed head-master of the noted free-school at Derby, and lecturer of Allhallows there, where in 1706 he distinguished himself in the literary world by "Theognidis Megarensis Sententiæ Morales, novâ Latinâ Versione, Notis & Emendationibus, explanatæ et exornatæ: unà cum variis Lectionibus, &c." 12mo; addressed, in a copy of Greek verses, to the famous Joshua Barnes. Whilst at Derby, he also published the above-noticed "Introduction to the Classics;" which Mr. Bowyer reprinted in 1719; and in which were displayed the beauties of those admirable writers of antiquity, to the understanding and imitation even of common capacities; and that in so concise and clear a manner as seemed peculiar to Mr. Blackwall. A third edition of this work was afterwards published "with Additions." Yet Mr. Gilbert Cooper selects this very book as "one lamentable instance of able scholars having succeeded very ill in works where they have betrayed the greatest

ANTHONY BLACKWALL, M.A.
Master of Dilworth School.

cellencies; and Directions how to study them to Advantage; with an Essay on the Nature and Use

'greatest want of taste and genius, whilst they were unfortunately laborious in endeavouring to point out those excellences in others." Mr. Blackwall, he adds, "was what is generally called a good scholar; that is, he was grammatically master of the two dead languages, Greek and Latin, and had *read over* all the antient authors in both; but, not having by nature or acquisition that happy taste of distinguishing beauties, nor a digestion to assimilate the sense of others into his own understanding, his conceptions were as crude as his address and style were unpleasing." Such, and still worse, is the censure thrown on Mr. Blackwall, in the "Letters on Taste," pp. 119—121. "Mr. Blackwall (Dr. Pegge informs me) corresponded with the Rev. Mr. William Burrow of Chesterfield; for, when a scholar of the latter, I transcribed a paragraph from J. A. Fabricius, Bibl. Gr. tom. III. by his order for Mr. Blackwall; as Mr. Burrow then told me. This might be about 1720."—In 1722 he was appointed head-master of the free-school at Market-Bosworth in Leicestershire; and in 1725 appeared, in 4to, his greatest and most celebrated work, "The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated; or, an Essay humbly offered towards proving the Purity, Propriety, and True Eloquence of the Writers of the New Testament. Vol. I. In Two Parts. In the first of which those Divine Writings are vindicated against the Charge of barbarous Language, false Greek, and Solecisms. In the Second is shewn, that all the Excellencies of Style, and Sublime Beauties of Language and genuine Eloquence, do abound in the Sacred Writers of the New Testament. With an Account of their Style and Character, and a Representation of their Superiority, in several Instances, to the best Classics of Greece and Rome. To which are subjoined proper Indexes." A second edition, corrected, was published in 8vo, 1727, with a portrait of the Author, by Vertue, from an original painting. A second volume (completed but a few weeks before his death) was published in 8vo, 1731, under the title of "The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated, "finished, not without very great labours and pains, though accompanied with pleasures." The Second and last Volume. In Three Parts. Containing, I. A farther Demonstration of the Propriety, Purity, and sound Eloquence of the Language of the New Testament Writers. II. An Account of the wrong Division of Chapters and Verses, and faulty Translations of the Divine Books, which weaken its Reasonings, and spoil its Eloquence and Native Beauties. III. A Discourse on the various Readings of the New Testament. With a Preface; wherein is shewn the Necessity and Usefulness of a New Version of the Sacred Books. By the late Reverend and Learned A. Blackwall, M. A. Author of the First Volume. To which is annexed a very copious Index." So valuable is this work for its conciseness, and yet so complete for its clearness, it has been asserted, that no book of the

of those emphatical and beautiful Figures which give Strength and Ornament to Writing. Printed

same size ever before comprehended such stores of useful learning and sound criticism, or was so well fitted for the edification of a Christian Scholar. (See "The Present State of the Republick of Letters," 1731, vol. VIII. p. 38.) Both volumes were re-printed, in 4to, under the title of "Antonii Blackwalli, inclyti Magnæ Britanniæ Philologi, Auctores Sacri Classici defensi et illustrati; sive Critica Sacra Novi Testamenti. Christophorus Wollius, S. T. B. & Concion. ad D. Nic. Sabbathicus ex Anglico Latinè vertit, recensuit, variis Observationibus locupletavit, & Hermeneuticam N. F. Dogmaticam adjunxit, Lipsiæ, 1736." Mr. Blackwall had the felicity to bring up many excellent scholars in his seminaries at Derby and Bosworth; among others, the celebrated Richard Dawes (Author of the "Miscellanea Critica"), and Sir Henry Atkins, bart. who, being patron of the church of Clapham in Surrey, presented him, Oct. 12, 1726, to that rectory (then supposed to be worth 300*l.* a year) as a mark of his gratitude and esteem. This happening late in Mr. Blackwall's life, and he having occasion to wait upon his old acquaintance Dr. Gibson (then Bishop of London, but with whom Mr. Blackwall had been intimate whilst he enjoyed the see of Lincoln) for ordination, a young chaplain was examining him in the Greek Testament, when the Bishop entered the room, and with great good nature put an end to the examination by asking the chaplain if he knew what he was about. "Mr. Blackwall," said the Bishop, "understands more of the Greek Testament than you do, or I to help you." This fact is related on the authority of Dr. Johnson, to whom it was told by Mr. Fitzherbert, one of Blackwall's scholars. Another story nearly to the same purport is told of Mr. Blackwall; but it has also been told, and with more probability, of Dr. Bentley; *viz.* that being pertly questioned by the chaplain as to the extent of his learning, he replied, "Boy, I have forgot more than ever you knew." [On this my late friend Dr. Pegge remarks, "The story is ridiculous as to Bentley, who cannot be supposed to have forgotten any thing when last examined; nor is it agreeable to a person of Mr. Blackwall's modesty. What is said of Bishop Gibson is also improbable, Clapham not being in the diocese of London."] The Grammar whereby Mr. Blackwall initiated the youth under his care into Latin was of his own composing, and so happily fitted to the purpose, that in 1728 he was prevailed upon to make it public, though his modesty would not permit him to fix his name to it, because he would not be thought to prescribe to other instructors of youth. It is intituled, "A New Latin Grammar; being a short, clear, and easy Introduction of young Scholars to the Knowledge of the Latin Tongue; containing an exact Account of the two first Parts of Grammar." I have never seen a copy of this work; but am assured by Dr. Johnson,

for George Mortlack*; and sold also by W. Cantrel, bookeller in Derby;" 12mo.

"A new System of Anatomy, by James Drake†, M. D.;" second edition, 2 vols. 8vo.

son, the greatest Philologer this country ever produced, that it has not much merit. By endeavouring to make the rules of Grammar more simple than was possible, he has only shewn, that the "easier any subject is in its own nature, the harder it is to make it more easy by explanation." Early in 1729 (to accommodate the families of his patrons Sir Wolstan Dixie and Sir Henry Atkins, who were nearly related) he resigned the rectory of Clapham, and returned to Market Bosworth, where he was equally respected for his abilities and conviviality; and died at his school there, April 8, 1730. On a visit to Market-Bosworth, in May 1782, one principal object of my enquiries was the history of Mr. Blackwall: but not the slightest memorial is placed in the church to this ornament of their town. Some faint trace of his having existed was all that I could learn, except that the noble free-school was, under his auspices, attended by upwards of seventy scholars; and that the endowment, originally but 20*l.* a year, was in 1782 so much increased that the master's salary was advanced to at least 100*l.* besides 30*l.* for an assistant, and 21*l.* for a person to teach writing. Mr. Blackwall was twice married; and by his first wife, —— Toplis, had one son, Anthony, of Emanuel college, B. A. 1721; who died young. By the second wife, the widow of —— Cantrel, his predecessor in Derby-school, he had four sons, 1, Henry, of Emanuel college also, B. A. 1721; M. A. 1725; who died unmarried; 2, Robert, a dragoon; 3, John, an attorney at Stoke, who died July 5, 1762, æt. 56; 4, William, who died young; and one daughter —— married to —— Pickering.

* "Mr. Mortlack has been Master of the Company of Stationers, and the most indefatigable shop-keeper I have known. He is very exact in trade. He was much assisted by the friendship of the great Doctor Stillingfleet Bishop of Worcester, and printed most of his works. He is now pretty much up in years, speaks slow, but speaks seldom in vain." Dunton, p. 286.

† James Drake was born at Cambridge, and educated at Caius college; M. B. there 1690; M. D. 1694. Removing to London, he practised for some time with reputation, under the auspices of Sir Thomas Millington, and other eminent physicians of that day. He was shortly after elected a fellow of the College, and also of the Royal Society, in whose transactions, XXIII. 1217, is a paper written by him, intituled, "Some Influence of Respiration on the Motion of the Heart, hitherto unobserved." At length, however, mistaking his talents, and neglecting physic, he became, unhappily for himself, a violent party writer, the ostensible tool of the Tories. His first serious offence against his opponents was an attack upon William III. in his "History of the last Parliament," &c. which was so highly resented by the House of Peers, that they directed a prosecution to be instituted against

The second edition of "Practical Discourses upon the Lord's Prayer, preached before the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, by Thomas Mangey*, M. A.

against the author; but he contrived to evade punishment. His next publication, intituled, "The Memorial of the Church of England," declared the "Church to be in danger;" which assertion was noticed by Queen Anne in one of her speeches from the throne, who deprecated the evil tendency of such doctrines. This pamphlet was proscribed by the House of Commons, and a copy of it burnt by the common hangman at the Royal Exchange; but he had the address again to elude the vengeance his works excited, and even the masked female, who conveyed his MS. to the printer, could never be discovered. In the publication of the "Mercurius Politicus," he was less fortunate; that procured him apartments in the Queen's-bench prison. An error in the indictment which followed, the simple change of an *r* for a *t*, or "*nor*" for "*not*," proved fatal to it: but the terrors of a writ of error which frowned on him, made a coward of his conscience, his perturbed spirits produced a fever, and that fever death, March 2, 1706. This catastrophe is said to have been accelerated by indignation at the dereliction of his friends the Tories. If this author had pursued his "New System of Anatomy," or had directed his talents to the most valuable pursuits of literature, he would have been admired by posterity; for he possessed "quick pregnant parts, well stored with learning, and improved by good conversation;" his style was admired even by his enemies. He published in 1703, "Historia Anglo-Scotica, or an impartial History of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland," dedicated to Sir Edward Seymour, bart. comptroller, with an inflammatory preface; but doth not inform us how he obtained the manuscript. It was burnt at Edinburgh, as his Memorial had been before at London. This book, which is now scarce, has been notwithstanding received into libraries even in Scotland. Dr. Drake also wrote a comedy called "The Sham Lawyer," founded on two plays of Fletcher's, and which was acted at the Theatre Royal in 1697. See Noble's Continuation of Granger, I. 230.

* Thomas Mangey, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. there 1707; M. A. 1711; LL. D. 1719; D. D. 1725; rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford, 1717; rector of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, and chaplain at Whitehall, was early distinguished by his "Practical Discourses upon the Lord's Prayer; first printed by Mr. Bowyer in 1716; as were also the second and third editions, in 1717 and 1721; and in 1718 "Remarks upon Nazarenus." In January 1718-19, he published "Plain Notions of our Lord's Divinity," a sermon preached on Christmas-day; in June 1719, "The eternal Existence of our Lord Jesus Christ," a Visitation Sermon; in October that year, "The Holiness of Christian Churches," a sermon preached at Sunderland, on consecrating a new church there; and "The providential Sufferings of

Chaplain at Whitehall, and Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge;" published by the special order of the Bench. 8vo.

of good Men," a 30th of January sermon before the House of Commons, 1719-20. Dr. Mangey published "A Defence of the Bishop of London's Letter, 1719," 8vo; and, besides the Sermons already mentioned, printed five single ones, in 1716, 1726, 1729, 1731, and 1733.—The following letter to Dr. Waller the physician is printed from the original:

"Dear Doctor, I am glad of this opportunity of kissing your hand, and telling you something in your profession which is the whole talk of the town. The Small-pox for these two months hath raged here more universally and fatally than for some years last past; which hath occasioned some reflections upon the most eminent physicians, especially Dr. Mead and Dr. Freind, who have affected some singularity in their practice upon that distemper. But one Dr. Dover, a man unknown in the faculty, and who hath been a sea-captain for many years, hath contributed very greatly to the diminution of their reputation. He was accidentally called in very lately to one Mrs. Corbot, who had been given over by Dr. Mead, who said she would die in a few hours. This new Doctor affirmed she was murdered by the Physicians, ordered the blisters (being six in number) to be taken off, sends for an operator, and with some difficulty persuades him to take as much blood as he could, which amounted to sixteen ounces. He then takes her out of bed, and orders her clean linen; after that gives her a large draught of sherry, orange, and water, which operated so well, that in two hours time she shewed the signs of recovery, and is now in a very hopeful way. He hath observed the same method with like success with several persons of quality this week, and is as yet in very great vogue. He pretends to have learned the method of cure in the West Indies, where no one is known to die of the Small-pox; and only saith that a greater quantity of blood is to be taken away here, upon account of more luxurious living. He declaims against his brethren of the faculty with public and great vehemence; and particularly against purging and blistering in the distemper, which he affirms to be the death of thousands.—It is probable you have received a more particular account from some more able hand; but I promise myself you will excuse this well-meant impertinence from one who hath a respect for the faculty upon your account, and is, with a very sincere esteem, dear Doctor,

"Your faithful humble servant,
"Tho. Mangey."

Lord Bishop of London's,
Westminster, March 4, 1720.

May 11, 1721, he was presented to a prebend (the fifth stall) in the cathedral church at Durham, being at that time styled "LL. D. chaplain to Dr. Robinson bishop of London, and vicar of Ealing in the county of Middlesex." Mr. Granger, in his account of

"Human Prudence; or the Art by which a Man may raise himself to Grandeur;" new edition, 12mo.

"The Christian Religion as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England [*i. e.* Mrs. Astell]. London: printed by W. B. for R. Wilkin *, at the King's Head, in St. Paul's Church-yard," 8vo.

Maittaire's "Historia Typographorum aliquot Parisiensium, Vitas et Libros complectens;" 8vo.—The conclusion of the Preface to this volume is so honourable to Mr. Bowyer that it would be injustice to omit it: "Quicquid in hâc editione fuerit peccatum, id à me ortum, in me totum translatum velim. Omni prorsus culpâ Typographum libero, optimæ fidei et industriæ (ut quisquam est alius) hominem, qui unà cum viro reverendo † doctoque

of Bishop Crewe (Biog. Hist. 8vo. vol. IV. p. 285) says, "He gave Dr. Mangey a prebend of Durham, for a flattering dedication prefixed to a Sermon, which, as Dr. Richard Grey, then his domestic chaplain, assured Mr. George Ashby, he never read. He was fully satisfied with the dedication" He was advanced to the first stall of Durham, Dec. 22, 1722; and was one of the seven Doctors in Divinity created July 6, 1725, when Dr. Bentley delivered the famous Oration prefixed to his Terence; and at the end of 1726 he circulated proposals for an edition of Philo Judæus, which he completed in 1742. He died March 11, 1754-5. His manuscript remarks on the New Testament came into the possession of Mr. Bowyer, who extracted from them many short notes, which are inserted in his volume of "Conjectures" under the signature of *Anonym.* Dr. Mangey married Dorothy, daughter of Archbishop Sharp; by whom he had one son, John, vicar of Dunmow in Essex 1754; and a prebendary of St. Paul's. Mrs. Mangey died in July 1780; and her son in November 1782. See Gent. Mag. vol. L. p. 394; vol. LII. p. 551.

* "He is a bookseller of good reputation, and is scrupulous in doing the least *injustice;* neither was he less accomplished in the *art of obedience* whilst he was an apprentice, than that of *government* since he has been a master. He is devout at *prayers,* and reverent and attentive in *hearing,* and is not only a true *son of the Church,* but also a resolute champion in behalf of the *hierarchy,* as well remembering that prophetic apophthegm of James I. *No Bishop no King;* and to convince us of the great respect he bears to the pious *memory of Charles I.* he has lately published *Several Evidences which have not yet appeared in the Controversie, concerning* ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, produced in a Letter *to the Reverend* Mr. Wagstaffe." Dunton, p. 314.

† Mr. Bowyer's corrector of the press was usually a Nonjuring Clergyman;

quem operis typographicis præfecit egregiam navavit operam, ut hoc opus pro materiæ dignitate prodiret; Typographique, quorum describitur historia, se dignum nanciscerentur Typographum. Tales nunc dierum respublica literaria Typographos, tales desideret ἐπανορθώτας; quibus nil deest, nisi, quales olim Typographis Parisiensibus contigerint, Patroni."

" Hippocrates de Morbis popularibus, Liber primus et tertius, Græcè et Latinè. His accommodavit novem de Febribus Commentariis Johannes Freind, M. A.;" 4to.

A most beautiful and very correct edition of " Schrevelius's Greek Lexicon;" 8vo.

" A Collection of Miscellanies, consisting of Poems, Essays, Discourses, and Letters, occasionally written by John Norris *, Rector of Bemerton near Sarum. The sixth Edition, carefully revised, corrected, and improved by the Author;" a neat pocket volume.

" Poems on several Occasions," [By Elijah Fen-

Clergyman; the one here alluded to was either Mr. John Blackburne, or Mr. John Lindsay.

* This learned Divine and Platonic Philosopher was born in 1657 at Collingborne-Kingston in Wiltshire, of which place his father, Mr. John Norris, was then minister. He bred his son first at Winchester school, and afterwards sent him to Exeter college in Oxford, where he was admitted in 1676; but was elected fellow of All Souls in 1680, soon after he had taken his degree of B. A. From his first application to Philosophy, Plato became his favourite author; by degrees he grew deeply enamoured with beauties in that divine writer as he thought him, and took an early occasion to communicate his ideal happiness to the publick, by printing an English translation of " The Picture of Love unveiled, 1682." He commenced M. A. in 1684; and the same year opened a correspondence with that learned mystic divine Dr. Henry More, of Christ's college in Cambridge. He had also a correspondence with the excellent Lady Masham, and the ingenious Mrs. Astell. He resided at his college, and had been in holy orders only five years, when he was presented to the rectory of Newton St. Loe in Somersetshire, 1689; upon which occasion he entered into matrimony, and resigned his fellowship. In 1691, his distinguished merit procured him the rectory of Bemerton near Sarum. This living, upwards of 200*l.* a year, came very seasonably to his growing family; and was the more acceptable, for the easiness

of

ton *]; Printed for Bernard Lintott between the Temple Gates; 8vo.

"The Bulwark stormed; in Answer to Thomas Delaune's Plea for Nonconformists; wherein is shewed the Fallaciousness and Unconclusiveness of every Argument in that pretended unanswerable Book; by Ed. Hart. With a Letter to the Author, in Vindication of the Primitive Church and the Church of England from the Corruptions which the said Thomas Delaune has falsely charged upon them; by the Rev. Dr. Brett."

"The Christian Institutes, or the sincere Word of God, &c. By Francis Gastrell †, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chester; a new edition."

of the parochial duty, which gave him leisure to make an addition to his revenues by the fruits of his genius; the activity of which produced a large harvest, that continued increasing till 1710. But he seems to have fallen a martyr, in some measure, to this activity; for, towards the latter end of his life, he grew very infirm, and died in 1711, in his 55th year, at Bemerton. He was interred in the chancel of that church; where there is a handsome marble monument erected to his memory with the following inscription: "H. S. E. Johannes Norris, parochiæ hujus rector, ubi annos viginti bene latuit curæ pastorali et literis vacans, quo in recessu sibi posuit latè per orbem sparsa ingenii pariter ac pietatis monumenta. Obiit An. Dom. 1711, ætatis 54." His works are very numerous.

* The Author's name does not appear in the title-page; but the dedication, to the Duke of Ormond, is signed *E. Fenton.*

† This amiable prelate, born at Slapton in Northamptonshire about 1662, was admitted on the foundation at Westminster 1676; elected at Christ-church, Oxford, where he became a student, in 1680; B.A. there 1684; M.A. 1687; B.D. 1694. In that year he was appointed preacher at Lincoln's Inn; and in 1697 preacher of Boyle's Lectures. The substance of eight sermons on this occasion he published, in 1697, in one continued discourse, as a defence of Religion in general against Atheism; and a second part in 1699, against the Deists. He commenced D.D. in 1700, being then chaplain to the speaker Harley; in 1702, published "Some Considerations concerning the Trinity; and became a canon of Christ Church. In 1707 he first published his "Christian Institutes;" an excellent anniversary sermon preached at the meeting of the Charity Schools in London; and a third edition of his "Considerations on the Trinity," comprising an answer to Collins, who had attacked that work. He was chosen proctor in convocation for Christ Church in 1711, and appointed chaplain to the Queen. In 1714 he published "Remarks

Four large editions of Dr. Bisse's celebrated Sermons on the "Beauty of Holiness."

"*Bibliotheca Biblica;* being a Commentary upon all the Books of the Old and New Testament, gathered out of the genuine Writings of Fathers and Ecclesiastical Historians, and Acts of Councils, down to the year of our Lord 451, being that of the Fourth General Council; and lower, as Occasion may require. To which are added introductory Discourses upon the Authors and Authenticknes of the Books, the Time of their being written, &c. extracted for the most Part out of the best Authors that have writ upon those Subjects.

"Remarks upon the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, by Dr. S. Clarke;" and was promoted to the bishoprick of Chester; in which capacity he became engaged in a controversy with Archbishop Wake respecting the Lambeth degrees; which produced the well known pamphlet intituled "The Bishop of Chester's Case, with relation to the Wardenship of Manchester; in which is shewn, that no other Degrees but such as are taken in the University can be deemed legal Qualifications for any ecclesiastical Preferment in England." This was printed in folio at Oxford; and likewise at Cambridge in the same year; and the former University, March 22, 1720, decreed in a full convocation, that solemn thanks should be returned to the Bishop, for having so fully asserted the rights, privileges, and dignities, belonging to the University degrees in this book. This affair was scarcely concluded, when the prosecution commenced against Bishop Atterbury. Dr. Gastrell never liked the haughty temper of that prelate, and had always opposed his arbitrary attempts while dean of Christ Church; yet, being satisfied in his conscience that the proceedings in parliament against him were pushed on with too much violence, he opposed them with great resolution; and, when the bill for inflicting pains and penalties upon Atterbury was before the House of Lords, he spoke against it with earnestness and warmth, not sparing to censure the rest of his brethren the Bishops, who all concurred with the bill. He survived the Bishop of Rochester's banishment but a few years. The gout, with which he had been much afflicted in the latter part of his life, put a period to it, Nov. 24, 1725. He died at his canon's lodgings in Christ Church, and was buried in that cathedral without any monument: but, as Dr. Willis observes, he left a sufficient monument of himself in his writings, and his virtues are far from being yet forgotten. Besides the pieces already mentioned, he published "A moral Proof of a future State," 1725, 8vo; which being printed without his name, gave occasion to ascribe some other pieces of a similar nature to him, but without any certainty. In allusion to the last-mentioned volume.

Part I." (To be continued monthly *.) Printed for W. Taylor and H. Clements.

"A Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy; by William Lupton †, D. D.

"Vindication of Archbishop Sancroft and his Brethren."

volume, Bishop Atterbury thus writes to his son-in-law, Mr. Morice, Feb. 14, 1728: "Bishop Gastrell's book has never reached me; and yet I have the greatest desire to read it. Pray venture another by a surer hand." Swift, who knew him personally, says, "he was an eminent divine, and one he loved much." A poem to his memory was published in 1728, 4to.

* Of this learned and ingenious work five numbers from Mr. Bowyer's press were regularly published *monthly*, and the sale seems to have been considerable; as 1000 copies were printed, and some of them on large paper. But the "Compiler" seems to have changed both his publisher and his plan of publication; for, in the preface to a complete copy of the work now before me, in two volumes 4to, he returns thanks for the "generous subscriptions to an *annual* encouragement he had been favoured with;" and the title-pages state the volumes to have been "printed at the Theatre at Oxford, for W. and John Innys, 1720."

† Fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford; M. A. there 1700; B. D. 1708; D. D. 1711. After having been fellow of his college, he was appointed curate to Dr. Bull, afterwards Bishop of St. David's; besides which he obtained the vicarage of Richmond in Yorkshire, in 1705: but resigned it in the following spring, when he was invited to London, to be lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West, morning preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and afternoon lecturer at the Temple church; situations usually followed by promotion in the church. His principles according with those of Bishop Crewe, he was presented in 1715 to the tenth prebendal stall at Durham. Preaching a sermon on the fiftieth anniversary of that Prelate's consecration, he selected for his subject, "the temporal advantages of religion;" and for his text, "Length of days is in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honour." Prov. iii. 16. Far different was this from his conduct respecting Archbishop Tillotson: then "hell fire" was the subject; no wonder there was "fervent heat." Dr. Lupton died at Tunbridge Wells, Dec. 14, 1726. This Divine (selected by Mr. Nelson as "a fit model for the preachers of the rising generation,") outlived his fame, by preaching Lady Moyer's lectures at St. Paul's. He was so conscious of the peculiar circumstances which had raised him to higher fame than he deserved as a preacher, that, in his last illness, he requested his manuscript sermons should not be printed; and observed, "that he was not that great man the world thought him." (Birch's Life of Tillotson, p. 218.) But the request was not attended to. One Sermon which he had published, on the Plague at Marseilles, has considerable merit.

"The

"The genuine Works of St. Cyprian *, Archbishop of Carthage, and Primate of all Africa; who suffered Martyrdom for the Christian Faith in the Year of our Lord 258. Together with his Life, written by his own Deacon Pontius. All done into English from the Oxford Edition, and illustrated with divers Notes, by Nathanael Marshall †, LL. B. Rector of the united Parishes of St. Vedast (alias Foster's) and St. Michael Le-Querne, London, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty;" folio.

A new edition of Sir Isaac Newton's "Treatise on Opticks," 4to.

A new edition of "Emmenologia; in quâ Fluxûs muliebris menstrui Phænomena, Periodi, Vitia, cum medendi methodo, ad rationes mechanicas exiguntur ‡;" by Dr. John Freind, 8vo.

* Of all the Fathers, it has been well observed, none are so capable as St. Cyprian of being made good use of in supporting the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England.

† "Dr. Marshall preaches to one of the largest congregations in London [in 1705]. I need not say it is St. Anne's. I should commend particulars; but then how should I end without a volume? He bears his great commission in his looks, and his exemplary life and preaching is a standing reproach upon those who are negligent, and always trudging after preferment." Dunton, Life and Errors, p. 452.—Dr. Marshall was lecturer at Aldermanbury church, and curate of Kentish-town in January 1714-15; when, at the recommendation of the Princess of Wales, who liked his manner of preaching, he was made King's chaplain. He was author of "A Defence of our Constitution in Church and State; or, an Answer to the late Charge of the Nonjurors, &c. 1717," 8vo; with his name and additions, the same as before the Works of St. Cyprian. [On this work Dr. Sykes published "Some Remarks," &c.] At the time of his death, Feb. 6, 1730-1, he was rector of St. Vedast, lecturer of the united parishes of St. Lawrence Jewry and St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane, and prebendary of Windsor. He was buried at St. Pancras; and left behind him eight children, the eldest of whom was then rector of St. John the Evangelist. In 1731 three posthumous volumes of excellent Sermons were published by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Marshall, inscribed by permission to Queen Caroline.

‡ This work, though at first it met some opposition, and was then and afterwards animadverted upon by several writers, has always been reckoned an excellent performance; and is, as all Dr. Freind's writings are, admirable for the beauty of its

"Remarks on the Bishop of Bangor's Sermon, by Robert Marsden *, B. D.;" second edition.

"A Discourse of the Judicial Authority belonging to the Master of the Rolls in the Court of Chancery;" 8vo.

Pope's Works, folio and quarto; and the third volume of his "Homer."

A new edition of Mr. Nelson's "Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England; with Collects, and Prayers for each Solemnity." 8vo.

Rymer's "Fœdera," vol. XVII. folio.

Bishop Blackall's "Sermons;" 8vo.

1718.

The second and third volumes of Le Neve's "Monumenta Anglicana," from 1650 to 1679, and from 1680 to 1699; 8vo.

"The Prolocutor's † Answer to a Letter from a Member of the Lower House of Convocation, intituled, *The Report vindicated from Misreports;*" 8vo.

"A Letter from the Prolocutor † to the Rev. Dr. Edward Tenison, Archdeacon of Cornwall, April 3, 1718;" 8vo.

"Representation of the Church of Scotland."

"Astro-theology; or, a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, from a Survey of the Heavens; illustrated with Copper-plates. By the Rev. William Derham ‡, Canon of Windsor, Rector of Upminster in Essex, and F. R. S." 8vo.

its style, the elegant disposition of its parts, its wonderful succinctness, and at the same time perspicuity, and for the happy concurrence of learning and penetration visible through the whole.

* Of Jesus college, Cambridge, B. A. 1687; M. A. 1691; B. D. 1700. He was archdeacon of Nottingham, and prebendary of Southwell; and dying in August 1748, at the advanced age of 90, was buried in Rempston church-yard. He published a Concio ad Clerum 1701; an Assize Sermon 1713; and a Funeral Sermon 1729.

† Dr. Stanhope. On this subject see "The Political State for March 1717-18," p. 255.

‡ This excellent Philosopher and Divine was born at Stoughton, near Worcester, Nov. 26, 1657; educated at Blockley in that

"Philosophical Letters between the late learned Rev. John Ray * and several of his ingenious Cor-

that county; of Trinity college, Oxford; M. A. 1683; vicar of Wargrave, Berks, 1682; and rector of Upminster, Essex, 1689. His merits as a Philosopher, his very numerous communications in the "Philosophical Transactions" and his "Artificial Clock-maker" abundantly testify; as a Divine, his sixteen Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, which he published in 1713 under the title of "Physico-theology; or, a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God from his Works of Creation: with large Notes, and many curious Observations," 8vo. In 1716 he was made a canon of Windsor, being at that time chaplain to the Prince of Wales; and in 1730 received the degree of D. D. from the university of Oxford, on account of his learning, and the services he had done to religion by his culture of natural knowledge—"ob libros," as the terms of the diploma run, "ab ipso editos, quibus physicam et mathesin auctiorem reddidit, et ad religionem veramque fidem exornandam revocavit." But to go on with his writings. When Eleazer Albin published his Natural History of Birds and English Insects, in 4 vols. 4to, with many beautiful cuts, it was accompanied with very curious notes and observations by our learned author. He also revised the "Miscellanea Curiosa," published in three vols. 8vo, 1726. The last thing he published of his own composition was "Christo-theology; or, a Demonstration of the divine Authority of the Christian Religion, being the Substance of a Sermon preached at Bath Nov. 2, 1729, and published at the Request of the Auditory, 1730," 8vo. But, besides his own, he published some pieces of Mr. Ray, and gave new editions of others, with great additions from the author's own MSS. Dr. Derham was very well skilled in medical as well as physical knowledge; was constantly a physician to the bodies as well as the souls of his parishioners; and left behind him a valuable collection of curiosities; among the rest, a specimen of insects, and of most kinds of birds in this island, of which he had preserved the male and female. He died, in his 78th year, April 5, 1735, at Upminster, where he was buried. By Anne his wife (aunt to George Scott, esq. of Chigwell) he had several children; the eldest of whom, William Derham, D. D. died president of St. John's college, Oxford, July 17, 1757.

* This eminent Natural Philosopher was born at Black Notley, Essex, in 1628; and was educated at Braintree; whence he was sent to Catharine-hall, Cambridge, but soon removed to Trinity college; where he was successively chosen Fellow, Greek lecturer of the college 1651; mathematical lecturer 1653; and humanity-reader 1655; appointments which shew the reputation he had early acquired in languages, polite literature, and the sciences. He was ordained in 1660; but, after the passing of the Bartholomew act, was compelled to resign his fellowship; upon

respondents, Natives and Foreigners: to which are added those of Francis Willoughby, Esq. The

upon which he confined his studies more particularly to Natural History; in which science his publications are numerous and truly valuable. He died in his 78th year, Jan. 17, 1705-6. in a house of his own, at Black Notley, the place of his birth; where the following inscription on an elegant cenotaph, erected at the sole cost and charge of Dr. Henry Compton, bishop of London, thus preserves his memory:

" Eruditissimi viri JOANNIS RAII, A. M.
quicquid mortale fuit
hoc in angusto tumulo reconditum est,
at scripta
non una continet regio:
et fama undiquaque celeberrimâ
vetat mori.
Collegii S. S. Trinitatis Cantab. fuit olim socius,
necnon Societatis Regiæ apud Londinenses sodalis,
egregium utriusque ornamentum.
In omni scientiarum genere,
tam divinarum quam humanarum,
versatissimus.
Et sicut alter Solomon (cui forsan unico secundus)
à cedro ad hyssopum,
ab animalium maximis ad minima usque insecta
exquisitam nactus est notitiam:
nec de plantis solum quæ patent terræ facie,
accuratissimè disseruit;
sed et intima ipsius viscera sagacissimè rimatus,
quicquid notatu dignum in universâ naturâ
descripsit.
Apud exteras gentes agens,
quæ aliorum oculos fugerant, diligenter exploravit,
multaque scitu dignissima primus in lucem protulit.
Quod superest, eâ morum simplicitate præditus,
ut fuerit absque invidiâ doctus:
sublimis ingenii,
et (quod rarò accidit) demissi simul animi et modesti.
Non sanguine et genere insignis,
sed (quod majus)
propriâ virtute illustris.
De opibus titulisque obtinendis
parùm solicitus,
hæc potius mereri voluit, quam adipisci:
dum suo privato lare suâ sorte contentus,
fortunâ lautiore dignus consenuit.
In rebus aliis sibi modum facilè imposuit,
in studiis nullum.
Quid plura?

hisce

whole consisting of many curious Discoveries and Improvements in the History of Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Plants, Fossils, Fountains, &c. Published by W. Derham, Chaplain to his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, and F. R. S.

" A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Pyle, occasioned by his Exceptions against Mr. Law's first Letter to the Bishop of Bangor. To which is annexed, a Postscript in Answer to Mr. Pyle's Challenge. By P. Fuller, Minister of the Church of England."

" Christian Eloquence, in Theory and Practice; made English from the French Original. By Samuel D'Oyley *, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge."

" De curandis Febribus continuus Liber, in quatuor divisus Sectiones, quarum singulæ singulorum Morbi Temporum, quæ totidem quoque sunt Numero, Remedia continent. Authore Jodoco Lommio, Burano;" 8vo.

Dr. Taswell's " Physica Aristotelica moderna accommodatior, in Usum Juventutis Academicæ;" 8vo.

" Remarks upon Nazarenus; wherein the Falsity of Mr. Toland's Mahometan Gospel, and his Mis-

hisce omnibus
pietatem minimè fucatam adjunxit,
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ
(id quod supremo halitu confirmavit)
totus et ex animo addictus.
Sic bene latuit, bene vixit vir beatus,
quem præsens ætas colit, postera mirabitur.
Nat. 29 Nov. 1628. Ob. 17 Jan. 1706."

* B.A. 1703; M.A. 1707. Mr. D'Oyly was a man of great taste and learning; but was of an uncommon corpulence, which prevented his attending his duty as an army-chaplain in Flanders in the war of 1741, as no horse could carry him. Archbishop Herring, when dean of Rochester, thus mentions him in his eighth letter to Mr. Duncombe, dated from that city, Dec. 17, 1735: " Mr. D'Oyly spent an evening with me lately; he is much your humble servant, and a very genteel and agreeable companion." And in his twenty-eighth letter, dated Kensington, May 18, 1748: " Poor D'Oyly's death I heard of the day after it happened. I remember his collection of books. I should be glad to see a catalogue of them, and possibly I might think of purchasing them." They were afterwards bought by Mr. Whiston the bookseller.

representations of Mahometan Sentiments in respect of Christianity, are set forth; the History of the old Nazaræans cleared up, and the whole Conduct of the first Christians in respect of the Jewish Laws explained and defended. By Thomas Mangey *, M. A. Rector of St. Nicholas's in Guilford."

"Optica, sive de Reflectionibus, Refractionibus, Inflectionibus, et Coloribus Lucis, Libri tres. Authore Isaaco Newton, Equite Aurato. Latinè reddidit Samuel Clarke, S. T. P. Editio secunda, auctior;" 8vo.

"Pharmacopœiâ Bateana, in Libros duos digesta; primo Compositiones Galenicæ, altero Processus Chymici, Ordine alphabetico exarantur, Viribus Dosibusque illustrantur, atque Catalogis et Indicibus accommodantur. Curâ et Operâ Thomæ Fuller, M. D. Cantab." 12mo.

"*Theologia Speculativa*; or, the first Part of a Body of Divinity: wherein are explained the Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, *viz.* 1. Of the Existence and Attributes of God; 2. Of divine Revelation and the Holy Scriptures; 3. Of Creation and Providence; 4. Of the Articles of the Christian Faith, as contained in the Creed commonly called the Apostles' Creed; 5. Of the Rewards and Punishments proposed in the Old and New Testament, by Richard Fiddes, B. D. Rector of Halsham, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Robert Earl of Oxford, and Mortimer." Dedicated to Archbishop Dawes;" folio.

"A Preparative to the Lord's Supper; or, a Discourse wherein the Nature of the Holy Sacrament, the Ends for which it was instituted, and the Duties pre-required, in order to a more worthy Receiving of it, are considered, and certain Prejudices are obviated. To which is added an Appendix, with Meditations and Prayers formed on the principal Parts of the Discourse; with Devotions proper before

* See p. 134.

and

and at the Time of receiving this holy Sacrament, and after it. To this Edition are Enlargements, both in the Body of the Book, and in the Forms of Devotion. By R. Fiddes, B. D."

Two new editions of "The Old and New Testament connected, in the History of the Jews and neighbouring Nations, from the Declension of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah to the Time of Christ. In Two Volumes. By Humphry Prideaux, D. D. and Dean of Norwich." folio.

The First Volume of Mr. Lawrence Echard's "History of England," second edition, folio.

"Miscellaneous Discourses relating to the Traditions and Usages of the Scribes and Pharisees in our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ's Time. Translated into English, with Annotations. By William Wotton *, D. D.;" two vols. 8vo.—The first of these volumes contains, 1. "A Discourse of the Nature, Authority, and Usefulness of the Misna;" 2. "Table and Contents of all the Titles of the Misna;" 3. "A Discourse of the Recital of the Shema, Phylacteries, and Schedules of Gates and Door-posts;" 4. "Texts relating to the religious Observation of one Day in Seven. With Annotations." The second contains "*Shabbath;* a Title of the Misna concerning the Sabbath. *Eruvin;* a Title of the Misna, concerning the Mixtures practised by the Jews in Jesus Christ's Time, to strengthen the Observation of the Sabbath. In Hebrew and English. With Annotations."

A new edition of "The Canon of the New Testament vindicated †; by John Richardson;" 8vo.

A Latin translation of "Bishop Gastrell's ‡ Christian Institutes;" 12mo.

"The Duty of a Christian, by way of Question and Answer; adapted to the Method of the Whole

* Of this very eminent Divine an account will be given in the "Essays and Illustrations" in the Fourth Volume, N° IX.

† First printed in 1701.

‡ See p. 138.

Duty of Man, and designed for the Use of Charity Schools erected in and about London. By Robert Nelson," Esq. 8vo.

"A full Answer to Mr. Pilloniere's Reply to Dr. Snape, and the Bishop of Bangor's Preface, so far as it relates to Mr. Mills. In which the Evidences given to Dr. Snape are justified; the Bishop of Bangor's Objections answered; Mr. Pilloniere's pretended Facts disproved; the Recantation of some of his Evidences produced under their own Hands, with a Detection of base Forgery. As likewise the true Reasons of such malicious Dissenters' Proceedings against Mr. Mills. The whole supported by ample Testimonies of Gentlemen, Clergy, and many others. In a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Bangor. By H. Mills, A. M. To which is prefixed, a Letter to his Lordship, by Dr. Snape;" second edition.

"A Sermon preached before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on the 29th of May, 1718, being appointed by Act of Parliament for a Day of Thanksgiving for the Restoration of the Royal Family and Government. By George Bell, A. M. Rector of Croft in Yorkshire, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and domestick Chaplain to the Right Rev. Father in God John [Robinson] Lord Bishop of London."

Several volumes of "The Turkish Spy; Letters supposed to be written by one who lived 45 Years undiscovered at Paris *."

"Rapin of Gardens; a Latin Poem, in four Books, englished by the Rev. Mr. Gardiner †, Sub-

* "The ingenious writer of the Turkish Spy was John Paul Marana, an Italian, a man of letters, and of the world; and, what is superior, a man of genius." D'Israeli, Curiosities of Literature, vol. II. p. 108.

† James Gardiner, son of Dr. James Gardiner (who was bishop of Lincoln 1694—1704;) B. A. of Emanuel college 1699; M. A. of Jesus college 1702; prebendary of Asgarby in the cathedral

dean of Lincoln. To this Edition is added, the Effigies of the Author, by Vertue; the Cuts to the four Books new designed by Cheron, and an Index to each Book."

"The Lord Bishop of Bangor's Assertion (*viz.* that the Example of our Lord is much more peculiarly fit to be urged to Slaves than to Subjects) considered. By Thomas Sherlock, D. D. Dean of Chichester, and Master of the Temple."

Dr. Sherlock's "Vindication of the Corporation and Test Acts."

Dr. Sherlock "Of the Immortality of the Soul."

The seventh edition of Mr. Nelson's "Christian Sacrifice;" printed for Awnsham Churchill †.

dral of Lincoln 1704; and subdean the same year; master also of St. John's Hospital at Northampton, Dr. Willis says, in 1728. "He was an extraordinary benefactor to the Church of Lincoln; and improved the house belonging to his dignity, which had been rebuilt by his father, so very much that it may be esteemed the best house belonging to that church in Lincoln;" and was in every respect a very worthy person. He died March 22, 1731; and was buried in the Cathedral. He published "The Duty of Peace, &c. Rom. iv. 24. 1713," 8vo; and "A Practical Exposition of our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, 1720," 8vo. This gentleman has been more than once confounded with James *Garner* (M. A. also of Emanuel college, and rector of St. Michael Crooked-lane, 1691—1708). See Cook's Preacher's Assistant; and Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum, vol. IV. p. 506.

† "Mr. Awnsham and Mr. John Churchill, two booksellers (and brothers) of an universal wholesale trade. I traded very considerably with them for several years; and must do them the justice to say, that I was never concerned with any persons more exact in their accounts, nor more just in their payments. They are both so well furnished for any Great Undertaking, that what they have hitherto *proposed*, they have gone through with great honour to themselves, and satisfaction to *Subscribers*; of which their printing "Camden's Britannia," and the publication of a "New Collection of Travels" lately come abroad, are undeniable instances. Sir Richard Blackmore's "Poetical Works," and Mr. Locke's "Essay," have received no small advantage by coming abroad through their hands; and, to finish their characters, they never *starve* an undertaking, to *save charges*. In the "New Collection of Travels" before mentioned, though they make abou t 150 sheets and 50 cuts more than were promised, yet they ask their Subscribers no advance." Dunton, p. 280.

"The

"The Fourth Volume of Mr. Pope's "Homer," folio and quarto.

"The first edition of Bishop Gibson's Camden, 1695, was printed for A. and J. Churchill; the second, 1722, for Awnsham Churchill alone. Many materials, communicated to the Bishop through his bookseller, are or were lately in the hands of his nephew and representative Awnsham Churchill of Henbury; among others, the original MS. of Aubrey's "Monumenta Britannica," of which Mr. Hutchins made a faithful abstract, with copies of the rude sketches, while it was lent him for the use of his excellent history of Dorsetshire. From these rude sketches Francis Perry engraved still ruder prints of the several styles of windows, &c. in England, while the abstract was in the hands of one of Mr. Hutchins's London friends. The manor of Henbury in Sturminster Marshall was purchased, 1704, by Awnsham Churchill, esq. M. P. for Dorchester. This family, whose arms are S. a lion rampant, Az. debruised by a bendlet G. was descended from Wm. Churchill, of Dorchester, esq. who had issue Awnsham, John, and Col. Joshua of Gussage All Saints. Awnsham died unmarried; his brother John succeeded to the estate, and had issue, William, Awnsham, and John of Gussage All Saints, and Mary, married [1714] to Joseph Damer, of Dorchester, esq. William married Magdalen, daughter of Abp. Wake, and died without issue 1753. Awnsham married Sarah, daughter of —— Lowndes, esq. of Shepherdswell, co. Kent, by whom he had three children; William, married [1770] to Lady Louisa [Augusta] Greville, daughter of the Earl of Brooke and Warwick; Henry, rector of Birdbrook, co. Essex*; and Mary, married [1762] to Henry [Edward, now major], second son of the late Henry Drax, of Charborough, co. Dorset, esq. A pedigree of the Churchills of Colliton, a tything in the town of Dorchester, where they were settled from 19 James I. may be seen in Hutchins, I. 397; where Awnsham is not indeed entered; but his being chosen to represent Dorchester 4 and 7 Anne, the latter time in the room of John Churchill, esq. of Colliton, who died 1709, may be admitted as collateral evidence of his alliance with that family. This Joshua was one of the commissioners of the salt duty 1742, and died suddenly in 1773. The house at Gussage was let in his life-time to different persons, and in it I passed some days, about 12 years ago, with a very worthy friend, who hired it for several summers. In one of the rooms was a half-length portrait of, I believe, the Colonel's lady, or some lady of the family. Joseph Damer, the husband of Awnsham Churchill's niece Mary, was, if I mistake not, a bookseller at Dorchester, which town he represented in parliament 1722. He retired to Ireland, and died there 1736, aged 60, the richest private gentleman, and the greatest miser there, having raised a

* Q. this?

fortune

The Fourth Edition of "Farquhar's Comedies."

"The Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare of Horace, in English Verse. To which is prefixed the Life of Horace, written by Suetonius, translated from Dr. Bentley's Latin Edition. By Mr. William Oldisworth *."

fortune for his family, which was ennobled by his son, the present Lord Milton. I suppose Mr. Awnsham Churchill's name will be found to the principal publications about the period between the Revolution and his death 1728, if he did not retire from business before he died; and that he may vie with the Tonsons of our time, who attained to the honour of a seat in parliament, which no others of their profession have done since, unless you choose to consider his Majesty's printer Mr. Strahan as a bookseller, from his name being joined with Mr. Cadell's in the titles of Gibbon's History, Cook's Voyages, and some other considerable works." These anecdotes of the *Churchills* were communicated to Mr. Urban in 1783 by one of the oldest and most valuable of his Correspondents; to which in a future number were added the following list of publications. Awnsham Churchill published Mr. Locke's first pieces on religious subjects; his "Reasonableness of Christianity," 1696, and Bp. Wynne's Abridgement of it; and a Collection of Papers by Mr. Locke, 1696. Kettlewell's Sermons, 1698; and his Offices for Prisoners, 1697. Burridge's "Historia Mutationum in Anglia," 1697. Whitby's "Usefulness of Christian Revelation," 1705. "Protestant Reconciler," 1683. "De Scripturæ Interpretatione," 1714. "Disquisitions on Bp. Bull's Defence of the Nicene Faith," 1718. Gibson's "Anatomy," 1697. Torriano's "Introduction to the Italian Language," 1689. Shower's "Parliamentary Cases," 1698. Evelyn's "Gardener's Calendar," 1698. Telemachus in English, 1713. Bp. Kennett's "Case of Impropriations," 1704. Master's "Duty of Submission to Providence," 1689. Strype's "Survey of London," 1720. He also made and printed the Collection of Voyages known by his name, in 4 vols. folio, to which Mr. Locke (who was very fond of voyages) wrote a preface, and to which Thomas Osborne put a new title 1745, to make an appearance of a second edition.

* "What classic friend his alter'd Flaccus knows,
Disguised in Oldisworth's verse, and Watson's prose?"

Of Mr. William Oldisworth little is now remembered but the titles of some of his literary productions. He was editor of the Muses' Mercury, 1707; and published, 1. "A Dialogue between Timothy and Philatheus, in which the Principles and Projects of a late whimsical Book, intitled, *The Rights of the Christian Church*, &c. are fairly stated, and answered in their kind, &c. By a Layman, 1709, 1710, 3 vols. 8vo. (see p. 22.) 2. "A Vindication of the Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Blackall) against Mr. Hoadly."

"Synopsis Universæ Medicinæ Practicæ; sive doctissimorum Virorum de Morbis eorumque Causis ac Remediis Judicia. Praxi et Observationibus confirmata, et nonnihil aucta. Authore J. Allen, M. D." 8vo.

"Love Letters between a Nobleman and his Sister, under the borrowed Names of Philander and Silvia. Done into Verse."

"A Sermon * preached before the Corporation for the Relief of the poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, at their Anniversary Meeting in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Dec. 4, 1718.; by John Rogers †, B. D. Rector of Wrington in So-

3. A volume called "State Tracts." 4. Another called "State and Miscellany Poems, by the Author of the Examiner, 1715," 8vo. 5. He translated the "Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare of Horace." 6. "The Life of Edmund Smith," prefixed to his works, written "with all the partiality of friendship;" said by Dr. Burton, to shew "what fine things one man of parts can say of another;" and which Dr. Johnson has honoured by incorporating it into his biographical preface on Smith.—That Oldisworth had an attachment to the abdicated royal family, is admitted; which gave occasion to a report in the Weekly Packet, Jan. 17, 1715-16, that he was killed with his sword in his hand, in the engagement at Preston, in company with several others, who had the same fate; having resolved not to survive the loss of the battle. But this report was groundless; as he lived till Sept. 15, 1734.

* Noticed by Cook in vol. I. but omitted in vol. II.

† John Rogers was born in 1679, at Ensham in Oxfordshire, where his father was vicar. He was bred at New-college school in Oxford; and, in 1693, elected scholar of Corpus-Christi college; and took regularly his degrees in arts. He waited a long time for a fellowship, but at length succeeded Mr. Edmund Chishull in 1706. In 1710 he took the degree of B. D; and, two years after, went to London, to be lecturer of St. Clement's Danes. He afterwards became lecturer of the united parishes of Christ Church, and St. Leonard's Foster-lane. In 1716, he was presented to the rectory of Wrington in Somersetshire; and, the same year, resigning his fellowship, was married to the hon. Mrs. Lydia Hare, sister to the Lord Colrane, who was his pupil in the university. Some time after, he was elected canon-residentiary of Wells; in which he also bore the office of sub-dean. In 1719, he engaged in the Bangorian controversy, and published, upon that occasion, "A Discourse of the visible and invisible Church of Christ: in which it is shewn, that the powers, claimed

mersetshire. To which is prefixed, the present State of the Charity applied to the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen."

claimed by the officers of the visible church, are not inconsistent with the supremacy of Christ as head, or with the rights and liberties of Christians as members of the invisible church," 8vo. Dr. Sykes having published an "Answer to this Discourse," our author replied to him in "A Review of the Discourse of the visible and invisible Church of Christ." He gained much credit by these performances, even those who were against his arguments allowing him to have good parts and an excellent pen; and the University of Oxford made a public acknowledgment of their opinion of his merit, by conferring on him, in 1721, without his knowledge, the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1726, he was made chaplain to the late king, then prince of Wales; and about the same time appeared in defence of Christianity, against the attacks of Collins in his "Scheme of Literal Prophecy." Rogers did not at first professedly write against the "Scheme;" but, publishing, in 1727, a volume of Sermons, intituled, "The Necessity of Divine Revelation, and the Truth of the Christian Religion asserted," he prefixed to them "A Preface with Remarks on the Scheme of Literal Prophecy." This preface, however, in the opinion of his friends, seemed liable to some exception, or at least to demand a more full and distinct explication: and he received a letter upon it the same year from his friend Dr. Nathanael Marshall. He endeavoured to give satisfaction to all; and therefore, Collins having written "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Rogers, on occasion of his eight Sermons concerning the Necessity of Divine Revelation, and the Preface prefixed to them," our Doctor published, "A Vindication of the Civil Establishment of Religion, wherein some positions of Mr. Chandler, the Author of the 'Literal Scheme,' &c. and an anonymous Letter on that Subject, are occasionally considered. With an Appendix, containing a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Marshall, and an Answer to the same, 1728," 8vo. The same year, 1726, having resigned his lecture of St. Clement's Danes, he retired from London, with an intention to spend the remainder of his life in the country, chiefly at Wrington: but he had not been there long, when he received an offer, from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, of the vicarage of St. Giles's Cripplegate, in London. He was instituted to it in October 1728, but with the greatest anxiety and reluctance; for he had set his heart upon the country, and was then, as he had always been from his youth, remarkably fond of rural exercises and diversions. He did not enjoy his new preferment above six months; for he died May the 1st, 1729, in his 50th year. He was buried in the parish-church of Ensham, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory: his funeral-sermon was preached by Dr. Marshall. After his decease, some volumes of his Sermons were published; and two tracts, viz. "Reasons against Conversion

"Disputatio Medica," by Wm. Heathcote, M. D.

A Part only of "Mills's Answer to the Bishop of Bangor."

A Part also of the *Second* Volume of Dr. South's Sermons; with three sheets of "An Index to South, by Mr. Maittaire;" which does not appear to have been ever published.

1719.

"The Bishop of Bangor's New Defence," 8vo.

The fourth and fifth volumes of Le Neve's "Monumenta Anglicana," from 1620 to 1649, and from 1650 to the End of 1718; 8vo.—In these volumes Mr. Le Neve announces an intention of making Collections of the same sort, beginning at 1500.

"The Testimony of a good Conscience, a Sermon, by Roger Smith*, M. A. Rector of Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire:" 8vo.

Three different Sermons by Dr. Mangey:

1. "Plain Notions of our Lord's Divinity; a Sermon preached upon Christmas-day, at the Royal Chapel of Whitehall;" 4to, four editions.

2. "The eternal Existence of our Lord Jesus Christ;" set forth in a Sermon preached at the Lord Bishop of Winchester's Visitation at Chertsey in the County of Surrey, on Friday the 22d of May."

3. "The Holiness of Christian Churches; set forth in a Sermon preached Sept. 4, 1719, at the Consecration of the New Church at Sunderland."

sion to the Church of Rome," and, "A Persuasive to Conformity, addressed to Dissenters," never before printed. He was a man of good abilities, and an excellent writer, though no profound scholar, nor ambitious of being thought one. He neither collected nor read many books; being persuaded, and indeed justly, that a few well chosen, and read to good purpose, serve infinitely more to edification, if not so much to ostentation and parade. We are told that the judicious Hooker and the ingenious Mr. Norris were his favourites; and that he was particularly conversant in their writings.

* B. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge; M. A. 1701. He was presented in 1700 to the rectory of Husbands Bosworth, a family living, and died there Feb. 7, 1736, æt. 63.

Dr.

Dr. Mangey's "Defence of the Bishop of London's Letter."

"A Sermon preached before the Society for Reformation of Manners; by John Leng *, D. D. Rector of Bedington in Surrey."

* A native of Yorkshire; and educated at St. Paul's school, London; whence he removed to Catharine-hall, Cambridge; of which he became a fellow, and a noted tutor; B. A. 1686; M. A. 1690; B. D. 1698; and D. D. 1716. He was presented to the rectory of Bedington by his pupil Sir Nicholas Carew, bart.; and was appointed chaplain to King George I. who promoted him to the see of Norwich in October 1723. He died in London, of the small-pox; and was buried in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, with the following epitaph:

"H. S. E.
JOANNES LENG, episcopus Norvicensis,
vitâ defunctus mensis Octobris die XXVI,
A. D. MDCCXXVII. ætatis suæ LXII.
qui cum à primâ ætate literis universis,
tam divinis quàm humanioribus,
penitus fuerit imbutus;
et doctrinam exquisitam
cum mirâ morum suavitate et facundiâ
conjunctam habuerit;
apud doctissimos famam,
apud indoctos gratiam,
apud omnes summam sibi existimationem,
facilè conciliavit.
Religionis Reformatæ vindex acerrimus,
cum sub finem vitæ suæ oblata fuit Infula Episcopalis
(quam mereri maluit, quàm ambire,)
nihil prius habuit,
suam ut Spartam quam nactus erat strenuè ornaret,
probè memor Episcopatum esse oneris, non honoris.
Quamvis ipse minimè gloriæ erat cupidus,
semper fuit paratus dignis et bene merentibus
præstare officia sua non rogatus.
Qualis pater-familias fuit,
testantur etiamnum duæ filiæ pientissimæ;
testatur uxor luctuosissima,
quæ æternæ mariti charissimi memoriæ
hoc marmor sacrum esse voluit."

He was twice married. By the first wife he had no issue. By the second, Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Hawes of Sussex, he had two daughters, Elizabeth and Susanna. He was editor of the Cambridge Terence; and published, besides his Discourses at Boyle's Lectures, fourteen single Sermons on public occasions. The sixth edition of Sir Roger L'Estrange's translation of Tully's Offices was also revised throughout, and carefully corrected according to the Latin original, by John Leng, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Norwich." Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. II. p. 426.

"The

"The Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy, as it more particularly regards the English Constitution; being a Treatise written by Sir John Fortescue*, Knight, Lord Chief Justice, and Lord High Chancellor of England, under King Henry VI. Faithfully transcribed from the Manu-

* Of this very eminent judge, who was a native of Devonshire, it is truly said, in the preface to the above publication, that "all good men and lovers of the English constitution speak of him with honour; and that he still lives, in the opinion of all true Englishmen, in as high esteem and reputation as any judge that ever sat in Westminster-hall. He was a man acquainted with all sorts of learning, besides his knowledge in the Law, in which he was exceeded by none; as will appear by the many judgments he gave when on the bench, in the Year-book of Henry VI. His character in history is that of pious, loyal, and learned: and he had the honour to be called the chief counsellor of the king. He was a great courtier, and yet a great lover of his country." His remains were interred in the church of Ebrington in Gloucestershire, where he had purchased an estate (whence his descendant the present Earl Fortescue takes his second title of Viscount); and where another of his relations, in 1677, caused a monument to be repaired, upon which was the figure of this venerable person in his robes, and added the following inscription to his memory:

"In felicem et immortalem memoriam
clarissimi viri domini
JOHANNIS FORTESCUTI;
militis grandævi, Angliæ judicis primarii,
et processu temporis sub Hen. VI. rege
et Edvardo principe, summi cancellarii;
regis consiliarii prudentissimi;
legum Angliæ peritissimi,
necnon earundem hyperaspistis fortissimi;
qui
corporis exuvias lætam resurrectionem expectantes
hìc deposuit:
marmoreum hoc monumentum positum est A. D. 1677,
voto et expensis Roberti Fortescuti armigeri
ejusdem familiæ hæredis nuper defuncti.
Angligenas inter cancellos juris et æqui
Qui tenuit, cineres jam tenet urna viri.
Lex viva ille fuit patriæ, lex splendida legis,
Forte bonis scutum, sontibus et scutica.
Clarus erat titulis, clarus majoribus, arte
Clarus, virtute, ast! clarior emicuit!
Jam micat in tenebris, veluti carbunculus, orbi
Nam virtus radios non dare tanta nequit.
Vivit adhuc FORTESCUTUS laudatus in ævum;
Vivit et in legum laudibus ille suis."

script.

script Copy in the Bodleian Library *, and collated with three other Manuscripts †. To which is added, Remarks in several Languages, by way of Glossary; with a Preface concerning the Antiquities, Origin, and Excellency of the Law of England ‡. By Sir John Fortescue Aland §, Knight, one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench. The second Edition, with some Amendments, and an Index to the whole Work."

"The Advantages of an early and religious Edu-

* This was a transcript by Sir Adrian Fortescue, a descendant from the author, who lived in the reign of King Henry VIII.; for at the end it is thus written: "Explicit Liber compilatus et factus per Johannem Fortescue, militem, quondam capitalem justiciarium Angliæ; et hic scriptus manu propriâ mei Adriani Fortescue ||, militis, 1532."

† Two of these are among the MSS. of Archbishop Laud, and Sir Kenelm Digby, in the Bodleian Library; the third in the Cotton Library.

‡ This was a re-publication of the volume noticed in p. 57, to have been destroyed whilst in the press, and reprinted in 1714.

§ Third son of Edmund Fortescue, esq. of London, who married Sarah eldest daughter of Henry Aland of Waterford, esq.; was born in 1670. He was F. R. S. in 1714; a baron of the Exchequer in 1717; a puisne justice of the King's Bench in 1718; and in 1728, being then a knight, was removed to the Common Pleas; which he resigned in 1746, on account of his great age, and was created baron Fortescue, of Credan, in the county of Waterford, in the kingdom of Ireland, July 5, 1746; an honour which he enjoyed but a few months, dying Dec. 19 in that year. The title expired with his younger son Dormer, 1781. —A good analysis of the first edition is given in Oldys's "British Librarian, 1737," p. 250; the second retains the old dedication, and has a new one to the editor's nephew, Hugh Fortescue, baron of Clinton, &c.—Mr. Justice Fortescue was the friend and correspondent of Mr. Pope; to whom the Imitation of the "First Satire" of Horace is addressed:

"Tim'rous by nature, of the Rich in awe,
I come to Council learned in the law;
You'll give me, like a friend both sage and free,
Advice; and (as you use) without a fee."

He was the author of the facetious Report of Scriblerus, "Stradling *versus* Stiles;" and to the same friend no less than LIV letters from Mr. Pope are addressed, which may be seen in Mr. Bowles's late edition of Pope's Works, vol. X. pp. 187—244, transplanted from Polwhele's "History of Devonshire."

|| Paralleled by Τῇ ΕΜΗ χειρι Παυλου, 1 Cor. xvi. 21; Col. iv. 18; 2 Thess. iii. 17.

cation.

cation, a Charity Sermon, by Thomas Bell, M. A. Vicar of Liverpool;" 8vo.

Burchet's "History of Naval Transactions;" folio.

"Two Discourses: 1. An Essay on the whole Art of Criticism, as it relates to Painting; 2. An Argument in Behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur. By Jonathan Richardson *."

"A full and impartial Account of all the late Proceedings in the University of Cambridge against Dr. Bentley †; by a Member of the University;"

* He was born in 1665; and placed by his father-in-law apprentice to a scrivener, with whom he lived six years; when, obtaining his liberty by the death of his master, he followed his inclination, and at 20 years of age became the disciple of Riley the celebrated portrait-painter; with whom he lived four years. He married his niece, and acquired enough of his manner to support a solid and lasting reputation, even during the lives of Kneller and Dahl, and to remain at the head of the profession after their death. He quitted business some time before he died, and by his temperance contributed much to the protracting his life to a great length, in the full enjoyment of all his faculties; dying suddenly May 28, 1745, upwards of 80 years old. He had a son, with whom he lived in great harmony, as appears by the joint works they composed. Besides the Essay above noticed, he published, in 1722, "An Account of some Statues, Bas-reliefs, Drawings, and Pictures, in Italy, &c." The son made the journey; and, from his observations and letters, they both at his return compiled this valuable work. In 1734, they published a thick 8vo of "Explanatory Notes and Remarks on Milton's Paradise Lost, with the Life of the Author." In apology for this last performance, and for not being very conversant in classic literature, the father said "that he had looked into them through his son." Hogarth, whom a quibble could furnish with wit, drew him peeping through the nether end of a telescope, with which his son was perforated, at a Virgil aloft on a shelf.—The sale of his collection of drawings, in February 1747, lasted eighteen days, and produced about 2060*l.*; his pictures about 700*l.* Mr. Hudson, his son-in-law, bought-in many of the drawings.

† Whilst Dr. Bentley was engaged in disputes with his own society at Trinity college, he found himself involved in 1717 in a dispute with the University about the fees usually paid by Doctors of Divinity on their creation, and his supposed contempt of the Vice-chancellor's authority when cited before him for not returning the extraordinary fees, as he had engaged, whenever they were determined not to be his due. The irregularity of the proceedings against him was crowned by suspension from all his degrees in a manner equally irregular. Dr. Middleton, who was the most dangerous antagonist he had to deal with, drew up and published the two pamphlets above noticed. Somebody else

and "A second Part of the full and impartial Account, &c." 4to and 8vo. Occasioned partly by some severe letters in the St. James's Evening Post, and partly by Dr. Bentley's petition to the King and Council at the end of the second pamphlet.

else published "The Proceedings of the Vice-chancellor and University of Cambridge against Dr. Bentley stated and vindicated, in a Letter to a noble Peer, Lond. 1712," folio. These were answered in "The Case of Dr. Bentley, Regius Professor of Divinity, truly stated; wherein two late Pamphlets, intituled, The Proceedings of the Vice-chancellor and the University, &c. and A full and impartial Account of the late Proceeding, &c. are examined. Lond. 1719," 8vo; and "The Case of Dr. Bentley further stated and vindicated, in answer to a second Part of the full and impartial Account of the late Proceedings, &c. 1719," 8vo. "A Review of the Proceedings against Dr. Bentley, in the University of Cambridge: in Answer to a late pretended full and impartial Account, &c. with some Remarks upon Serjeant Miller's Account of that University; wherein the egregious Blunders of that Gentleman are briefly set forth. By N. O. M. A. of the same University. London, 1719," 8vo. On this last Dr. Middleton printed "Some Remarks, &c. Lond. 1719," 4to. This complaint of the celebrated tutor of Clare-hall, when senior proctor, was an old adventure of the year 1710, when Dr. (then only Mr.) Middleton, and some others of respectable characters one summer evening having met Mr. Annesley (afterwards earl of Anglesey) then candidate to represent the University in parliament, at the Rose-tavern, were visited more than once by Laughton, who charged them with contempt of his office, and printed the state of the case nine years after, purely to prejudice Dr. Middleton; whose answer to it turned greatly to his advantage. [See "The University of Cambridge vindicated from the Imputation of Disloyalty it lies under on Account of not addressing; as also from the malicious and foul Aspersions of Dr. B—ley, late Master of Trinity College, and of a certain Officer and pretended Reformer in the said University. Written by the Author. Lond. 1710," 8vo.] There was published on the same affair "A Vindication of the University of Cambridge, in answer to a scurrilous Pamphlet, intituled, Animadversions upon the University Proceedings against the most learned Richard Bentley, D. D. 1722," 8vo. Dr. Bentley's petition before mentioned was referred to a committee, and thence to the Court of King's Bench, who after ten years' agitation restored him in 1728 to his degrees, and whatever he was deprived of; which he enjoyed till his death, 1742. To the last edition of his proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament 1721 was subjoined "A full Answer to all the Remarks of a late Pamphleteer," signed J. E. charging Dr. Colbatch, senior fellow of Trinity college, and casuistical professor, with writing the Remarks, of which it was known Dr. Middleton was the author. As this charge was supported with virulence, and condemned in

a con-

Dr. Middleton's "Remarks on the late Pamphlet against Dr. Bentley; wherein the Merits of the Author and his Performance, and the Complaint of Proctor Laughton, are briefly considered;" 4to.

"A true Account of the present State of Trinity College in Cambridge, under the oppressive Government of their Master, Richard Bentley, late D. D. —*Prætermittam minora omnia; quorum simile forsitan aliis quoque aliquid aliquando fecerit; nihil dicam nisi singulare; nisi, quod in alium reum diceretur, incredibile videretur.* Cic."

Juvenal, with Farnaby's Notes.

The second edition of "A Treatise on the New Birth, or, 'That being born again, without which it is impossible to enter into the Kingdom of God;' by Samuel Wright *, D. D." †

"Justini Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus," 8vo; published by Samuel Jebb ‡, M. D.

a congregation, the act of indemnity intervening before any legal discovery could be made of the author, when Dr. Colbatch moved for satisfaction, an inhibition from the King's Bench was put on the proceedings: on which he published "*Jus academicum;* or a Defence of the peculiar Jurisdiction which belongs of common Right to Universities in general, and hath been granted by royal Charters, confirmed in Parliament, to those of England in particular: shewing that no Prohibition can lie against their Courts of Judicature, nor Appeal from them, in any Cause like that which is now depending before the Vice-chancellor of Cambridge, with a full Account and Vindication of the Proceedings in that Cause. By a Person concerned. Lond. 1722," 4to. See British Topography, I. 244, 245.

* Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Samuel Wright, was born in 1682-3, at Retford, co. Nottingham; came to London at 16 years of age; was chosen pastor of the congregation at Blackfriars, and removed to Carter-lane meeting-house, which was built for him, and opened by him in 1734. He printed near forty single sermons, and several religious and moral essays; but his most considerable work was the work above-noticed, which had gone through several editions before his death, which happened at Newington Green, in 1746. Mr. Brown's History of Stoke Newington, Bib. Top. Brit. No IX. pp. 39, 40.

† See p. 116.

‡ This very learned editor, who was a native of Nottingham, and a member of Peter-house, Cambridge, became attached to the Nonjurors, and accepted the office of librarian to the celebrated Jeremy Collier. While he was at Peter-house, he printed a translation of "Martin's Answers to Emlyn, 1718," 8vo; reprinted

Dr. Jebb's Translation of the Rev. David Martin's Two Critical Dissertations; 1. "upon the 7th

reprinted in 1719; in which latter year he inscribed the above Dialogue to that society as his *Studiorum Primitiæ*. On leaving the University, he married a relation of the wife of the celebrated apothecary Mr. Dillingham, of Red-lion-square, from whom he took instructions in pharmacy and chemistry by the recommendation of Dr. Mead; and afterwards practised physic at Stratford by Bow, with great success. In 1722, he was the editor of the "Bibliotheca Literaria," of which only ten numbers were printed, and in which are interspersed the observations of Masson, Wasse, and other eminent scholars of the time. He also published, 1. "De Vitâ et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ, Franciæ Dotariæ." 2 vols. folio. 2. "The History of the Life and Reign of Mary Queen of Scots and Dowager of France, extracted from original Records and Writers of Credit, 1725," 8vo. 3. An edition of Aristides, with Notes, 1728," 2 vols. 4to. 4. A beautiful and correct edition of "Joannis Caii Britanni de Canibus Britannicis Liber unus; de variorum Animalium et Stirpium, &c. Liber unus; de Libriis propriis Liber unus; de Pronunciatione Græcæ et Latinæ Linguæ, cum Scriptione novâ, Libellus; ad optimorum exemplarium fidem recogniti; à S. Jebb, M. D. 1729," 8vo. 5. An edition of Roger Bacon's "Opus Majus," folio, "neatly and accurately printed for W. Bowyer, 1733." 6. "Humphr. Hodii, lib. 2, de Græcis illustribus Linguæ Græcæ Literarumque humaniorum Instauratoribus, &c. 1742," 8vo. Præmittitur de Vitâ et Scriptis ipsius Humphredi Dissertatio, auctore S. Jebb, M. D. In 1749, Dr. Jebb possessed all Mr. Bridges's MSS. relative to the "History of Northamptonshire;" which will be hereafter duly noticed.

A few years before his death Dr. Jebb retired, with a moderate fortune, into Derbyshire, where he died March 9, 1772, leaving several children, one of whom was the late Sir Richard Jebb, M. D. who was for some years one of the physicians extraordinary to his Majesty. (His brother Dr. John Jebb, dean of Cashell, married a sister of General Gansell; and was father of John Jebb, M. D. F. R. S. a man of an amiable disposition, and of various and extensive learning, who died in 1786.)

Dr. Jebb was the author of the following epitaph, inscribed on a small pyramid between Haut-Buisson and Marquise, in the road to Boulogne, about seven miles from Calais, in memory of Edward Seabright, esq. of Croxton in Norfolk, Henry Mompesson, esq. two other English gentlemen, and two servants, who were all murdered Sept. 20, 1723; and "A Narrative of the Proceedings in France, for discovering and detecting the Murderers of the English Gentlemen:"

"Ad annum
MDCCXXIII. Sept. XX°,
et quartâ circiter post meridiem horâ,
dum fatali peregrinandi studio adductus

Verse of the 1st Chapter of St. John's 1st Epistle;" 2. "in Defence of the Testimony given to our Saviour by Josephus. 8vo.

ad Lutetias usque Parisiorum proficiscerentur
EDWARDUS SEABRIGHT armiger,
illustrissimi Thomæ Seabright
apud Anglos baronetti frater unicus,
septem† hoc in loco inermem et
imparatum adolescentem adorti latrones,
privatum pecuniis, vulneribus perfossum corpore,
vitâ tandem spoliavere: occubuerunt unà
longo et pio avorum stemmate præclarus
HENRICUS MOMPESSON, armiger,
JOHANNES DAVIS et JOHANNES LOCK,
generoso orti sanguine, et inferioris subsellii duo,
Anglus alter et alter Gallus,
inhonesto nimium fato correpti omnes."

Richard Spendelow, a servant of Mr. Seabright, who was left for dead by the murderers, recovered, and, being the only survivor, was a most material instrument in bringing the assassins to justice. He afterwards became steward to Earl Gower, in which capacity he died July 24, 1755; possessed of some property, as appears by his will, proved July 29, 1755; in which he is styled "Richard Spendelow, of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman."—The pyramid (of which there is a print, with the inscription, in the "Political State," vol. XXXVI. p. 333) being decayed, was taken down about 1751, and a small oratory or chapel erected on the side of the road; as I was informed by Dr. Ducarel, who had been in the chapel, where mass, he was told, was occasionally performed for the souls of the persons who were murdered: the building itself is, I believe, now dilapidated.

The remains of Mr. Mompesson were brought to England, and interred in the family-vault in the church-yard of Sundrich, in Kent, where the following inscription was placed to his memory by his elder brother, Thomas Mompesson, esq. a bencher of the Middle Temple (who died May 11, 1767):

"M. S.
HENRICI MOMPESSON,
Thomæ Mompesson de Durnfold,
in agro Dorsetensi, arm.
filii natu minoris:
qui tabe pulmonari graviter affectus,
ad leniores Galliæ Narbonensis auras
ut unicum quod restabat remedium,
perfugere hortatus,
dum istuc iter faceret,
septimo à Portu Iccio lapide
truculenti *sex*† latrones imparatum adorti,

† *Six* is the number in Tindal's Continuation of Rapin, IV. 676.

direptis

"Examen de la Reponse de Mr. Emlyn à la Dissertation critique sur le Verset 7 du Ch. 5 de la 1 Epistre de S. Jean; *Il y en a trois qui rendent Temoinage dans le Ciel,*" &c. Par. Mr. Martin, Pasteur de l'Eglise Francoise d'Utrecht;" 8vo.

"An Examination of Mr. Emlyn's Answer to the Dissertation upon the 7th Verse of the 5th Chapter of the 1st Epistle of St. John, *For there are three Persons that bear Record,* &c. by Mr. Martin, Pastor of the French Church at Utrecht *. Translated from the French."

"Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, sive Syllabus Etymologicus Antiquitatum veteris Britanniæ, atque Iberniæ, temporibus Romanorum. Auctore Willielmo Baxter †, Cornavio, Scholæ

direptis pecuniis juguloque fœdissimè discisso,
pro mortuo reliquerunt.
Hoc vulnere,
cum per 48 horas elanguisset,
spiritum Deo piè reddidit,
anno salutis 1723,
ætatis suæ 26.
Carissimi (dum vixerit) reliquias,
ex Galliâ deportatas,
hoc tumulo condi curavit
mœrens frater unicus
T. M."

* Of this controversy see more under the year 1720.

† This eminent grammarian and critic was born in 1650, at Lanlugan in Shropshire. His education was much neglected in his younger years; for, at the age of 18, when he went to the school at Harrow on the Hill, he knew not one letter in a book, nor understood one word of any language but Welsh: but soon retrieved his lost time, and became a man of great learning. He applied chiefly to the study of antiquities and philology, in which he composed several books. In 1679, he published a Grammar on the Latin Tongue, intituled, "De Analogiâ, sive Arte Linguæ Latinæ Commentariolus; in quo omnia, etiam reconditioris Grammaticæ Elementa, Ratione novâ tractantur, et ad brevissimos Canones rediguntur; in Usum provectioris Adolescentiæ, 1679;" 12mo. In 1695, he published, "Anacreontis Teii Carmina. Plurimis quibus hactenus scatebant mendis purgavit, turbata metra restituit, notasque cum novâ interpretatione literali adjecit, Willielmus Baxter. Subjiciuntur etiam duo vetustissimæ Poetriæ Sapphûs elegantissima Odaria, unà cum correctione Isaaci Vossii, et Theocriti Anacreonticum in mortuum Adonin." 8vo; afterwards reprinted in

Merciariorum Præfecto. Accedunt Viri Cl. D.

1710, with improvements. In 1711 his famous edition of Horace made its appearance, *Typis J. L.*; of which a second edition was finished by him but a few days before his death, and published by his son John, under this title: "Q. Horatii Flacci Eclogæ, unà cum Scholiis perpetuis, tam veteribus quam novis. Adjecit etiam, ubi visum est, et sua, textumque ipsum plurimis locis vel corruptum vel turbatum restituit Willielmus Baxter, 1725." Dr. Harwood, in his View of the Classics, calls Mr. Baxter's Anacreon an excellent edition; and with regard to his Horace, expresses himself in the following strong terms: "This second edition of Horace, in 1725, is by far the best edition of Horace ever published*. I have read it many times through, and know its singular worth. England has not produced a more elegant and judicious critic than Mr. Baxter." It has actually continued in such esteem abroad, that the learned Gesner gave a new edition of it in 1752 at Leipsick, with additional notes; and it has been again printed in the same place in 1772 and 1778. In 1719 his Dictionary of the British Antiquities, &c. (the book above noticed) was published by the Rev. Moses Williams. His Glossary, or Dictionary of the Roman Antiquities, which goes no farther than the letter A, was published in 1726, by the Rev. Moses Williams, under the title of "Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, sive Willielmi Baxteri Opera Posthuma. Præmittitur eruditi Autoris Vitæ à seipso conscriptæ Fragmentum. Londini, ex Officinâ G. Bowyer, Sumptibus Editoris." And in 1731 this new title was printed for 50 remaining copies: "Glossarium Antiquitatum Romanarum, à Willielmo Baxter, Cornavio, Scholæ Merciariorum Præfecto. Accedunt eruditi Autoris Vitæ à seipso conscriptæ Fragmentum, et selectæ quædam ejusdem Epistolæ." To this work Mr. Williams added an Index of all the words occasionally explained in it, as he had done before in the Glossary; and, in 1731, he put out proposals for printing "Gulielmi Baxteri quæ supersunt Enarratio et Notæ in D. Junii Juvenalis Satyras. Accedit Rerum et Verborum Observatione digniorum, quæ in iisdem occurrunt, Index locupletissimus. Accurante Gulielmo Mose, A. M. R. S. Soc." Mr. Baxter had also a share in the English translation of Plutarch by several hands. He was a great master of the antient British and Irish tongues, and well skilled in the Latin and Greek, as well as the Northern and Eastern languages; and kept a correspondence with most of the learned men of his time, especially with the famous antiquary Edward Lhwyd. Some of Mr. Baxter's letters to him are published in his "Glossarium Antiquitatum Romanarum." There are likewise in the Philosophical Transactions two letters of his to Dr. Harwood, one concerning the town of *Veroconium*, or Wroxeter, in Shropshire, No. 306; the other concerning the *Hypocausta*, or sweating-houses of the Antients, No. 401; and another to Dr. Hans Sloane, secretary to the Royal Society,

* Of Baxter's Horace, see farther under the year 1725.

containing

Edvardi Luidii *, Cimeliarchæ Ashmol. Oxon. de

containing an abstract of Mr. Lhwyd's Archæologia Britannica, No. 311. In the first volume of the Archæologia are four Latin letters, written by Mr. Baxter to the late Dr. Geekie (who had been his scholar), when first entered at Cambridge. In these letters, the learned critic shews how entirely his attention was devoted to etymological and philological inquiries. From the fourth letter it appears, that Mr. Baxter was solicited to give a new edition of the writers *De Re Rustica;* but that he declined it, on account of his age, and the difficulty of the undertaking. Mr. Baxter spent most of his life in educating youth: for some years he kept a boarding-school at Tottenham High-cross in Middlesex, where he remained till he was chosen master of the Mercers-school in London. In this situation he continued above 20 years, but resigned before his death. He married a woman without a fortune, but of a very good character, named Sarah Carturit, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, all born at Tottenham: Rose, 1681; John, 1683; Joseph, 1689; Anne, 1695; John, 1697; and Sarah, 1700. He died May 31, 1723, in his 73d year, and was buried June 4, at Islington. He wrote his own life, a transcript of which was in the library of the late Mr. Tutet, under this title, "Vitæ D. Gulielmi Baxteri, sive Popidii, à seipso conscriptæ Fragmentum; ex ipsius schedis manu propriâ exaratis erutum, Dec. 26°, 1721, W. T."—W. T. means William Thomas, esq. who wrote an English draught of (1) a Dedication to Dr. Mead of the "Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum," which he then (2) translated into Latin; afterwards (3) a different one, which was turned into (4) Latin by Mr. Timothy Thomas; and this last, after many corrections, was put into Dr. Mead's hands, who, with Mr. Maittaire, altered it to what it appears in print, except some few passages corrected by Mr. William Thomas and the Rev. Moses Williams. The papers marked 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mr. Tutet possessed; and the remainder of the information is in a note written by Mr. William Thomas, who also wrote the printed preface to Lhuyd's "Adversaria Posthuma," subjoined to the "Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum," but Mr. Tutet had a different one in his own hand-writing. Mr. Thomas revised the whole before it went to the press.

* Of Jesus College, Oxford; and successor to Dr. Plott as keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. With incessant labour and great exactness he employed a considerable part of his life in searching into the Welsh Antiquities; and had perused or collected a great deal of antient and valuable matter from their MSS; transcribed all the old charters of their monasteries that he could meet with; travelled several times over Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland, Armoric Bretagne, countries inhabited by the same people; compared their antiquities, and made observations on the whole; but died in 1709, before he had digested them into the form of a discourse on the antient inhabitants of this island. For want of proper encouragement, he did very little towards

under-

Fluviorum, Montium, Urbium, &c. in Britanniâ.

understanding the British bards, having seen but one of those of the sixth century, and not being able to procure access to two of the principal libraries in the country. He communicated many observations to Mr. Gibson, whose edition of the Britannia he revised; and published "Archæologia Britannica, giving some account additional to what has been hitherto published of the languages, histories, and customs of the original inhabitants of Great Britain, from collections and observations in travels through Wales, Cornwall, Bas Bretagne, Ireland, and Scotland. Vol. I. Glossography. Oxford, 1707." fol. He left in MS. a Scottish or Irish-English dictionary, proposed to be published in 1732 by subscription, by Mr. David Malcolme, a minister of the church of Scotland, with additions; as also the elements of the said language, with necessary and useful informations for propagating more effectually the English language, and for promoting the knowledge of the antient Scottish or Irish, and very many branches of useful and curious learning. Lhwyd, at the end of his preface to his Archæologia, promises an historical dictionary of British persons and places mentioned in antient records. It seems to have been ready for press, though he could not set the time of publication. His collections for a second volume, which was to give an account of the antiquities, monuments, &c. in the Principality of Wales, were numerous and well chosen; but, on account of a quarrel between him and Dr. Wynne, then Fellow, afterwards Principal of the College, and bishop of St. Asaph, he refused to buy them; and they were purchased by Sir Thomas Sebright, of Beechwood in Hertfordshire, in whose library the greatest part still remain, but so indigested, and written with so many abbreviations, that nobody can undertake to publish them. They consist of about 40 volumes in folio, 10 in 4to. and above 100 smaller, all relative to Irish and Welsh antiquities, and chiefly in those languages. Mr. T. Carte made extracts from them about or before 1736; but those were chiefly historical. His account of some Roman, French, and Irish inscriptions, and antiquities found in Scotland and Ireland, many of them inserted in Camden, are printed in Phil. Trans. No 269; and further observations on his Travels through Wales and Scotland, in No 337. By a letter of his to Ray, it appears that he took a catalogue of the books, medals, and pictures, in the Ashmolean Museum; a collection, which, it is to be lamented, was for several years kept in the most negligent manner. The Librarian, being one of the heads, put in a scholar for 5 *l.* who made a perquisite of shewing the curiosities, which lay in the utmost confusion. Lhwyd's fossils were tumbled out of their papers; and nobody regarded or understood them till his catalogue of them was republished by Mr. Huddesford, the late librarian. See Gough's British Topography, vol. II. pp. 134, 479, 486.

In Ballard's Collection of MS Letters in the Bodleian Library, liii. 66, it appears that Mr. Lhwyd's MSS. were offered to sale; that Mr.

Nominibus Adversaria Posthuma *." Dedicated to Dr. Mead †. Prefixed to this work is a fine head of the author by Vertue, from a picture by Highmore ‡, when Baxter was in the 69th year of his age; in some of the earliest impressions of which the painter's name is spelt *Hymore*.

"Memoirs of Mons. L. M. D. L. F. translated by Mr. Bedford §."

Mr. Hearne saw them, Feb. 7, 1715, and thought them worth 50 or 60 pounds; and recommended the purchase of them to the University. Among them he saw Fitz Stephens's Life of Thomas à Beckett, No 70. Before it was his "Description of London," the second copy Hearne had ever seen; the first was a MS. in the Bodleian Library, which he printed in Leland's Itinerary.

* Mr. Gough, speaking of this work (Brit. Top. I. 9.) observes, that Mr. Baxter, from his skill in the old British language, attempted to determine the geography by etymology; a method the most uncertain, and which too often misled Camden before, and others since.

† Reprinted in 1733, with a new inscription to Dr. Mead, signed "Joannes Baxter, Auctoris Filius," and an additional leaf, called "Notæ breves, per virum reverendum Gul. Stukeley, R.S.S." which may be seen in Mr. Bowyer's Miscellaneous Tracts, 4to, p. 57.

‡ This picture was painted for a club-room, where Mr. Baxter presided, in the Old Jewry; but the landlord, removing, took it away with him, and it has never been heard of since. Mr. Highmore enquired after it a few years ago in vain.

§ The name of *Bedford* will occur so frequently in these volumes, that it becomes necessary to give some account of the family. Hilkiah Bedford, of Sibsey, in Lincolnshire, a Quaker, came to London, and settled there as a stationer, between the years 1600 and 1625. He married a daughter of William Plat of Highgate, by whom he had a son Hilkiah, a mathematical instrument-maker in Hosier-lane, near West Smithfield. In this house (which was afterwards burnt in the great fire of London 1666) was born the famous Hilkiah, July 23, 1663; who in 1679 was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, the first scholar on the foundation of his maternal grandfather William Plat. Hilkiah was afterwards elected fellow of his college, and patronized by Heneage Finch earl of Winchelsea, but deprived of his preferment (the rectory of Wittering in Northamptonshire) for refusing to take the oaths at the Revolution; and afterwards kept a boarding-house for the Westminster scholars. In 1714, being tried in the Court of King's Bench, he was fined 1000 marks, and imprisoned three years, for writing, printing, and publishing, "The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted," 1713, folio; the real author of which was George Harbin,

Law's "Third Letter to the Bishop of Bangor;" two editions.

Harbin, a Nonjuring clergyman, who wrote a remarkable epitaph on Sir Isaac Newton, and was harboured by Lord Weymouth, who, not knowing that he was the author of the book on Hereditary Right, gave him 100*l.* to carry to Mr. Bedford, who pocketed it without ceremony. Though not the author of the book, he submitted to be thought so, from zeal to the cause, and from affection for the real author. Perhaps the pocketing of the 100*l.* required no ceremony; for Bedford "was prosecuted, and suffered imprisonment for fathering" the book; which notorious fact, known to Lord Weymouth and all the world, might sufficiently account for the benefaction to Bedford, whether he were looked upon to be the author of the book, or not. But the strange part of the story is, that Harbin, the author of the book, should carry the money to him as the real author. The late James West, esq. had a copy of this book, which was once the property of Bishop Kennett, (now in the possession of Mr. Gough,) who had written MS notes in it. In the beginning of the book, Mr. West left the following account of the author; "Upon shewing the above notes wrote by Bp. Kennett to Mr. Harbin, he told me he was the author of the annexed book; and immediately produced the original copy of the same, together with three large volumes of original documents, from whence the same was compiled. He was chaplain to Dr. Ken bishop of Bath and Wells, and was the head of the Clergy of the Nonjuring persuasion at that time, ann. 1742.—A man of infinite knowledge and reading; but of a weak, prejudiced, and bigoted judgment."—Besides the Latin Life of Dr. Barwick, which he afterwards translated into English, Mr. Bedford published a translation of "Fontenelle's History of Oracles." He died Nov. 26, 1724; and was buried in the church-yard of St. Margaret at Westminster, with the following epitaph:

"M. S.
HILKIÆ BEDFORD, A. M.
Collegii Divi Joh. Evangel.
in Academiâ Cantabrig.
olim Socii,
necnon Ecclesiæ de Wittering
in agro Northantoniensi
Rectoris.
Obiit anno { Dom. 1724,
ætat. 62.
Juxta inhumati sunt
duo filioli,
Robertus } denatus A. D. { 1721, } æt. { 7.
Jacobus } { 1719, } { 3.
In eodem tumulo
cum Hilkiâ marito et duobus filiolis
beatam resurrectionem expectat

Ellis

Spinckes against Transubstantiation.
New Year's Gift, complete.

Ellis Bedford,
quæ decessit Aug. 9, 1728."

By his wife Alice, daughter of William Cooper, esq. he had three sons: 1, William *, educated at St. John's college (appointed physician to Christ's Hospital 1746, and registrar of the College of Physicians, London, of which he was fellow and censor; and died July 11, 1747, leaving by his second wife an only daughter, Elizabeth, married 1778 to John Claxton, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, F.S.A. late of Shirley near Croydon, Surrey, and now of Bath) 2, Thomas, who was of Westminster-school; afterwards admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge; became master's sizar to Dr. Robert Jenkin, the master; and was matriculated, Dec. 9, 1730. Being a Nonjuror, he never took a degree; but, being an excellent scholar, going into orders in that party, he went chaplain into the family of Sir John Cotton, bart. then at Angiers in France; after which (his sister being then married to Mr. Smith) he went into the neighbourhood of Durham, where he prepared his edition of "Symeonis Monachi Dunhelmensis libellus de Exordio atque Procursu Dunhelmensis Ecclesiæ;" with a continuation to 1154, and an account of the hard usage Bishop William received from Rufus; which was printed by subscription in 1732, 8vo, from a very valuable and beautiful MS. in the cathedral library, which he supposes to be either the original, or copied in the author's lifetime. Being invited to officiate among the Nonjurors in Derbyshire, he fixed his residence at Compton near Ashbourne, where he lived on terms of great intimacy with the Rev. Ellis Farneworth (see under the year 1762). In or about 1742, he published an "Historical Catechism," containing, in brief, the sacred history, the doctrines of Christianity, and an explanation of the Feasts and Fasts of the Church, the second edition corrected and enlarged. The first edition was taken from Abbé Fleury; but as this second varied so much from that author, Mr. Bedford left out his name. Having some original fortune, and withal being a very frugal man, and making also the most of his money for a length of years, he died rich at Compton, in February 1773, where he was well respected.—And, 3, John †,

* I have a number of this gentleman's letters to Dr. Z. Grey in MS.

† Who used to sign himself "John Bedford, M. D. Univ. Patav." About the year 1761 he retired from practice, and lived remarkably recluse. He was described by a gentleman who visited him in 1766, as "near in his expences, sober and regular in his living, exact in his payments, and punctual to his promises." He had at that time an intention of putting up a monument to his father in the church of which he was deprived. He was thrice married; died 1776, very rich; and left a son, Hilkiah, who was entered in the summer of 1768 of St. John's college, Cambridge, became a fellow of that college, and a counsellor, and died at York, whilst attending the circuit, greatly beloved, in 1779. Dr. John Bedford had also two daughters; one of whom died single in 1765; the other (born in 1748) was married in 1766 to Mr. Hill, formerly a linen-draper, but retired from trade with a plentiful fortune, which he left to his widow, who was living in 1782.

physician

Dr. Jeremy Taylor's "Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying."

physician at Durham.—He had also three daughters, of whom Christian the eldest married George Smith, esq. (who will be duly noticed under the year 1722); Elizabeth married 50 years to the Rev. Mr. Gordoun, who died advanced in years within a week after her, Oct. 1779; Mary married to Mr. John Soleby, druggist, in Holborn. The following inscription is copied from a black marble tomb-stone in Elvet church-yard, Durham:

"Here lies the body
of GEORGE SMITH, of Burnhall, esq.
the venerable remains of a most valuable person,
whose manners, life, and writings,
gave a lustre to his birth and station,
and shewed, that with the name
he had all the qualifications
of a Gentleman, a Christian, and a Scholar.
He died Nov. 4, 1756, in the 64th year of his age,
Near him are also buried
twelve of his children, who died infants, *viz*,
seven sons and five daughters.
Also CHRISTIAN,
wife of the said GEORGE SMITH,
who died the 23d of July, 1781,
aged 79."

Mr. Hutchinson, who borrowed the above epitaph, with the account of the Bedfords, from the first edition of these Anecdotes, has repaid the obligation with interest, by furnishing the following inscription on a monument of white marble fixed on the wall of the East end of the South aile of St. Oswald's church:

"Georgio Smith, de Burnhall, armigero,
qui, hâc in urbe natus,
academicisque disciplinis
Oxonii primùm, deinde Cantabrigiæ
institutus,
ita postea linguarum, historiæque et theologiæ
studio se totum dedit,
ut inter celebriores ævi scriptores
scriptor ipse acutus, gravis, eruditus,
enitesceret.
Quam raro autem et felici exemplo
literis Saxonicis operam impenderet
præclara Bedæ testatur editio,
post patris sui labores morte interceptos
à filio adhuc juvene absoluta,
variisque
haud vulgaris argumenti et doctrinæ
dissertationibus illustrata.
Vitam
ad severiora religionis instituta

propius

"Letter to a Doctor of Physic."

"Concio ad Clerum *," by Samuel Drake †, B. D.

A new edition of "New Principles of Linear Perspective; or, the Art of Designing, on a Plane, the Representations of all Sorts of Objects, in a more general and simple Method than has been done before; by Brook Taylor ‡, LL. D. and F. R. S."

propius exactam
humanitatis interim et benevolentiæ
condimentis ita temperavit,
ut maximam nomini suo dignitatem,
Virtuti ipsi decus quoddam et splendorem,
conciliâsse videretur.
Vir pius, prudens, integer, mansuetus,
officiosus omnibus, omnibusque carus,
ipsi imprimis luctuosæ viduæ,
quam amanter viventem foveret
mortuamque æquè desideret,
testem hoc marmor perennem esse
voluit.
Obiit die 4 mensis Novemb. 1756, anno
ætatis 64."

Of the same family, it is believed, was *Arthur Bedford*, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, rector of Newton St. Loe, Somersetshire, author of the Scripture Chronology, and other learned works, and editor of the Arabic New Testament and Psalter, who died Aug. 13, 1743, aged 77. He published "Second Advertisement concerning the Playhouse, 1705," 8vo; "The Evil and Danger of Stage Plays, 1706," 8vo; "The Temple Musick, 1706," 8vo; "Animadversions on Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology, 1728," 8vo.

* This produced "Vino Eucharistico Aqua necessariò admiscenda; Responsio ad Concionem habitam ad Clerum in Templo B. Mariæ Cantabrigiæ, à Samuele Drake, S. T. B. Auctore Thomâ Wagstaffe, Presbytero Anglicano:" which was answered by "Ad Thomam Wagstaffe, Presbyterum Anglicanum, Samuelis Drake, S. T. B. Epistola; in quâ defenditur Concio habita ad Clerum Cantabrigiæ, de Aquâ non necessariò Calici Eucharistico admiscendâ."

† Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. there, 1707; M. A. 1711; B. D. 1718; D. D. 1724; in which last-mentioned year he published another "Concio ad Clerum: *Ara ignoto Deo sacra* §." He republished in 1713 "Balthazaris Castilionis Comitis Libri IV. de Curiali sive Aulico ex Italico Sermone in Latinum conversi, Interprete Bartholomæo Clerke." This gentleman will occur again under the year 1729.

‡ This eminent mathematician was born at Edmonton, Aug. 23,

§ See Lardner's Collection of Jewish and Heathen Testimonies, vol. III. p. 24.

1685;

Leusden's "Compendium of the Greek Testament."

1685; and after a domestic education was admitted a fellow-commoner of St. John's college, Cambridge. He took the degree of B. LL. 1709; and in 1712 was elected F. R. S.; and several of his papers soon after appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. "Account of the Ascent of Water between two glass Planes," vol. XXVII. p. 538; "On the finding of the Centre of Oscillation," XXVIII. 11; "On the Motion of a stretched Spring," 391; "An Experiment in order to discover the Law of magnetical Attraction," XXIX. 294; "An Attempt towards the Improvement of the Method of Approximations, in the Extraction of the Roots of Equations in Numbers," XXX. 610: "Solution of De Moivre's 13th Problem, with the assistance of combinations and infinite series," 676; "A Solution of the Problem of G. G. Leibnitz lately proposed to the English," 695; "Apology against J. Bernoulli's Objections," 955; "Propositions on the parabolic Motion of Projectiles," XXXI. 151; "Some Experiments relating to Magnetism," 204; "An Experiment made to ascertain the Proportion of the Expansion of the Liquor in the Thermometer, with regard to the Degrees of Heat," XXXII. 91. He presented the Society also with a paper on Music, though it does not appear in their Transactions. He was elected their secretary in 1714; and in the same year took the degree of LL. D. In 1715 he published his "Methodus Incrementorum." In 1716 he visited Paris; and returned to England early in 1717; but, finding his health impaired, resigned his secretaryship, and went to Aix-la-chapelle, where he remained till 1719. After this he applied his studies in a great degree to religious subjects; not, however, neglecting his former pursuits, particularly drawing. Towards the end of 1720 he visited Lord Bolingbroke at Orleans; and next year published the last of the papers above noticed in the Philosophical Transactions. Dr. Taylor was twice married; first, in 1721, to Miss Bridges of Wallington, Surrey, who died in 1723; secondly, in 1725, to the daughter of John Sawbridge, esq. whom he lost in 1729, and whom he survived little more than a year, dying Dec. 10, 1731, of a decline, in his 46th year; and was buried at St. Anne's, Soho. In 1793 was handsomely printed, in royal 8vo, but not for sale, "*Contemplatio Philosophica*, a posthumous Work of the late Brook Taylor, LL. D. F. R. S. sometime Secretary of the Royal Society. To which is prefixed a Life of the Author, by his Grandson, Sir William Young, Bart. F. R. S. A. S. S. With an Appendix, containing sundry original Papers, Letters from the Count Raymond de Montmort, Lord Bolingbroke, Marcilli de Villette, Bernouilli, &c." To this work, which is addressed to the late William Seward. esq. is prefixed a portrait of Dr. Taylor, in mezzotinto. In this affectionate tribute of regard to his relation, after enumerating the various literary attainments of Dr. Taylor, Sir William Young says, "Attending to new matters of investigation, he neglected not his former subjects of study; but, with a perseverance the result of natural taste conjoined

"An Essay upon the Silk-worm; containing many Improvements upon this curious Subject; together with large Collections from the most approved Authors. The whole setting forth, 1. The Antiquity of the Silk-worm; 2. Where the Silk-worms were first propagated, and when brought into Europe; with Estimates of the Profits arising from them; 3. The Success of Henry III. and IV. in France, which excited King James I. zealously to attempt the enriching England by the Silk Manufacture; 4. The Methods of cultivating Mulberry-trees, and making excellent Wine and Brandy with the Fruit; 5. The most approved Ways of hatching and feeding the Silk-worms, and managing their Silk; 6. The Certainty and Facility of bringing the Silk Manufacture in England to its utmost Perfection, &c. By Henry Barham*, Esq. F.R.S. of Chester."

"A Dialogue, in Vindication of our present

joined with practical habits, resumed the task of applying his powers in science to his love of art, and the grafting mathematics on design, in a new and improved "Treatise of Linear Perspective;" which led him into an inveterate quarrel with Bernouilli, who took occasion to speak of Brook Taylor's work as abstruse to all; and unintelligible to Artists, for whom it was more especially written. This allegation seems not to have been altogether without foundation; for some years afterward a very intelligent professor of the art of design, Mr. Kirby, drawing-master to the Prince of Wales, published a treatise in 4to, intituled, "Brook Taylor's Perspective made easy;" and that book has been the *vade mecum* of Artists, while the original work hath been confined chiefly to the closets of Mathematicians; and with them in such reputation as to have passed three editions. Brook Taylor would probably have admitted the justice of the remarks from Mr. Kirby. Considering a like objection coming from Bernouilli as an invidious attack, and declaration of learned war, he published, in the Transactions, "An Apology against J. Bernouilli's Objections." Of Mr. Kirby see some memoirs in the "Anecdotes of Hogarth," 4to, vol. I. p. 338; or Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVIII. p. 4.

* Two papers by Mr. Barham were printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XXX.: "Relation of a Fiery Meteor seen in Jamaica, with Remarks on the Weather, Earthquakes, &c. of that Island," p. 837; "On the Production of Silk-worms, and their Silk, in England," p. 1036. There is a small portrait of Mr. Barham neatly engraved by Vertue.

Liturgy

Liturgy and Service, between Timothy a Churchman and Thomas an Essentialist."

"The Genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers, S. Barnabas, S. Ignatius, S. Clement, S. Polycarp, the Shepherd of Hermas, and the Martyrdoms of S. Ignatius and S. Polycarp: written by those who were present at their Sufferings. Being, together with the Holy Scriptures of the New Testament, a compleat Collection of the most Primitive Antiquity for about 150 Years after Christ. With a large preliminary Discourse relating to the several Treatises here put together. By the most Reverend Father in God William [Wake] Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. The third Edition *."

"A second Review of Mr. Whiston's Account of Primitive Doxologies. Occasioned by his second Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London upon that Subject. By the Author of the Seasonable Review †" [the Rev. William Berriman ‡]."

* First published in 1693; and again in 1710, 8vo, with such corrections and improvements "as to render it," he says, "almost a new work."

† Printed in 1717-18.

‡ William Berriman, D. D. of Oriel college, Oxford; M. A. 1710; B. and D. D. 1722; rector of St. Andrew Undershaft 1722; fellow of Eton college 1727; died Feb. 5, 1749-50, and was buried in his own church with the following epitaph: "To the memory of William Berriman, D. D. rector of this parish 27 years, and 22 years a fellow of Eton college; a learned divine, a judicious casuist, a celebrated writer, a vigilant pastor, an excellent preacher, an exemplary Christian; of unbiassed integrity, and inflexible resolution. He was born Sept. 24, 1688; married Mrs. Mary Hudson Nov. 17, 1724; departed this life Feb. 5, 1749-50; and was buried, by his own directions, in the middle aile, opposite this monument, in the same grave with his beloved niece Mary Rupe, who died three months before him, in the 24th year of her age, for her ingenuity, meekness, and Christian piety, deservedly esteemed by all who knew her.—Close by her husband's grave was also interred the body of Mrs. Mary Berriman, who, after a virtuous and Christian life, concluded by an exemplary patience under a long and painful illness, resigned up her soul to God Sept. 14, 1761, ætat. 66.—*The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.*"—His abilities as a scholar and polemic divine were universally acknowledged: and his high opinion of

Dr. Edward Strother's * "Pharmacopœia Practica; sive Præscriptorum Syndrome, in quâ Tres

of the power, right, and dignity, of the priesthood are eminently conspicuous in all his writings. He published a sermon preached in 1721 "before redeemed Captives," and another on the 5th of November, in 1722, "The Brutishness of despising Religion, and the Treatment due to it;" and another at the Election of the Lord Mayor, "The Authority of the Civil Powers in Matters of Religion asserted and vindicated; in 1725, "Eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture," and one at "the annual Meeting of the Charity Schools;" in 1726, "Human Learning recommended from the example of Moses," a sermon at a school feast; "The Obligation and Properties of Charity," a Spital sermon on Easter Wednesday; in 1733, two volumes of "Sermons at Boyle's Lectures;" a single sermon, as an appendix, "The Duty of shaming the Conversation of Infidels and Hereticks;" and another, before the Lord Mayor, Jan. 30, "The Regard had by Providence to prosperous Iniquities;" in 1737, a sermon "before the Sons of the Clergy, "The Tything of the Third Year;" in 1739, "before Religious Societies;" in the same year, a third volume of "Boyle's Lectures;" in 1741, "Critical Dissertations, being the Substance of Eight Sermons preached at Lady Moyer's Lecture;" in 1742, "Youth the proper Season of Discipline," a sermon before the Protestant Irish Schools; and a "Concio ad Clerum." Two volumes of his sermons appeared after his death, in 1750, under the title of "Christian Doctrines and Duties explained and recommended; in Forty Sermons, &c. by William Berriman, D. D. late rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, and Fellow of Eton College. Published from his original MSS. by his Brother, John Berriman, M. A. Rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street." A third volume, of "Nineteen Sermons," was published in 1763, under a similar title.—His brother, John Berriman, of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, M. A. 1720, was many years curate of St. Swithin, and lecturer of St. Mary Aldermanbury; and in 1744 was presented by the University of Oxford to the united rectories of St. Alban's, Wood-street, and St. Olave's, Silver-street, which he held till his death, which happened at Islington (where, when a school-boy, I have often admired his venerable figure), Dec. 8, 1768, at the age of 79, being at that time the oldest incumbent in London. He published "The Case of Naboth considered, and compared with that of the Royal Martyr," a sermon on the 30th of January, 1721; and in 1741, "Eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture," 8vo. He was originally apprenticed to a gold and silver wire-drawer; but, being inclined to study, went to the university, and was soon admitted into priest's orders.

* Author also of an "Essay on Fevers," 1716, 8vo; "Euodia, or a Discourse of Causes and Cures," 1718, 8vo; "An Essay on Sickness and Health," 1725, 8vo; "Materia Medica," 1727, two vols. 8vo; and "on the Epidemic Fever," 1729, 8vo.

Præscriptorum

Præscriptorum ferè Chiliades, Morbis omnibus tam internis quam externis accommodatorum, in Classes digeruntur: quæ excerpuntur, 1. Ex variis Authoribus; 2. Ex Pharmacopœiâ Londinensi; 3. Ex Pharmacopœiâ Bateanâ; 4. Ex Pharmacopœiâ Fulleri; 5. Ex Præscriptis vulgari in Usu apud celeberrimum ac nuperum Johannem Radcliffium, M. D. Quibus accesserunt Scholia ac Observationes, quæ Remediorum Energias explicant. Unà cum Indice Rerum locupletissimo." 8vo.

"Synopsis Communium Locorum *."

A very correct edition, "on a curious letter, and fine paper," of

"Ξενοφῶντος Σωκράτους Ἀπολογία.
Τὰ αὐτὰ ἀπομνημονευμάτων Βιβλία δ'.

Calci cujusque paginæ subjecta est accuratissima Johannis Leunclavii Amelburni Interpretatio Latina. Adjectæ sunt fini Henrici Stephani, Johannis Leunclavii, Æmilii Porti, Notæ integræ. In Usum Scholæ Mercatorum Scissorum. Typis G. Bowyer; Impensis R. et J. Bonwick, ad Insigne Leonis Rubri, et Executorum H. Clements, ad Insigne Lunæ Falcatæ in Cœmeterio D. Pauli."

"*Theologia Practica*; or a Second Part of a Body of Divinity under that Title: wherein are explained the Duties of Natural and Revealed Religion, under the following Heads, *viz.* 1. The moral and immutable Distinction between Good and Evil; 2. The positive Commands of God; 3. The Ten Commandments; 4. Our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount; 5. The Relative Duties; 6. Reasonableness, Necessity, and Measures of Evangelical Obedience. By Richard Fiddes, D. D.;" folio.

Archbishop King on the Creed.

* This was the last book which Mr. Bowyer printed for one of his very early friends; whose Funeral Sermon was published Oct. 3, 1719, under the title of "The Christian's Support under the Loss of Friends; a Sermon occasioned by the Death of Henry Clements, of London, Bookseller, who changed this Life for a better Aug. 23, 1719; by a Friend of the Deceased."

"Botanick

"Botanick Essays; in Two Parts: the First containing, the Structure of the Flowers, and the Fructification of the Plants, with their various Distributions into Method; and the Second, the Generation of Plants, with their Sexes, and Manner of impregnating the Seed; also concerning the Animalcula *in Semine Masculino*. Together with the Nourishment of Plants, and Circulation of the Sap in all Seasons, analogous to that of the Blood in Animals. With many curious Remarks, and several Discoveries and Improvements. Adorned with Plates. *Non fingendum, aut excogitandum, sed inveniendum, quod Natura faciat aut ferat.* Bacon. By Patrick Blair*, M. D. F. R. S.;" 8vo.

"The Bishop of Oxford's† Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese, at his Triennial Visitation in July 1719."

* Three papers by Dr. Blair were printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XXXI.: "Copy of an Affidavit of a Boy's living a considerable time without Food," p. 28; "Method of discovering the Virtues of Plants on their external Structure," p. 30; "On the Generation of Plants," p. 226.

† Dr. John Potter. This very learned prelate was son of Mr. Thomas Potter, a linen-draper at Wakefield in Yorkshire; where he was born about 1674. Being put to school there, he made an uncommon progress in Greek; and, at 14, was sent to University college in Oxford. At 19, he published "Variantes Lectiones et Notæ ad Plutarchi librum de audiendis Poetis; et ad Basilii magni Orationem ad Juvenes, quomodo cum fructu legere possint Græcorum libros, 1693," 8vo. The year after he was chosen fellow of Lincoln college; and, proceeding M. A. took pupils, and went into orders. In 1697 came out his edition of "Lycophron," in folio: it was reprinted in 1702, and is reckoned the best edition of that obscure writer. The same year, 1697, he published likewise the First volume of his "Antiquities of Greece:" which in 1698 was followed by the Second. Several additions were made by him in the subsequent editions of this useful and learned work, of which the seventh was published in 1751. These publications established his fame in the literary republick both at home and abroad, and engaged him in a correspondence with Grævius and other learned foreigners. In 1704, he commenced B. D. and became chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, with whom he went to reside at Lambeth; was made Doctor in 1706, and soon after chaplain to the Queen. In 1707 he published, in 8vo, "A Discourse upon Church Government;" and, the year after, succeeded Dr. Jane as Regius Professor of

"A Journal, or full Account of the late Expedition to Canada; with an Appendix, containing Commissions, Orders, Instructions, Letters, Memorials, Court-Martials, Councils of War, &c. relating thereto. By Sir Hovenden Walker*, Knt.

Rebus angustis animosus atque
Fortis appare: sapienter idem
Contrahes vento nimium secundo
Turgida vela. HOR. 2 Od. x. 21."

Divinity, and canon of Christ-church in Oxford. In 1715 he was made Bishop of Oxford; and, the same year, published an edition of the works of Clemens Alexandrinus, in two vols. folio. In 1722 a very learned and interesting correspondence took place between Bishops Potter and Atterbury, respecting the times in which the Four Gospels were written; which is preserved in the Epistolary Correspondence of Bishop Atterbury." In January 1737 he succeeded Dr. Wake in the archbishoprick of Canterbury: which high and important office he supported with much dignity for ten years, dying in 1747. He was a learned and exemplary divine, but of a character by no means amiable; being strongly tinctured with a kind of haughtiness, and severity of manners. It may be added too, though not to his credit, that he disinherited his eldest son, because he mortified his ambition, by marrying below his dignity. He got for him, however, or gave him, 2000*l.* a year in church preferments; as if a man might be very deserving of that, who was not fit to receive his private fortune. The younger son, the favourite Jacob, whom he thought more worthy of his estate, was highly exceptionable in his moral character, however distinguished by his abilities; and, in particular, his behaviour both before and after marriage to his first lady (Miss Manningham), whom his father obliged him to marry, is well known and remembered.—Archbishop Potter's "Theological Works, containing Sermons, Charges, a Discourse of Church Government, and Divinity Lectures," were published at Oxford, 1753, in three vols. 8vo.

* Sir Hovenden Walker was commander of the Sulphur fireship in 1692; and soon after of the Sapphire frigate; in 1695, of the Foresight, of 50 guns, in which he signalized himself for spirit and gallantry. In Queen Anne's reign he was appointed to the command of a two-decked ship during the peace; and, on the recommencement of the war, to the Burford, of 70 guns; and soon after commander of six ships of the line and twelve transports sent to the West Indies, where his services were very essential in the taking of St. Christopher's. In 1706 he was commander of a small squadron in the Mediterranean. He was appointed rear-admiral of the red in 1709; and rear-admiral of the white in 1711, being then a knight. An expedition was about this time undertaken, the chief command of which by sea was,

" *Pharmacopœia Extemporanea*, or a Body of Medicines; containing a Thousand select Pre-

was, through the interest of Lord Bolingbroke, bestowed on Sir Hovenden: the land forces were commanded by brigadier-general Hill, brother to Lady Masham. This expedition ended disastrously; eight transports being cast away on a dismal foggy night of July 23, and nearly 900 soldiers perishing with them. The miserable remains of this formidable equipment arrived safe at St. Helen's Oct. 9; but, on the 15th of that month, the Edgar, of 70 guns, on board which Sir Hovenden had hoisted his flag, blew up at Spithead, when several hundred persons lost their lives, and the admiral all his public papers, journals, and records. Notwithstanding this ill success, he was graciously received by the Queen; and, early in the next spring, appointed to a command in the West Indies, where he continued till recalled, on a cessation of arms, in 1713. After this time he had no appointment; but, on the accession of King George I. the Admiralty Board took upon them to arraign his conduct on the Canadian expedition. But, because the fair front of truth prevented any attack, or even suggestion, against his military conduct, his enemies were content to change their attack; and demand, peremptorily, accounts that were destroyed with his ship, and meanly suggest an extravagant expenditure, because accident had deprived him of an opportunity of refuting their charge. Uncondemned, for no investigation was ever made as to his guilt; untried, because it was, perhaps, impossible to adduce any properly founded charge against him, he endured all the disgrace, all the punishment attached to infamy, peculation, cowardice. The treatment he endured may afford this lesson to future ages, that neither gallantry, irreproachable character, and that species of misfortune which on other occasions excites pity and compassion, are sufficient to shield a devoted victim from the rage of political oppression. Lediard gives the following honourable account of him. "The case of the Admiral in the mean time was very hard: I never heard, or could find, that any thing was laid to his charge as contributing to the misfortune, or the least blame laid on his conduct. Yet, after the miscarriage, many loud and invidious clamours were raised in general, without descending to particulars, against him. He had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of somebody, and not only was (after another voyage to the West Indies), struck out of the list of admirals, but out of the half-pay list too. There may have been some circumstances unknown to me that may have occasioned his disgrace; but upon a view of what has come to my knowledge, I have not been able to forbear thinking him hardly used, especially since I had an opportunity of being acquainted with him, in Hamburgh and Hanover, and found him a gentleman of letters, good understanding, ready wit, and agreeable conversation, and withal the most abstemious man living, for I never saw, or heard, that he drank any thing but water, or ate any

scripts, answering most Intentions of Cure. To which are added useful Scholia, a Catalogue of Remedies, and a copious Index; for the Assistance of young Physicians. The Third Edition, with Additions. By the Author, Thomas Fuller *, M. D. Cantab." 8vo.

"Health, a Poem; shewing how to procure, preserve, and restore it. To which is annexed, the Doctor's Decade. By Edward Baynard †, M. D." 12mo.

Part of the second, third, and fourth editions of "The Life and strange surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner, who lived 28 Years all alone in an uninhabited Island on the Coast of America, near the Mouth of the great River Oroonoque, having been cast on Shore by Shipwreck, wherein all the Men perished but himself: With an Account how he was strangely delivered by Pyrates. Written by himself ‡."

thing but vegetables. I hope he then partook of his royal master's bounty; the ministry, at least, seemed to look on him with a favourable eye: and I was an eye-witness that his royal highness the prince of Wales, when, upon a certain occasion, we were both so happy to be an hour or more together in his presence, gave him a very gracious reception." If it should in after-ages be asked, what was the crime of this man? the only point that can be adduced to his charge is, that he was the friend of Henry St. John, viscount Bolingbroke. The only substance of a charge that attaches in the smallest degree to him is, that he appears to have acted rather too much from himself, without consulting those who, although they were subordinate to him in command, were, probably, capable of advising him; yet this very circumstance the bitterest of his enemies took no notice of. With the trifling patrimony he inherited from his ancestors, increased by his own care and abstemiousness, he retired to Ireland, where he is said to have died about the year 1725.

* Of whom an account will be given under 1727.

† Of this poem a fourth edition was published in 1730; and *a fifth edition corrected* in 1736. Two papers of Dr. Baynard are printed in the Philosophical Transactions: "The probable Causes of the Pain in Rheumatism, and a Cure of a total Suppression of Urine," vol. XIX. p. 19; "Case of a Child who swallowed two Copper Farthings," XX. 424.

‡ So rapid was the demand for this ingenious production, that several printers were employed to print the successively successful

The following controversy concerning the copy-right of *Robinson Crusoe* may be an acceptable literary anecdote:

"Whereas Mr. William Taylor in Paternoster-row has in many of the public newspapers falsely charged T. Cox * at the Amsterdam Coffee-house with printing an abridgement of a book pretended to be 'The Life and strange surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, &c.' which action the Author in his Preface to the Second Volume has rendered as heinous as robbing on the highway, or breaking open a house, and challenges any to shew him the difference; and promises, as highwaymen and robbers, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to do them justice: This therefore is to inform the world, that, when the said book was published, I was on my journey to Scotland; neither had I directly or indirectly any concern in the said book, nor knew any thing more of it than this, 'that a certain person, a few days before I left London, came to me with a part of a sheet as a specimen of the paper and print, and desired me to buy some of them; and at the same time told me there had been a wrangling between Mr. Taylor and the Author about copy-money for the Second Volume;' upon which I immediately concluded that the Author had done it himself, in revenge to Mr. Taylor, because he could not bring him to his own terms; and, if I have been mistaken in this one point, I

ful editions. The second edition of vol. I. was printed this year; and, six months after, the first edition of vol. II. both for W. Taylor, at the Ship in Paternoster Row.

* The charge alluded to was contained in the following P. S. to an advertisement of the fourth edition of *Robinson Crusoe*: "The pretended Abridgement of this book, clandestinely printed for T. Cox at the Amsterdam Coffee-house, does not contain the third part of the work, but consists only of some scattered passages incoherently tacked together; wherein the Author's sense throughout is wholly mistaken, the matters of fact misrepresented, and the moral reflections misapplied. It is hoped the publick will not give encouragement to so base a practice, the proprietor intending to prosecute the venders according to law." St. James's Post, Aug. 7.

presume

presume those gentlemen who are better acquainted with the author will very readily forgive me.—As soon as I came to London, I went to Mr. Taylor, and gave him all the satisfaction I possibly could, that I had not so much as seen or sold one of the said books; and promised him at the same time, if he would approve himself so much a man of honour and honesty as to do me justice in some other advertisement, that I would acquaint him who was the person that brought me the specimen; but, being denied, with only a promise that he would stop the prosecution of a bill in Chancery he had taken out against me, I thought I was obliged to offer thus much to justify myself. Had that good maxim which one of them was pleased to remind me of in a letter to Edinburgh (that *Honesty is the best Policy)* but a due influence on their own conduct, I am persuaded it would increase the number of fair traders, and convert one of the most prostituted pens in the whole world more steadily to the service of religion and the best of governments.

"N. B. If Mr. Taylor or the Author of Crusoe's Don-Quixotism [Daniel De Foe] should make any farther steps to insinuate that I was the Proprietor of that Abridgement, I assure the publick that, in justice to myself, I shall publish some secrets as yet unknown to the world; and prove that there is as little sincerity and honesty in exposing me, both in Bookseller and Author, as there is truth in Robinson Crusoe. T. Cox *."

In 1719, the younger Bowyer wrote what he called "Epistola pro Sodalitio à Reverendo Viro Francisco Roper mihi legato;" which led to a supposition that he had been a candidate for a Fellowship. On recollection, however, he had not then been of long standing enough in the College to have stood for a Fellowship †; and it since appears that it was

* Flying Post, Oct. 29, 1719.

† In a copy of the first sketch of these "Anecdotes" in 8vo, sent to St. John's college library, some gentleman, a member of

an Exhibition of Mr. Roper's which occasioned Mr. Bowyer's thanks. The Epistle is here printed from his own hand-writing.

"Reverende Præses; est profectò in agendis gratiis nesciò quid adeò suave et jucundum, ut animo non prorsùs degeneri difficile sit eas non persolvere. Hinc quanquam nostri Beneficii beatus Author ex hisce oculis longiùs amoveatur, incumbit tamen eadem grata necessitas; et aliquid referendum est, nè pectus quasi immemori beneficio laboret. Quibus verò potiùs referendum est, quam iis quibus acceptum tulimus? Sic quoties ministri cœlitùs delabuntur, qui humanis miseriis suppetias afferant, summo cultu reveremur, et periculum est, nè nimiâ religione Numinis vicarium prosequamur.

"Quoties de Angelis, de Cœlis, fit mentio, ignosce mihi, si defuncti amici* subeat recordatio. Eheu! infandus renovatur dolor, et vulnera nostra planè recrudescunt. At, at, simul ac Tecum mihi esse sermonem intueor, spes aliqua lætior effulget: ignosce etiam mihi, si pro amico abrepto in vivis alter præsens esse videatur.

"Hoc sanè ingens mihi præbet solatium: tandem quadriennii ferè labores hìc exantlati satis superque mercedis receperunt. Jam licèt nostrum nomen titulis illis, quos ab Almâ Matre plerique ejusdem ordinis filii solent expetere, non sit insigniendum, mihi tamen facilis erit assuetæ gloriæ jactura, tam novis, tam insolitis honoribus cumulato.

"Jam quascunque terrarum partes licebit videre, ubicunque enim spiritum hunc traxero, gratè perpetuò sum prædicaturus, iis ædibus me vixisse, apud quas, ex aliorum exemplis, confirmare possum nè maxima quidem merita suis præmiis carere, et ex mei ipsius exemplo, nè minima quidem carere plusquàm suis.

of the Society, has entered this note: "It appears from the College books that Mr. Bowyer never took the degree of B. A. and therefore never could be a candidate for a Fellowship."

* Young Bonwicke was the *amicus* here meant.

"Non

"Non potes, Reverende Præses, non animo advertere, quantum me reprimam ne tuas laudes aggrediar; nolo enim nunc primùm id mihi indulgere quod tibi displiceat: liceat tamen hoc si non in tuum nomen, saltem in reverendi viri decus proferri, ipsum plus quàm duplici dono nos cohonestâsse, quibus legavit non solùm largitionem amplam, verùm etiam patronos amplissimos.

"Extabit olim hinc aliquis qui defunctum suum patronum *, te vivum amicum, pulchriore forsan oratione, non gratiore animo, sit elaturus: utcunque tamen dicendo felix sit, hoc saltem invidebit; dum ipse patroni dona solùm participat, nos tanti patroni consuetudinem sæpius participâsse. De hâc gloriâ ego quidem seriò triumpho; de eloquentiâ suâ triumphet ille. Quòd si insuper patrocinio tuo, Reverende Præses, nos dignatus fueris, non erit quod futuro cuiquam Ciceroni invideam.

"Ut igitur nos, quod facis, amplectaris, foveas, per insitam tibi benevolentiam, per sacros præclarissimi viri manes, petit, orat, obtestatur, favoris tui studiosissimus et cultor devotissimus,

GUIL. BOWYER, 1719."

Among his College-bills that year is a memorandum of receiving "six pounds, Mr. Roper's Legacy."

The following little Poem is a specimen of his College Exercises in the same year:

"*Nequicquam sapit, qui sibi ipsi non sapit.*

"A GOODLY Parson once there was,
To's maid would chatter Latin:
(For that he was, I think, an ass,
At least the rhyme comes pat in.)
One day the House to prayers were met,
With well-united hearts:
Below, a goose was at the spit,
To feast their grosser parts.

* Mr. Roper's death is here alluded to with peculiar propriety, as he had been the Master's Tutor. He was of very long standing in the College.

The

The godly maid to prayers she came,
If truth the legends say,
To hear her master English lame,
Herself to sleep and pray.

The maid, to hear her worthy master,
Left all alone her kitchen:
Hence happen'd much a worse disaster
Than if she 'd shut the bitch in.

While each breast burns with pious flame,
All hearts with ardours beat,
The goose's breast did much the same,
With too malicious heat.

The Parson smelt the odours rise;
To 's belly-thoughts gave loose;
And plainly seem'd to sympathize
With his twice-murder'd goose.

He knew full well self-preservation
Bids piety retire;
Just as the *salus* of a nation
Lays obligations higher.

He stopt, and thus held forth his *Clerum*,
While him the maid did stare at,
Hoc faciendum; sed alterum
Non negligendum erat.

Nov. 29, 1719. *Parce tuum Patrem sceleris damnare.*

In 1719, Maurice Johnson tells Dr. Stukeley, "Our friend Sparke of Peterborough has lately put into good order, and a new method, the earl of Cardigan's library at Dean in Northamptonshire, in a noble room which that Lord has assigned for that purpose, and fitted up accordingly."

1720.

"The Lives and Characters, Deaths, Burials, and Epitaphs, Works of Piety, Charity, and other munificent Benefactions, of all the Protestant Bishops of the Church of England since the Reformation, as settled by Queen Elizabeth Anno Domini 1559. Collected from their several Registers, Wills in the Prerogative-offices, authentic Records, and other valuable MS Collections; and compared

compared with the best Accounts hitherto published of this Kind *. By John Le Neve, Gent. Vol. I. containing the Archbishops of Canterbury and York †;" 8vo.

A considerable part of Mr. Strype's much-improved edition of Stow's "History of London ‡," folio; in which the reverend editor was indebted to the younger Bowyer for several additions; particularly under the precinct of *White Fryars*.

Latin Poems, for the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bisse.

"The Conduct required in Matters of Faith; an Ordination Sermon, by John Newcome §, D. D. Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Morton, Essex;" 4to and 8vo.

The Fifth and Sixth || Volumes of Pope's Homer, in folio and quarto.

* "The subscribers are desired to send for their books to the author, at his house in Theobald's-row, near Red Lion-street, Holborn; and at the same time to pay in 5*s*. each towards the Second Volume, which will be published (God willing) in next Michaelmas term, and contain the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester." Postboy, May 12.

† The plan was proposed to have been continued throughout the several Protestant Bishops.

‡ Printed for Mr. Awnsham Churchill. See p. 140.

§ John Newcome, D. D. was master ** of St. John's college, Cambridge, Lady Margaret's professor of Divinity, rector of Morton in Essex, and dean of Rochester. Besides the sermon above noticed, he published afterwards two other single sermons; one in 1724, "The Sure Word of Prophecy," 8vo; the other, a 30th of January Sermon; before the House of Commons, 1744, 4to: and some verses of his to Mr. Prior are in that Poet's Posthumous Works. He died Jan. 10, 1765; his lady some little time before him. She published "An Enquiry into the Evidences of the Christian Religion," 1727 and 1731; a work which, in an age when female authors were not so frequent as at present, conferred on her a greater share of literary reputation than many of her contemporaries were willing to allow. Mr. *Edward Clarke* told me, he had heard her speak upon literary subjects, when himself and many others dined at the Master's lodge. The late Dr. Squire bishop of St. David's was her nephew. There is a mezzotinto portrait of "Mrs. Newcome, a private plate."

|| "Whereas the original proposal for Mr. Pope's Translation of Homer was, that the said work should be finished in six years,

** Johannes Newcome, Lincolniensis, Socius Mart. 31, 1707 [Qu. 1706]; Electus Magister Feb. 6, 1754.

and

"Proposals for publishing a new Edition of the Works of Aristides, in Four Volumes Octavo; by Samuel Jebb. I. The Greek Text, being collated with divers MSS. both at home and abroad, will receive very considerable Improvements; many difficult Passages will thereby be cleared up, and whole Sentences, which have been omitted in the former Impressions, restored. II. Wheresoever the Greek Text is changed, which will never be but upon the Authority of MSS. the Vulgar Reading will be placed at the Bottom of the Page, with such short Notes as shall seem necessary. III. At the Beginning of the Work will be prefixed the Prolegomena of Sopater Apameensis, corrected and restored from the Bodleian Manuscript; a large Collection of the Testimonies of the Antients, with the Life of Aristides, and a Preface, giving an Account of the whole Undertaking. IV. At the End of the Fourth Volume will be added some Fragments of this Author, and certain Greek Scholia never yet printed, the Prefaces of Canterus and Laurentius Normanus, Canterus's Syntagma de emendandis Græcis Scriptoribus, together with three copious Indexes *.

and one volume of it delivered annually, which hath hitherto been done according to the said proposal: This is to advertise, that the Fifth volume of that Translation now lies finished at the press; but the said Mr. Pope, having made a greater progress in the remainder than he expected, or promised, hereby gives notice, that he shall deliver the whole to the subscribers by the beginning of next winter; and that they may then receive the two last volumes together which is now due, at that time paying the subscription. Printed for B. Lintot, between the Temple Gates; where may be had the Ist, IId, IIId, and IVth volumes of Mr. Pope's Homer, and his Miscellaneous Poetical Works, large and small paper, folio." Postboy, May 16, 1719.

"This day Mr. Pope's Homer, the two last volumes (the whole work being now complete) will be delivered to the subscribers at one guinea for both volumes, by Bernard Lintot, at the Cross Keys between the Temple Gates in Fleet-street, and by him only; where setts of Homer and his Poetical Miscellaneous Works may be had in folio, or in quarto royal, and several of his small pieces separately; finely printed." Whitehall Evening Post, May 14, 1720.

* "The whole work shall be published separately, volume by volume, every volume containing upwards of 520 pages. Upon the

"A Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England; with Collects and Prayers for each Solemnity. By Robert Nelson, Esq. The Eleventh Edition;" 8vo.

Maclaurin's "Geometria Organica;" 4to.

"A complete History of the most remarkable Transactions at Sea, from the earliest Account of Time to the Conclusion of the last War with France. By Josiah Burchett, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty."

"A new Defence of the Lord Bishop of Bangor's Sermon on John xviii. 36; considered as it is the Performance of a Man of Letters. By an impartial Hand. *'Tis so like nothing, that there's nothing like it.*"

"Humanæ Doctrinæ Usus et Commendatio; Concio ad Clerum habita in Templo Beatæ Mariæ, Cantabrigiæ, 24 Die Julii, 1719. Autore Pawlet S. John*, S.T.P. Londini, Impensis Gul. et Joh. Innys, in Areâ Occidentali D. Pauli."

"The Omniscience of the Son of God, an undoubted Argument of his Divinity; being a Discourse upon St. Mark xiii. 32. By W. Wotton, D.D."

"A new Collection of Original Poems, never printed in any Miscellany; *viz.* 1. Upon Conscience; 2. Upon Beauty; 3. Answer to the Poem upon Beauty; 4. Upon seeing the Funeral of

the payment of 7*s.* 6*d. viz.* 3*s.* in hand, and 4*s.* 6*d.* more upon the delivery of the book, a complete volume shall be delivered by the editor at Mr. Clements's, bookseller in Oxford, or Mr. Innys in St. Paul's Church-yard, London; to whom the encouragers of this work are desired to send their first payments, and receipts shall then be given. A small number will be printed on a very fine large paper, at 12*s. per* volume, *viz.* 6*s.* in hand, and 6*s.* more upon the delivery of the book. Those who shall subscribe for six books shall have a seventh *gratis*; and no more will be printed on this paper, but what are subscribed for.

* By the same author was published "Quatuor Orationes habitæ in Sacello Coll. D. Joh. Evang. coram Reverendo admodùm Præfecto, Sociis, reliquâque ejusdem Collegii Juventute academicâ, jussu Reverendi Præfecti Humfredi Gower, impressæ Typis Academicis. Autore Pawlet S. John, A. B. ejusdem Coll. Socio."

Mr.

Mr. Addison in Westminster Abbey; 5. A Defence of Women; 6. Prologue to Oroonoko, spoken by Mr. Ryan; 7. To Mr. Pope, on his Poems and Translations; 8. To Major Pack, requesting him to write Tragedy; 9. To the Memory of Sir Samuel Garth; 10. The Force of Musick; 11. The Song of Troilus; 12. To a Lady on the 1st of May, &c. By the Author * of Sir Walter Raleigh."

"A Defence of the late Charge delivered to the Clergy of Diocese of Oxford, July 1719; in a Letter to the said Clergy. By the Right Reverend Father in God John Lord Bishop of Oxford †."

"A Practical Discourse concerning the great Duty of Prayer, by Richard Crossinge ‡, Fellow of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge."

"A third edition of Dr. Freind's "Emmenologia."

"Historical Essay on Witchcraft; with Two Sermons, and a Defence of the compassionate Address to Papists; by Francis Hutchinson §, Bishop of Down and Connor;" 8vo.

Sir William Temple's Works, folio.

A very beautiful edition, in folio, of "A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of England; wherein Liturgies in general are proved lawful and necessary, and an

* Dr. George Sewell. † See p. 177.

‡ B.A. 1690; M.A. 1694; B.D. 1702. He published a sermon on Isaiah xxxii. 17, in 1718; and "A Discourse on Charity," in 1722. On his gravestone is briefly inscribed, "R. C. Præses, 1745."

§ Of Katharine Hall, Cambridge; B.A. 1680; M.A. 1684; D.D. 1698. He was minister of St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk; and published, 1. A Visitation Sermon, 1692; 2. At the Cambridge Commencement, 1693; 3. An Assize Sermon, 1707.—In 1720 he obtained the united bishopricks of Down and Connor; and, in the same year, published the "Historical Essay" mentioned above. He printed also a Sermon on the 30th of January 1723; another on the 5th of November 1731; and "A Defence of the Antient Historians relative to Ireland. Dublin, 1734," 8vo; and died in June 1739.

historical

historical Account is given of our own; the several Tables, Rules, and Kalendar, are considered, and the seeming Differences reconciled; all the Rubricks, Prayers, Rites, and Ceremonies, are explained, and compared with the Liturgies of the Primitive Church: the exact Method and Harmony of every Office is shewed, and all the material Alterations are observed, which have at any Time been made since the first Common Prayer-book of King Edward VI. with the particular Reasons that occasioned them. The whole being the Substance of every thing material in all former Ritualists, Commentators, or others, upon the same Subject, collected and reduced into one continued and regular Method, and interspersed all along with new Observations. The Third Edition, much enlarged and improved throughout, but especially as to the Rubricks, and now completed. By Charles Wheatley*, M. A. late Fellow of St. John Baptist's College in Oxford.

"A Collection of all the Ecclesiastical Laws, Canons, Answers, or Rescripts, with other Memorials concerning the Government, Discipline, and Worship of the Church of England, from its first Foundation to the Conquest, that have hitherto been published in the Latin or Saxon Tongues; and of all the Canons and Constitutions Ecclesiastical made since the Conquest, and before the Reformation, in any national Council, or in the provincial Synods of Canterbury and York, that have hitherto been published in the Latin Tongue. Now first translated into English, with explanatory Notes, and such Glosses from Lynwood and Athone as were thought most useful. In Two Volumes. By J. John-

* Of St. John's college, Oxford; M. A. 1713; vicar of Pelham Furneaux, Herts, in the gift of the Treasurer of St. Paul's, where he died May 13, 1742. He published "An Exposition of the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds, in Sermons preached at Lady Moyer's Lecture," in 1735; and three volumes of "Sermons on various Occasions," were collected, after his death, in 1746.

son,

son*, A. M. Vicar of Cranbrook in the Diocese of Canterbury."

"*Origines Ecclesiasticæ*; or, the Antiquities of the Christian Church, Vol. VII. and VIII. giving an Account of the Unity and Discipline of the antient Church. By Joseph Bingham†, A. M. and Rector of Havant. Printed for R. Knaplock, at the Bishop's Head in St. Paul's Church-yard; where may be had the Six first Volumes."

The six volumes of Pope's Homer, finely printed from an Elzevir Letter‡.

On a curious letter and fine paper, "Liturgia; seu Liber Precum Communium, et Administrationis Sacramentorum, aliorumque Rituum et Ceremoniarum, in Ecclesiâ Anglicanâ receptus; itemque Forma et Modus creandi, ordinandi, et consecrandi Episcopos, Presbyteros, et Diaconos. Epistolæ,

* Of whom an ample account may be seen in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No XXV. p. 33.

† Born at Wakefield 1668; B. A. of University college, Oxford, 1688; fellow 1689; M. A. 1691; rector of Headbourne Worthy, Hants, 1695; of Havant 1712. He died Aug. 17, 1723, in his 55th year, very soon after he had completed the tenth and last volume of his "Origines." The profits of the former volumes were unfortunately lost in the South Sea bubble, in 1720. Of such importance have the works of this eminent writer been esteemed in foreign countries, that they have all been correctly translated into Latin by a divine of a German university; but he did not live to receive this flattering mark of approbation. And here it may not be amiss to observe how frequently it occurs that the merits of an eminent ancestor derive honour and emolument on their posterity. The character of Mr. Bingham was the means of procuring the living of Havant for his eldest son; and the late learned and excellent Bishop Lowth expressly assigned that reason for bestowing a comfortable living on his grandson: "I venerate (says he in a letter which conveyed the presentation) the memory of your excellent grandfather, my father's particular and most intimate friend. He was not rewarded as he ought to have been; I therefore give you this living as a small recompense for his great and inestimable merits." For a fuller account of this excellent scholar, I shall refer to the article in the "Biographical Dictionary," vol. II. p. 360; which, through my hands, was communicated to the publick by his great grandson, the Rev. Richard Bingham, minister of Gosport chapel, Hants.

‡ Published at 2*s*. 6*d*. a volume bound.

Evangelia,

Evangelia, et Psalmi inseruntur, juxta Sebastiani Castellionis Versionem. Editio Tertia, prioribus longè emendatior, tribusque Formulis auctior."

"Reason, and not Raillery, the proper Test of Religion; a Sermon preached at Lincoln's-inn Chapel, July 10, 1720. By William Shorey *, A.M. Lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry."

The tenth edition of "Bishop Beveridge's Private Thoughts, in Two Parts complete: Part I. upon Religion, digested into Twelve Articles; with practical Resolutions formed thereupon; Part II. upon a Christian Life, or necessary Directions for its Beginning and Progress upon Earth, in order to its final Perfection in Heaven."

"*Historia Sacra*, or, the Holy History; giving an exact and comprehensive Account of all the Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England; with their various Etymologies and Appellations, and the true Reasons and Grounds of their Celebration. Together with practical Observations upon the several Days, and Prayers concluding each distinct Head. To which is added an Appendix, wherein the three grand Solemnities added to the Liturgy are explained."

"The Faith and Practice of a Christian explained and enforced in several Points of Importance, from the more select Examples and instructive Topics in Holy Writ; in Sixteen Discourses: by Thomas Davies †, M.A. Rector of Little Hallingbury in Essex, and Chaplain of Petersham, Surrey," 8vo; dedicated to Sir Christopher Hatton, of Staunton in Cambridgeshire, to whom the Author mentions his being related.

* William Shorey, M.A. rector of St. Lawrence Jewry. He published a Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, Jan. 30, 1715; and, in 1725, "Familiar Discourses on several Occasions," 8vo.—"'Tis said the Rev. Mr. Shorey, lecturer of St. Lawrence by Guildhall, has got 30,000*l.* by South Sea, and has been gone some time into Holland, in order to double his money there." Whitehall Evening Post, Sept. 15, 1720.

† Of Emanuel college; M.A. 1704; rector of Little Hallingbury 1710; died 1784.

"Proposals

"Proposals for reprinting, in folio, Archbishop Parker *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ, et Privilegiis Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis, cum Archiepiscopis ejusdem LXX.* by Samuel Drake, B. D. and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge *."

"Proposals for printing Montfaucon's Antiquities."

"A Rationale on Cathedral Worship, or Choir Service; a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, Sept. 7, 1720. By Thomas Bisse, D. D. Chancellor of the said Church."

"The Omniscience of God; a Sermon preached in the right reverend and right honourable the Lord Bishop of Durham's Chapel at Stene in Northamptonshire, Oct. 2, 1720; and published at his Lordship's Request. By William Lupton, D. D. Prebendary of Durham, and Preacher to the honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn."

"Sanchoniatho's Phœnician History; translated from the first Book of Eusebius *de Præparatione Evangelicâ*: with a Continuation of Sanchoniatho's History, by Eratosthenes Cyrenæus's Canon, which Dicæarchus connects with the first Olympiad. These Authors are illustrated with many historical and chronological Remarks, proving them to contain a Series of Phœnician and Egyptian Chronology, from the first Man to the first Olympiad, agreeable to the Scripture Accounts; by the right reverend R. Cumberland, D.D. late Bishop of Peterborough. With a Preface, giving a brief Account of the Life, Character, and Writings of the Author, by S. Payne †,

* "Those gentlemen who intend to subscribe are desired to send in their money to Mr. Wm. Bowyer, Printer in White Fryars, London, before the 1st of September, in order to support the great expence of the edition. The price of the large paper is 2*l.* 10*s.*; of the small 1*l.* 10*s.*; the subscription-money half." It was handsomely printed by Mr. Bowyer in 1729, folio.

† Squier Payne, B. A. of Magdalen college, Cambridge, 1694; M. A. 1698; presented by the Bishop of Peterborough, whose daughter he married, to the rectory of Barnack, 1706, which he continued to hold in 1736-7, with the rectory of Winwick.

A. M. Rector of Barnack in Northamptonshire, his Lordship's domestic Chaplain."

The fifth edition of "Physico-theology; or, a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God from his Works of Creation. By W. Derham, Rector of Upminster, Canon of Windsor, and F. R. S."

"A short Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion, and the Methods to be used to prevent it; by Richard Mead, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society;" seven different editions.

"A Discourse of the Truth and Certainty of Natural Religion, and the indispensable Obligation to Religious Worship, from Nature and Reason; by David Martin *, Pastor of the French Church at Utrecht. Translated from the French." 8vo.

* Mr. Martin was pastor of the French church at the Hague. His "Two Dissertations" (see p. 142) were originally published at Utrecht in 1717; his Discourse of Natural Religion at Amsterdam in 1713.—His great opponent, Mr. Emlyn, was an eminent English Divine; who, after having suffered considerably for principles that were considered to be heterodox, published in 1715 "A full Inquiry into the original Authority of the Text, 1 John v. 7, *There are Three that bear Record in Heaven, &c.* containing an Account of Dr. Mill's Evidence, from Antiquity, for and against its being genuine: with an Examination of his Judgment thereupon." This piece was addressed to Dr. William Wake, lord archbishop of Canterbury, president, to the Bishops of the same province, his grace's suffragans, and to the Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation, then assembled. The disputed text found an advocate in Mr. David Martin, who published a critical dissertation on the subject, in opposition to the inquiry of Mr. Emlyn, who in 1718 again considered the question, in "An Answer to Mr. Martin's Critical Dissertation on 1 John v. 7; shewing the Insufficiency of his Proofs, and the Errors of his Suppositions, by which he attempts to establish the Authority of that Text from supposed Manuscripts." Mr. Martin having published an examination of this answer, Mr. Emlyn printed a reply to it in 1720. A third tract was written upon the subject by Mr. Martin; so that he had the honour of being left in the possession of the field; and this has been thought by many learned men to have been the only honour he obtained. Mr. Emlyn was born at Stamford, May 27, 1667; and died July 17, 1743.

A new

A new edition of the Latin Common Prayer; printed for Bonwicke, Sprint *, &c.

"A State of the Proposal made to the East-India Company for taking 9,000,000 South-Sea Stock."

Goodman's "Winter's Evening Conference.

Squire Busby's "Proposals for drying Malt with hot Air."

1721.

The younger BOWYER in this year assisted his worthy Father in correcting the following books:

"The Theological Works of Charles Leslie †;" two vols. folio; a very large impression.

* "Mr. Samuel Sprint, senior, thrives much in trade, and is punctual and honest; he has been very fortunate in several engagements. He printed Mr. Fox of Time, Mr. Doolittle on the Sacrament; and was engaged the same way for Mr. Steele, and other eminent authors; so that it is easy to know what success he has had in the world." Dunton, p. 285.

"Mr. John Sprint junior does *patrizare*. He has a ready wit, a great deal of good humour, and is owner of as much generosity as any man of the trade. There is an humble sweetness in all his actions. And, to render him the more agreeable, this brave soul of his has the happiness to live in a very beautiful tenement; and it had been pity it should have lived in any other. In a word (if I have a right notion of John Sprint) he is the handsomest man in the Stationers' Company, and may without compliment be called a very accomplished bookseller. His father, finding him a sober, religious person, has made him a partner in his trade; and they are now reprinting three great and useful books, entituled, The History of the Bible, with cuts; Le Grand's Body of Philosophy; and Gwillim's Heraldry with great Improvements." Ibid. 309.

† Dr. Charles Leslie, a famous Nonjuring Divine, second son of John Leslie, bishop of Clogher. At the Revolution he was chancellor of the cathedral of Connor; and left that and his other ecclesiastical preferments to follow King James's fortunes, and after his death his son's; and made several visits to the courts of St. Germain and Bar le Duc; which, with his writings, having rendered him obnoxious to the Government, in the year 1713 he found himself under a necessity of leaving the kingdom, and retiring to the Pretender's court, where he was allowed to officiate in a private chapel after the manner of the Church of England. He went with the Chevalier into Italy, and about a year before his death returned to England; where having prepared a collection of his theological works for the press, he retired into

"The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer, compared with the former Editions, and many valuable MSS.; out of which Three Tales are added, which were never before printed. By John Urry *, Student of

the North of Ireland, his native country, and died soon after his arrival, April 13, 1722. He defended the Bishop of Exeter against Mr. Hoadly, in "The best Answer that was ever made," &c.; and was author of "The Rehearsal," six vols. 12mo; and of many other political tracts.

* About the latter end of the year 1711, it was proposed to Mr. Urry, who was a native of Scotland, by some persons well acquainted with his qualifications (who, he thought, had a right to command him), to put out a new edition of Chaucer; which he was persuaded to undertake, though much against his inclination. This recommendation was, probably, from Dean Aldrich, who well knew the talents of his pupil.—Having undertaken the task, Mr. Urry proceeded on it with such great diligence, that he thought it prudent to apply for a patent for the exclusive right of printing the work; which he obtained, July 20, 1714; and on Dec. 17 assigned it to Mr. Bernard Lintot, by whom Proposals for publishing the work were issued in January 1714-15. But the design was very soon retarded by Mr. Urry's death, which happened on the 19th of the following March, and which (by the following inscription) he seems to have very thoroughly foreseen:

Epitaphium JOHANNIS URRY,
Æd. Christ. Oxon. Alumni, a seipso scriptum, 1714.

"Justitiæ ac libertatis amans, licentiam abominatus;
famæ bonæ non aversatus;
nullam, quam malam, maluit.
Divitiis et gloriolæ quietam mentem prætulit.
Patriæ patri et ecclesiæ matri fidelis usque filius
extremum ad vitæ spiritum perduravit.
Dominum suum ferre, atque dura ipsius jussa
audire, non gravatus est,
quippe hoc Numini parere ratus est.
Conservo servire ægrè tulit;
et alieno domino nefas piaculare duxit;
nec crimen gravius patrare humanum genus potuisse,
quam datam fidem fallere putavit.
Decus esse quum non potuerit soliditati huic regiæ et amplæ,
dedecus esse studiosè vitabat;
et quoad potuit decorare ædes ab Aldrichio fundatas;
ad quas itaque absolvendas magnam reiculæ suæ
partem moriens legavit.
Et quamvis memorabile nihil perfecit unquam;
jussu tamen est aggressus opus ultra vires,
magnum Chaucerum,
nec absolvit, magno sed ausu excidit."

That this excellent critic was one of the wits of Christ Church,

may

Christ Church, Oxon, deceased; together with a Glossary, by a Student of the same College. To

may be inferred from *Rag Smith's* having addressed to him a ludicrous analysis of his Latin Ode on Dr. Pocock, preserved by Dr. Johnson in his "Lives of the English Poets," art. *Smith*. He was remarkable for his learning and industry, for great charity, constant integrity, and a peculiar happiness of being always agreeable to his private friends. His gratitude to the place of his education it was his intention to express by a legacy of 500*l*. towards the new building of Peckwater; and he often took occasion to tell his friends with what cheerfulness he went on with his work, as it would enable him the better to perform his pious and generous intention; which, though he did not live to accomplish, was in some measure performed by his executor, William Brome, esq. (his intimate friend and fellow-student at Christ Church), as appears by the following heads of an "Agreement, Aug. 16, 1715, between William Brome, executor to Mr. Urry, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxon, and Bernard Lintot, bookseller; reciting the Queen's licence to Urry, to print Chaucer for fourteen years, from July 25, 1714, assigned over by him to Lintot, Dec. 17 following. Urry, dying soon after, left Brome executor. The agreement recites Urry's intention to apply part of the profits towards building Peckwater Quadrangle. Brome assigns his right to the Glossary and licence to Lintot for remainder of the term; the Dean and Chapter and Mr. Brome to deliver to Lintot a complete copy of Chaucer and Glossary, and to correct it, or get it corrected. Lintot to print 1250 copies, 250 on royal paper, and 1000 on demy, at his own charge, and to furnish a number of copies not exceeding 1500; and have one-third of the profit. If the subscribers did not amount to 1250, then the remainder to be sold, and the profits equally divided; the Dean and Chapter's share to be applied to finish Peckwater Quadrangle.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1000 copies small paper, at 30*s.*	1500	0	0
250 large, at 50*s.*	625	0	0
	2125	0	0
Lintot one-third	708	6	8
Remainder for Dean and Chapter and Mr. Brome	1416	13	4

Mr. Lintot in 1715 circulated *new* Proposals for the publication of Chaucer; to which the following paragraph in the Preface has allusion: "I must not leave this subject [the Glossary] without doing justice to that worthy gentleman whose name was mentioned in the last Proposals for this Edition, as having undertaken *a more useful and copious Glossary for the better understanding of this Poet*. Such a work, performed by a person of his extensive learning and uncommon knowledge in this particular study, would have fully answered that character. But,

the whole is prefixed the Author's Life, newly written, and a Preface, giving an Account of this

But, as we are deprived of the benefit of his labours in this kind (for what reasons I am not at this time satisfied), I would not have his reputation suffer by the imperfections of this performance; and therefore am bound to acquit him of having any hand in compiling this Glossary. The number of *Errata* needs no apology to such as are acquainted with works of this nature; especially if it be considered that my distance from the press could not, without very much retarding the work, allow me to revise the sheets more than once."—Mr. Brome, though he took care that the work was properly published, was not the actual Editor; for the gentleman who undertook that office says, "I was equally a stranger to Mr. Urry, and his undertaking, till some time after his death; when a person, whose commands I was in all duty bound to obey, put the works of Chaucer into my hands, with his instructions to assist in carrying on this edition, and to prepare matters for a Glossary to it. Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, of Christ Church, has been employed by Mr. Urry in transcribing part of the work for the press, and was therefore thought qualified to proceed in preparing the rest for my perusal. This gentleman likewise died, in August 1719, soon after the whole text of Chaucer was printed off. Had he lived, he could have given a fuller account of this work than is to be expected here, which, I am persuaded, he would not have declined; but, as he always had the greatest veneration for the memory of Mr. Urry, would have readily embraced such an opportunity of expressing it."—A very fair and full account of Urry's edition is to be seen in the modest and sensible preface prefixed to it by Mr. *Timothy Thomas**, upon whom the charge of publishing Chaucer devolved, or rather was imposed, after Mr. Urry's death.—[Mr. A. Chalmers possesses a large-paper copy of Urry's Chaucer, a present from Mr. Timothy Thomas, which has many MS corrections in his hand.

* "I learn this from a MS note in an interleaved copy of Urry's Chaucer, presented to the British Museum by Mr. *William Thomas*, a brother of Mr. T. Thomas [rector of Presteigne in Radnorshire]. T. Thomas was of Christ Church, Oxford, and died in 1751, aged 59. In another note, Mr. W. T. informs us, that the life of Chaucer in that edition was incorrectly drawn up by Mr. *Dart*, and corrected and enlarged by W. T. (*i.e.* himself). The same Mr. W. T. has taken a great deal of unnecessary pains in collating that copy of Urry's edition with several MSS. The best part of the various readings serves only to correct the arbitrary innovations which Mr. Urry had introduced into the text. He has employed himself to better purpose upon the Glossary, where he has made many emendations and additions, which may be of considerable use if ever a new Glossary to Chaucer should be compiled." Appendix to the Preface to Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, vol. I. p. xix.—Mr. Tyrwhitt, in the Advertisement prefixed to his Glossary, acknowledges that he has built upon Mr. Thomas's foundation, and often with his materials, constantly citing the places referred to by him, always verifying it by actual inspection; a caution indispensably necessary, on account of the innumerable and gross errors in the text of that edition to which his Glossary was adapted.

Among

Edition. London, printed for Bernard Lintot, between the Temple Gates, 1721," folio. With two portraits; one "Geffery Chaucer, an antient and learned English Poet, died 1410, æt. 72. *Tho. Occleve, contemporar. et discipulus ejusdem Chauceri, ad vivum delin. G. Vertue sculp.* 1717.

Anglia Chaucerum veneratur nostra Poetam,
Cui veneres debet patria lingua suas."

The other, "*Johannes Urry, armiger, Ædis Christi alumnus. Obiit anno Dom.* 1714, *ætat.* 51. *N. Pignè sculp.*"—The work was nearly finished at the press in the beginning of the year 1719; but waited more than two years for the completion of the Glossary.

A new edition * of Dr. Stanhope's "Translation, from the Greek, of Epictetus his Morals; with the Comment of Simplicius, and the Life of Epictetus;" 8vo.

Mr. Maittaire's excellent edition of "*Batrachomyomachia*, Græcè, ad veterum Exemplarium Fidem recusa; Glossâ Græcâ; variantibus Lectionibus; Versionibus Latinis; Commentariis et Indicibus illustrata;" 8vo.—In this beautiful and accurate volume, of which only 204 copies were printed, Mr. Maittaire corrected the very few typographical errors throughout the whole impression. Of these 195 were subscribed for, at half a guinea in sheets; eight were reserved by the Editor for himself; and only one single copy remained for public sale.—

Among others he says that Bishop Atterbury was the chief person who proposed to Urry to undertake an edition of Chaucer. Mr. Thomas adds, that the Bishop (then dean of Christ Church) "did by no means judge rightly of Mr. Urry's talents in this case; who, though in many respects a most worthy person, was not qualified for a work of this nature." Mr. Chalmers's copy is corrected throughout in the same hand, and the principal additions signed T. T.]—The strange licence in which Mr. Urry appears to have indulged himself, of lengthening and shortening Chaucer's words according to his own fancy, and of even adding words of his own without giving his readers the least notice, has made the text of his edition by far the worst ever published.

* The first edition appeared in 1694.

Mr.

Mr. Maittaire was Latin tutor to Lord Chesterfield's son: and had the honour of being patronized by Robert Harley, the first Earl of Oxford of that family *, both before and after that great man's eleva-

* Of this let some extracts from his own letters be a proof: "Honoured Sir, I beg your pardon if I presume upon your late favour so far as to venture this trifle of mine, as I have done the rest. I know your censure deserves nothing less to be employed about than the weighty concerns of a whole Nation; and therefore must stoop much below its own sphere to vouchsafe but a look toward the little business of Letters and Words. But, Sir, your judgment is universal, and extends itself to the least as well as highest things. Your great abilities and enlarged genius have joined in you the Philosopher and the Statesman, and have fitted you as much for the helm of Literature as for that of the State. Among the rest of your eminent virtues shines your great humility, which, from the high station where the united consent of King and People has placed you, can condescend to encourage the meanest to sue for your patronage. If none indeed had right to it but such who deserved it, your goodness would lose its best quality, of being diffusive. And therefore, Sir, I hope want of merit may not hinder my most humble claim to it. May I, while others more deserving appear nearer, admire at an aweful distance your perfections? esteeming it too much honour already, and more than I can ever pretend to deserve, to have been once known and countenanced by you. Next, Sir, I must with all submission implore your candid and favourable judgment in behalf of my poor and imperfect writings; which were only designed to pass my melancholy hours away, and which I never intended should go out of my hands, and step beyond the bound of my narrow study; and when they return thither, I shall think them to have been as much honoured by having been exposed to your view, as if they had appeared in public to the world. Nothing can now hearten me so much to go on, nothing satisfy me more in the end, as to have your approbation in the beginning. I have made bold to send you the Greek oration which the Archbishop of Philippopoly made at the university of Cambridge, when he was presented there to a doctor's degree †. I hope, Sir, the worth of it may make amends for the imperfection of the manuscript I have sent with it. Now, Sir, knowing that to rob you of the least minute of your time, is to rob a whole Nation, I shall conclude with my prayers and best wishes for your life, and consequently for the welfare of this kingdom; and beg leave to subscribe myself, with the profoundest reverence, most worthy Sir, your most humbly devoted and obliged servant. Nov. 6, 1701.'—"Your extreme kindness to me has made me so

† Λόγος τȣ̃ ἱερωτάτȣ καὶ σεβαστοτάτȣ Νεόφυτȣ μητροπολίτȣ τῆς Φιλιππȣπόλεως πρὸς Ἀκαδημίαν τῆς Καντaβρίγιας, ιγ Σεπτεμβριȣ. ὅτ' εἰς τὴν τάξιν τῶν ἐκεῖ ἱεροδιδασκάλων τῆς θεολογίας ἐνεγράφθη. Oratio, &c. cum Versione Latinâ. Cantab. Sept. 13, 1701, 4to.

bold

tion to the peerage; and continued a favourite with his son the second earl. In his earliest letters he writes his name *Michell Mattaire.*

bold as to trouble you with this letter, and therein to pay all the acknowledgement I am capable of for all your favours, and to promise my utmost readiness to serve you, if it lie in the power of one who is so much below you as I am. I almost wish myself at my old school-drudgery again, that I might express my thankfulness in attending your son, whom you told me you had some thoughts of putting to Westminster. However, I shall be at your command, and entirely willing to give him any manner of assistance in any way as you may think fit. A friend of mine has invited me to Acton on Saturday for three or four days; which made me willing not to put off my thanks till I return, lest I should find you gone into the country. And so, wishing you a safe journey and return, and such a success there and here as your merits most deservedly claim, I beg leave to subscribe myself, with all humility, worthy Sir, your most obliged and respectful servant. July 15, 1702."—" I beg your pardon for this interruption; of which I had rather be guilty, than of failing to pay you that respect you deserve from all in general, and so much from me in particular. I don't doubt but by this you think on your journey to London, in order to attend the Parliament, where all lovers of their country, as they expect and pray for it, so they fear not but your signal deserts, so much tried and so well approved in the most difficult businesses now these two sessions, will meet with a most suitable return. I am sure all true Churchmen, having found you so good a patron to that good cause, ought to be, and will, one and all, in the interest of one on whom theirs so much depend. As for news of the town, it would be impertinent for me to trouble you with, when you have better intelligence than I can pretend to, who for the most part am confined to my study, where old dead company is my melancholy entertainment and diversion. I made a visit last Sunday evening to your son, asked him how he did, and what form he was in. He told me he liked all well, but was not placed yet. I promised him now and then to come and spend an hour with him. As I was sealing this letter, the proclamation was cried for proroguing the parliament. Aug. 12, 1702."—" I chanced lately to mention to you in our discourse something concerning the famous Whiston's impudent letters to the Bishop of London, wherein he opposed our doxology; you will pardon me, my Lord, if I trouble your Lordship with this little pamphlet, which my zeal in the cause of Religion moved me to write. Neither my studies nor calling have been turned to Divinity, farther than a Christian ought, who has some little knowledge of the original text of his Bible. I know your Lordship to be no less quick-sighted in those things, than in others which are more particularly the object of men in your high station; what I now offer to your reading must needs discover much of my imperfections and ignorance; but your goodness will, I hope, excuse its faults,

and

"Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, Editio quarta;" folio; with a view of the College Gate for a frontispiece.

for the sake of its honest meaning. I have my aim, if I can confirm still the good opinion your Lordship has entertained of my stedfast and immoveable adherence to the Orthodox Church of England, as well as to the true loyal interest of a country to which (after I was driven from my own) I owe every thing which I enjoy in the world. Aug. 2, 1719."—"When I had the honour to wait on your Lordship last, I promised you to give you a copy of those verses which Dr. South made upon the Westminster School about the time he had his first degree at Oxford. I have transcribed them from the very manuscript I had from himself, and send them herein inclosed *, being glad of any opportunity of assuring your Lordship that I am, &c. Aug. 4, 1719."—"I take this opportunity of wishing your Lordship a happy new year, and many of them; the same also to your noble family. I can't sufficiently thank you for your last; and in it for your accustomed favours to an old friend, in your procuring me those two subscriptions you mention. I am sorry the notice of them came too late to be inserted in the printed list. I will take care to obey your Lordship's orders concerning the ten copies to be laid by for you; as also to return the two exemplars of Prideaux's edition, the use of which your Lordship was so kind as to allow me. I suppose I need not to carry them to your house till you are in town. The completing this work, which lay so heavy on my shoulders, hath given me some ease; especially since Providence has continued my life to see it finished, that I might not die indebted to my generous benefactors; whom I beg to add one kindness more to the former, to excuse all the imperfections and faults in a work, the nature of which required a much abler hand than mine. I am, &c. Jan. 20, 1731-2."—"My Lord, in obedience to your orders by yours of the 25th, I delivered at your house last Friday a copy of the 'Marbles' stitched up. I hope your Lordship and the learned Company at Wimple will find a more agreeable way of diversion in the country, than of examining this poor work of mine, which will, I am afraid, discover too much my ignorance. However, I promise myself excuse from candid judges (such as your Lordship) in consideration of the labour I have spent in it. Dr. Middleton is a subscriber; and, when he comes to town, or whenever he orders it, I will send him his copy. Mr. Harbin, who has been assisting to me by communicating some papers, shall not fail of my thanks and acknowledgement. I have (in the 596th page, last line but 8, of my work) expressed my sentiments of the worth of that great and good man. I am, my Lord, infinitely obliged to your Lordship for your help in getting off this book of mine, of which I repent of having printed so many copies as

* It may be sufficient to refer to these verses, which are printed in South's "Opera Posthuma Latina," Lond. 1717," 8vo, p. 179.

"The providential Sufferings of good Men; a Sermon preached before the House of Commons Jan. 30, 1720-21; by Thomas Mangey*, M.A.;" 4to.

"The New Year's Gift complete;" the fifth edition, printed in 24°.

Dr. David Wilkins's † "Leges Anglo-Saxonicæ."

"A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Dunstan's in the West, on Friday, Dec. 16, 1720, being the Day appointed by his Majesty for a general Fast, and particularly for beseeching God to preserve us from the Plague; published at the Request of the Gentlemen of the Vestry. By William Lupton, D. D."

The third edition of "Sir Isaac Newton's Opticks; or, a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflections, and Colours of Light;" 8vo.

"Hieronymi Fracastorii Syphilis, sive de Morbo Gallico. Edidit Carolus Peters, et inscripsit Viro

300, when 200 might have sufficed, and much fewer, had it not been for your Lordship's charitable kindness in promoting the subscription; for which kindness, and all others received from your Lordship, no other return can be given but the ardent wishes and hearty prayers of, &c. Jan. 30, 1731-2."—"I take the liberty to trouble you with this, and acquaint you that I have received your Lordship's two lists inclosed in your two last letters. This night is the seventh of the auction, and I am now going to attend your commissions, as I will do all the rest. I will certainly take care of them all, and I believe *in propria persona*. If by chance I should be forced to be at any time absent, I will provide a sure friend to supply my place. However, I promise your Lordship, that I will not fail to be present at the twelfth day for No 1374. Your Lordship's name (as you desired) shall not be known. Nov. 24, 1732."—"I have not trusted the commissions to any one; but both have attended, and will attend every night myself. I must go this afternoon early to look at the books and examine them, and make up the account with Ballard the auctioneer. I was told by Dr. Freind, that we should keep our every-other-year Westminster meeting next January; in order to which, Eunuchus was a week ago acted for the first time by this new set of King's scholars: Gnatho was represented to admiration. Dec. 7, 1732."

* Of whom see p. 134. Benjamin Mangey, a brother of the Doctor, was of Lincoln college, Oxford; M. A. 1723; lecturer of St. Mildred Bread-street; and died Oct. 20, 1730.—John Mangey, the Doctor's son, was of St. Mary hall, Oxford; M. A. 1752.

† Of whom see hereafter, under the year 1726.

clarissimo

clarissimo Richardo Mead, M.D. Correctly printed from the Original, published by the Author at Verona, 1530; with a curious print of the Author, engraved by Vertue;" 4to. This is a very handsome volume; and a very few copies of it are on large paper.

In this year was advertized, as then actually in the press, "Archbishop Parker *de Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Britannicæ, et Privilegiis Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis, cum Archiepiscopis ejusdem LXX.* folio; according to the Proposals lately published by Mr. Drake. This work is pretty far advanced, not only the Antiquities, but several of the Lives of the Archbishops being printed off, and two thirds of the Subscription full. Subscriptions are taken in by W. Bowyer, printer, in White Fryars, London."

The third edition of Dr. Mangey's "Remarks upon Nazarenus;" 8vo.

"The Bishop of Chester's* Case, with relation to the Wardenship of Manchester; in which is shewn

* Dr. Gastrell, bishop of Chester (of whom some account has been given in p. 138), was at this time engaged in a very remarkable contest with the archbishop of Canterbury, about the degrees granted in virtue of his metropolitical power. The presentation to the place of Warden of the Collegiate Church of Manchester in Lancashire falling to the Crown, George I. nominated to it Mr. Samuel Peploe, vicar of Preston in the same county; But that gentleman, being then only M.A. found himself obliged, by the charter of the College, to take the degree of B.D. as a necessary qualification to hold the Wardenship. To that end, having been bred at Oxford, where he had taken his former degrees, he went thither in order to obtain this; and had actually prepared the best part of his exercise for that purpose, when he was called to Lambeth, and there created B.D. by the Archbishop, who thought the University ought, in respect to the Royal nomination, to dispense with the usual exercise. With this title he applied to Bishop Gastrell, in whose diocese the church of Manchester lies, for institution. But the Bishop, being persuaded that his degree was not a sufficient qualification in this case, refused to admit him; and observed to him, that, being in all respects qualified to take his degree regularly in the University, he might proceed that way without any danger of being denied; that, however, if he desired any favour usually indulged to other persons, he would endeavour to obtain it for him, and did not doubt but the University would grant it. On the other hand, Mr. Peploe insisted on his qualification by the Archbishop, and had recourse to the Court of King's Bench, where

that no other Degrees but such as are taken in the University can be deemed legal Qualifications for any Ecclesiastical Preferment in England."

"A Discourse concerning the Plague, with some Preservatives against it; by a Lover of Mankind."

"A Speech to the Clergy of the Diocese of Rochester, at the Archidiaconal Visitation begun on Wednesday, May 31, 1721; by the Hon. Henry Brydges*, D.D. Archdeacon of Rochester."

where sentence was given in his favour, Hereupon Bishop Gastrell, in his own vindication, published the above-noticed "Case;" for which (as has before been stated) he received the solemn thanks of the University of Oxford. It is a little singular, that Dr. Peploe was his successor in the see of Chester.—Bishop Gastrell's "Case," having been reprinted both at Oxford and Cambridge, and very extensively circulated, produced "Considerations on a Pamphlet lately industriously dispersed, intituled *The Bishop of Chester's Case;* proving that it is injurious, 1. to the Prerogative Royal of the Imperial Crown of England; 2. to the Prerogatives, Powers, and Privileges, of the Archbishops of Canterbury; and, 3. to the legal Rights, Privileges, and Liberties, of the reverend Presbyters of the Church of England; wherein it is plainly proved, that the Universities have not the sole Power of granting Degrees."

* Second son of James lord Chandos, and brother to the first duke of that name. He was admitted on the foundation of Westminster school in 1688; and elected to Christ Church, Oxford, 1691; M.A. there 1698; B. and D.D. 1711; held the two rectories of Adlestrop and Broadwell in Gloucestershire (to both of which he was presented by Theophilus Leigh, esq. who had married Mary eldest daughter of James lord Chandos of Sudley), from 1699 to 1717; and was proctor for that diocese in Convocation in 1705. In the Convocation which met April 9, 1713, Dr. Atterbury, the then Prolocutor, with the unanimous consent of the Lower House, chose his old schoolfellow Dr. Brydges to be Vice-prolocutor during his attendance on the Queen that month as chaplain in ordinary, and on other extraordinary occasions. Dr. Brydges resigned his chaplainship to the King in December 1718; a circumstance which seems to have not been displeasing to Bishop Atterbury, by whom he was made Archdeacon and prebendary of Rochester in 1720. He was also appointed prebendary of Reculverland, in St. Paul's, London, on the death of Dr. Brabant, April 27, 1722; elected visitor of Baliol college, Oxford, June 17, 1723; and in 17... presented by Mr. Drake to the rectory of Agmondesham, Bucks. In a letter to Bishop Atterbury, from his daughter, Mrs. Morice, dated May 2, 1728, she says, "I can give no good answer to your enquiries after good Dr. Brydges. He went some time

"A Letter [written by Dr. Fiddes] in Answer to one from a Freethinker, occasioned by the late Duke of Buckinghamshire's Epitaph; wherein certain Passages of it that have been thought excep-

time ago to Bath; but I hear he is much worse than he was; and the account of his death is daily expected. He has lived long enough to be mortified at the loss of his particular patron and friend, who is just gone before him; for on Thursday last died at Bath Mr. Drake of Amersham, at whose death Mr. Morice is greatly troubled; and as he was formerly very well known to you, so we are sensible you will also be concerned at it." Dr. Brydges died on the 9th of the same month, in the 54th year of his age; and was buried on the 18th at Whitchurch, Middlesex, in the anti-chamber of the spacious vault on the North side of that church, erected for the Chandos family. The arms on his tomb are, Argent, on a cross Sable, a leopard's face Or, *Brydges*; impaling, a cross with a tressure of half fleur-de-lis between four mullets pierced, *Atkyns*. "In him sincere piety concurred with noble extraction to render the garment of holiness honourable. His demeanour was cheerful and humble, his manner sweet and unblameable, and his faith lively, firm, and orthodox. Goodnature, compassion, generosity, and charity, were visible in the whole course of his life and behaviour. He was a tender husband, an indulgent father, an affectionate brother, and a kind friend. He lived universally beloved, and died sincerely lamented *."—Besides the "Speech" above noticed, in which, as might be expected, are encomiums on his Right Reverend Patron, Dr. Brydges published three single Sermons; 1. "Before the Levant Company, 1701;" 2. "Before the Queen, on Monday Jan. 31, 1708-9;" 3. On the same Anniversary, before the House of Commons, 171.. He left two sons and several daughters, by his wife Annabella, grand-daughter of Sir Robert Atkins, lord chief baron of the Exchequer. The eldest of the daughters married Jan. 30, 1729-30, to Sir Robert Walters, who died without issue by her Nov. 10, 1731. The second married to William Inwood, esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex. Mary married William Dean, esq. of Wilcott, Oxon. in August 1739.—In the Antichamber at Whitchurch are also deposited the remains of James Brydges, an infant son of the Hon. Dr. Brydges, buried June 28, 1722; Cassandra his daughter, March 18, 1740; the Honourable Annabella Brydges, his widow, æt. 84, 176..; and James Brydges, esq. their son, July 21, 1789†.—In the General Evening Post, July 16, 1789, was this paragraph: "By the death of James Brydges, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Brydges, and grandson of the earl of Carnarvon, nephew to the great duke of Chandos, and cousin to the present, the earldom becomes extinct."

* Boyer's Political State, vol. XXXV. p. 515.

† Lysons, Environs of London, vol. III. pp. 411, 415.

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tionable are vindicated, and the Doctrine of the Soul's Immortality asserted. To which is prefixed a true Copy of the Epitaph, never before printed, and a Version agreeable to the Explication given of it in the Answer. With an Introduction, containing Extracts of two Letters relating to the Conduct of that noble Lord."

"The Doctrine of a future State, and that of the Soul's Immortality, asserted, and distinctly proved; in a second Letter to a Freethinker, occasioned by the late Duke of Buckinghamshire's Epitaph. By Richard Fiddes, D. D. Rector of Halsham, &c."

A fourth edition of "Astro-Theology; or, a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, from a Survey of the Heavens. By W. Derham, Canon of Windsor, Rector of Upminster, and F. R. S."

"An Account of the Life and Conversation of the reverend and worthy Mr. Isaac Milles *, late Rector of Highcleer in Hampshire. Together with the Sermon that was preached in the Parish Church of Highcleer, at his Interment, on Saturday the 9th Day of July, 1720."

"A Letter of Thanks to the Right Honourable the Earl of Nottingham, for his late excellent Defence of the Christian Faith; with some Observations on the late Attempts to corrupt the Christian Worship." [By Dr. Manningham †, Bishop of Chichester.]

* M. A. formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge.

† Thomas Manningham, son of Nicholas Manningham rector of Mychelmersh, Hants, living about 1650, was educated at Winchester, whence he was elected probationer fellow of New college Oxford, in 1669; M. A. there Jan. 15, 1676-7. Taking orders, he became a popular preacher, and was appointed tutor to Sir John Robinson, bart. son of Sir John Robinson, lieutenant of the Tower. Soon after, about 1680, "by the divine providence of God, and the free unconditional generosity of that noble and loyal patriot Sir John Norton, he was comfortably placed in an agreeable station in the Church," the rectory of East Tysted, Hants; where being settled, "he was passionately desirous to collect himself, to be known by few, and to be envied by

"Whereas the Works of the learned Mr. John Selden are intended, shortly to be put to the press,

by none." In 1684, having preached once or twice before King Charles II. and the Court, he was so much approved of, that the King nominated him to a prebend of Winchester, then vacant; but, it proving to be in the gift of the Lord Keeper, Charles Fox, of Christ Church, had interest enough to obtain it. In November 1684 he was appointed Preacher at the Rolls, in the room of Dr. Gilbert Burnet, who had been removed thence for some expressions delivered in a sermon at the Rolls chapel on the 5th of that month, and for his attachment in 1683 to William Lord Russell both before and after his trial. Mr. Manningham was afterwards lecturer at the Temple; D. D. by a Lambeth diploma; and, Sept. 8, 1691 (being at that time chaplain to King William and Queen Mary), succeeded Bishop More in the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He was installed a canon of Windsor, Jan. 26, 1692; dean of that church, and register of the most noble order of the Garter, Feb. 26, 1708-9. We are told by Archdeacon Cobden, that Queen Anne paid such regard to her chaplains, that in public she heard them with great attention, and in her private apartments always favoured them with her presence. In proof of which, there goes this remarkable story: When she was confined with illness to her chamber, the ladies attending desired that prayers might be read in another room. Dr. Manningham, then in waiting, replied in his peculiar style, "that he did not chuse to whistle the prayers of the church through a key-hole." The answer was something jocular; but reason and decency justified his refusal. He was then admitted into the presence-room; nor did this debar him from obtaining a mitre; for he was soon after consecrated bishop of Chichester, Nov. 10, 1709; but continued to hold St. Andrew's till April 1713. In 1714, he lost his wife, who was buried in his cathedral, with the following epitaph: "Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Manningham, wife to Dr. Tho. Manningham, bishop of Chichester, who died Jan. the 11th, 1714, aged 57. She was comely in her person, meek in her temper, most humble in her behaviour, prudent in all her actions, and pious through her whole life. She had a mind improved by a good share of useful learning, but that appeared only in her judgment. She never took one step into the vanities of the world; but, having been blessed with a most serious education, after she was married, she employed her time chiefly in the duties of her family, and in the exercises of her constant devotion, and in giving her children their first instructions in Religion. Her pious soul now rests in peace and joy, waiting for the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ."—Dr. Manningham was one of the bishops who signed the Declaration put out by their Lordships, in 1715, against the then unnatural rebellion. He died at his house in Greville-street, Holbourn (at that time a fashionable residence), Aug. 25, 1722; and was buried in

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and published by subscription in 4 vols. folio, by Dr. Wilkins: These are to give Notice to such

St. Andrew's church, where, in the Eastern angle of the North gallery, a small neat tablet, adorned with Corinthian pilasters, preserves the arms of the see of *Chichester;* impaling, Argent, in a fess Sable, six Ermine-spots; in chief three wolves heads erased of the second; over all a mitre; and the following inscription (which is now not legible):

" Juxta sepultæ sunt
Reliquiæ THOMÆ MANNINGHAM, S.T.P.
hujus Ecclesiæ per viginti plus annos Rectoris;
Windesorensis primùm Canonici, postea Decani;
Cicestrensis demùm Episcopi.
Qualis quantusque fuerit,
hinc facilè discas,
quod ab inferioribus
ad altiores in Ecclesiâ gradus
nullo suo ambitu
sæpiùs ascenderit.
Concionibus suis,
Doctrinâ, Pietate, et Eloquentiâ plenis,
Auditores suos
instruxit, rapuit, accendit.
Felix favore Principum,
Mariæ præcipuè et Annæ,
ingenii simul ac meriti
optimarum Judicum;
felix Conjuge,
cujus formam eximiam
et
(quod magis admirandum est)
summam eruditionem
sola superabat modestia;
felix numerosâ Sobole;
unâ morte beatior;
obiit 24° die Augusti, anno Salutis 1722,
ætatis 73."

He published, " Two Discourses; the first shewing how the chief Criterions of Philosophical Truth, invented by speculative Men, more eminently serve Divine Revelation, than either Philosophy or Natural Religion; the second, manifesting how all the Foundations of the Intellectual World, *viz.* Reason, Morality, Civil Government, and Religion, have been undermined by Popish Doctrines and Policies, 1681." These Discourses were the substance of two Sermons, one preached at St. Peter in the East, Oxford, in Lent, 1678; the other in New College chapel, Nov. 5, 1680.—2. " A short View of the most gracious Providence of God in the Restoration and Succession, May 29, 1685," 4to. 3. " Two short Discourses; the first concerning Truth; the second shewing Popery one grand cause of Atheism, 1689," 12mo.

gentlemen that have any Manuscripts of the said Mr. Selden, and will be pleased to communicate

12mo.—His single Sermons are, 1. "Of Afflictions; before Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor of London, at Guildhall Chapel, Dec. 7, 1679;" 2. "Praise and Adoration," before the University of Oxford, 1681; 3. On Jan. 30, 1684-5; 4. At the Rolls, 1685; 5. "A Sermon preached at the Hampshire Feast on Shrove Tuesday 1685;" 6. "At the Funeral of Sir John Norton, at East Tysted," ..... 1687; 7. "Concerning Public Worship," before the Queen, March 23, 1691-2; 8. "The Nature and Effects of Superstition, preached Nov. 5, 1692, before the House of Commons;" 9. "A Comparison between a sincere Penitent and a just Person," before the Queen, March 8, 1692-3;" 10. "Of Religious Prudence;" before the Queen, Sept. 17, 1693;" at the end of which were advertized "Nine Sermons on public Worship, by Dr. Tho. Manningham;" 11. "On the Sincerity and Integrity of the Heart;" Feb. 28, 1693-4; 12. "A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, the 30th of December, 1694, on the much-lamented Death of our most gracious Sovereign Queen Mary, 1695," 4to; 13. "At the Funeral of Queen Mary, March 4, 1694-5, 1695;" 4to; 14. "Concio ad Clerum," 1701; 15. At the Funeral of Lady Dorothy Norton, 1703, 4to; 16. "On the late Storm," 4to; 17. Before the Queen, 1706, 4to; 18. At the Funeral of Dr. Umphreville, 1706, 4to; 19. At the Thanksgiving for the Union, 1707, 4to; 20. "Thanksgiving for Victory," before the Queen, 1708, 4to; 21. Before the Queen, 1708, 4to; 22. Before the Queen, 1709, 4to; 23. "Farewell, 1713," 8vo; 24. "A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church at Westminster, Jan. 30, 1722; being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles I." 4to. See some of these noticed in Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. II. 994. The Bishop of Chichester had the four following sons:

1. Thomas Manningham, of Queen's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1705; M. A. 1709; treasurer of the church of Chichester 1711; rector of Shorefield and Selsey, Sussex; chaplain to the House of Commons; and prebendary of Westminster May 11, 1720. He died May 4, 1750. His daughter, Elizabeth, died in 1733, æt. 17.

2. Richard; who took the degree of LL. B. at Cambridge (Comitiis Regiis) 1717; and in 1718 built Park chapel at Chelsea. He was afterwards an eminent physician, particularly in the department of an *accoucheur*; was knighted by King George I. Feb. 18, 1721; and, in 1739, published in 4to, "Artis Obstetricæ Compendium, tàm Theoriam quàm Praxin spectans; auctore R. Manningham, Equite, M. D." which was afterwards new arranged, and re-published in 1756, under the title of "Aphorismata Medica," 12mo. In 1744, he published "An Abstract of Midwifery, for the use of the Lying-in Infirmary;" and in the same year, without his name, "The Plague no contagious Disorder;

the said Manuscripts to the Editor, that the favour will be kindly received, and public acknowledgement made. Letters are desired to be directed to the Editor at Lambeth-house, or at Robert Gosling's, bookseller, at the Middle Temple Gate *."

" De Peste Dissertatio, habita Apr. 17, 1721, in Amphitheatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londi-

Disorder; which was re-printed, in 1758, with alterations, under the title of " A Discourse concerning the Plague and Pestilential Fevers; plainly proving, that the general productive Causes of all Plagues or Pestilence are from some Fault in the Air, or from ill and unwholesome Diet, &c. By Sir Richard Manningham, Knight, M. D. F. R. S. and of the College of Physicians, London." In 1750 he published " A Treatise on the Symptoms, Nature, Causes, and Cure of the Febricula, or Little Fever." Sir Richard died May 11, 1759; and his lady in 1771; and were both buried at Chelsea. They had three sons: (1) Charles Manningham, esq. governor of Bengal in 1758, and father of the present Colonel Coote Manningham; (2) Thomas Manningham, M. D. died at Bath, Feb. 3, 1794, s. p.; (3) Henry Manningham, esq. an ingenious engineer, author of " A compleat Treatise of Mines, extracted from the *Memoires d'Artillerie*, 1752," 8vo; who died 1801, unmarried.

3. Charles Manningham, esq. died Sept. 8, 1733. Harriet, his eldest daughter, was married July 1, 1790, to Charles-Philip Yorke, esq. M. P. for Cambridgeshire.

4. Simon Manningham, of Peter-house, Cambridge; LL. B. 1717; LL. D. 1728; rector of Jemington, Sussex, 1734; where he died; and on a neat square marble monument in the church-yard is this inscription:

" To the memory of the Rev. Simon Manningham, LL. D. late rector of this parish, and vicar of Pevensey; who died April 28, 1767, in the 74th year of his age.

And of Elizabeth his wife, daughter
of the Rev. Mr. Wright, residentiary of Chichester,
who died July 24, 1755, in the 55th year of her age."

On the other side:

" Within this vault are deposited
the dear remains of Elizabeth wife of
the Rev. Richard Clark, A. M. vicar of Littleport,
and master of the grammar-school in Wisbech,
both in the Isle of Ely, and county of Cambridge,
eldest daughter of Simon Manningham, LL. D.
She died Dec. 21, 1774."

On a neat white marble within the church:

" To the memory of John Manningham and Thomas Manningham, whose brothers are buried under the monument in the church-yard."

* Evening Post, July 20, 1721.

nensium; cui accessit Descriptio Inoculationis Variolarum. A Gualtero Harris *, ejusdem Collegii Socio, et Chirurgiæ ibidem Professore."

"The Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion; in Two Volumes. By Robert Jenkin, D. D. Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and Master of St. John's College, Cambridge;" 5th edit.

"An Inquiry into the State of the antient Measures, the Attic, the Roman, and especially the Jewish; with an Appendix concerning our old English Money and Measures of Content." [By Bp. Hooper.]

"The Appendix † to the three former Volumes of Moreri's great Historical, Geographical, Poetical, and Genealogical Dictionary; by Jeremy Collier, A. M.;" which completes this work to the year 1716.

"Soon will be published, Bede's Ecclesiastical History in Latin and Saxon; together with his other Historical Works in Latin, with a large Appendix. By John Smith ‡, D. D. and lately Prebendary of Durham. The Subscription Price, 30*s.* the small, and 50*s.* the large paper. Subscriptions are taken in at Mr. Bowyer's, printer in White Fryars, and Mr. Crownfield's, printer to the University of Cambridge; at both which places the

* Author of a Treatise "De Morbis acutis Infantum; cui accessit Liber Observationes de Morbis aliquot gravioribus Medicas complectens, 1705," 8vo; and of "Dissertationes Medicæ et Chirurgicæ habitæ in Amphitheatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, 1725," 8vo.

† "Ready to be delivered, at the Sun, by Hand-alley near Great Turnstile in Holborn, at the rate of One Guinea the small paper, it making ten sheets more than computed in the proposals. Those who would complete their former volumes may have this Appendix at the Sun aforesaid, and at the following booksellers, *viz.* R. Sare and F. Giles in Holborn, B. Tooke in Fleet-street, G. Strahan in Cornhill, W. Taylor in Paternoster-row, Jonah Bowyer, and William and John Innys in St. Paul's Church-yard." Whitehall Evening Post, Aug. 31, 1721.

‡ See under the year 1722.

books will be ready to be delivered to the Subscribers by the latter end of November *."

"The Philosophical Transactions from the Year 1700 (when Mr. Lowthorp ends) to the Year 1720, abridged and disposed under general heads; containing, Part I. The Mathematical Papers; Part II. The Anatomical and Medical Papers; Part III. The Physiological Papers; Part IV. The Philological Papers. In Two Volumes †; with above Sixty original Copper-plates. By Benjamin Motte ‡." 4to.

"The Nature and Necessity of Religious Zeal considered; a Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Clergy held at Kingston upon Thames, Aug. 15, 1721; by Joseph Clarke §, D. D. Rector of Long Ditton in Surrey. Published at the Request of several of the Clergy."

"The great Blessing of Redemption from Captivity; a Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on Monday the 4th of December, 1721, before the Captives redeemed by the late Treaty with the Emperor of Morocco. By William Berriman, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. Published by his Lordship's special Command. Printed for T. Ward, &c. ||"

A new edition of "The Genuineness of the Text of the first Epistle of St. John, Chap. v. ver. 7, *There are three in Heaven*, &c. demonstrated by Proofs which are beyond all Exception; taken from

* Postboy, Oct. 19, 1721.

† A Third Volume was afterwards published.

‡ An eminent bookseller opposite to St. Dunstan's church. He was successor to Mr. Benjamin Tooke, and, like his predecessor, was publisher to Swift and Pope. His Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions is reckoned very incorrect; which having been pointed out by Mr. Jones in 1731, produced from Mr. Motte, "A Reply to Jones's Preface to his Abridgement, 1732," 4to. Mr. Motte died March 12, 1758.

§ Of Magdalen college, Cambridge, B. A. 1702; M. A. 1706; D. D. (Comitiis Regiis) 1717.

|| Who at the same time advertised "A Seasonable Review of Mr. Whiston's Account of Primitive Doxologies, in two Parts, by the same Author."

the

the Testimonies of the Greek and Latin Churches, and particularly from a Greek MS. of the New Testament found in Ireland. By David Martin *, Rector of the French Church at Utrecht, &c.

Johannis Caii † Britanni de Ephemerâ Britannicâ (sive Sudore Anglicâ) Liber unus, summâ curâ recognitus;" 8vo.

"The Case of Arian Subscription considered; and the several Pleas and Excuses for it particularly examined and confuted; Second Edition," 8vo.—"A Supplement to the Case of Arian Subscription considered, in Answer to a late Pamphlet, entitled, *The Case of Subscription to the XXXIX Articles considered*," 8vo.—Both "by Daniel Waterland ‡,

* See before, pp. 161, 163, 194.

† Dr. John Caius, or Kayes, born at Norwich in 1510, and educated at Gonvil hall, Cambridge; a celebrated physician, author of several other learned treatises; particularly of, 1. "De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiæ;" 2. "De Canibus Britannicis;" 3. "De Antiquis Britanniæ Urbibus;" 4. "De Annalibus Collegii Gonevilli et Caii." He died in 1573; and gave his effects to build a new college for Gonvil hall, and to maintain some students. The house is now called *Gonvil and Caius College*; and his monument in the chancel is inscribed *Fui Caius*.

‡ Daniel Waterland was born in 1683 at Wasely in Lincolnshire, where his father was rector. From the grammar-school at Lincoln, he was sent to Magdalen college, Cambridge; where he was successively scholar, fellow, tutor, and at length master; B. A. 1702; M. A. 1706; Master 1713; B. D. 1714; D. D. (Comitiis Regiis) 1717; and rector of Elsingham in Norfolk that year: chaplain to King George I.; rector of St. Austin and St. Faith 1721; and soon after chancellor of the church of York; and canon of Windsor 1727. He died in 1740, and was buried in the collegiate church at Windsor; where his funeral sermon was preached by his curate, Jeremiah Seed, who was afterwards his biographer. "In the middle of the South or Bray's chapel," says the Historian of Windsor, "is buried the late reverend and learned Dr. Waterland, worthy of all honourable remembrance; and upon a black marble is this plain inscription.

"Daniel Waterland, S. T. P. hujus ecclesiæ canonicus,
ob. Dec. 23, 1740, ætat. 58."

Dr. Waterland was a very eminent preacher, and the immortal defender of the Catholic doctrine against the Arians. He published, 1. "A Vindication of Christ's Divinity; being a Defence of some Queries relating to Dr. Clarke's Scheme of the Holy Trinity; in Answer to a Clergyman in the Country." 2. "A Second

D. D. Master of Magdalen College in Cambridge, Rector of the United Parishes of St. Austin and St. Faith, London, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty."

Abel Boyer's French Grammar; the Eighth Edition, carefully corrected, and much improved, with a new Preface by the Author.

Mr. Farquhar's "Letters, Poems, and Comedies," the 5th edition, 2 vols. 12mo.

Second Vindication of Christ's Divinity; or, a Second Defence of some Queries relating to Dr. Clarke's Scheme of the Holy Trinity; in Answer to the Country Clergyman's Reply; wherein the learned Doctor's Scheme, as it now stands after the latest Correction, Alteration, and Explanation, is distinctly and fully considered." 3. "An Answer to Dr. Whitby's Reply, respecting his book, intituled *Disquisitiones Modestæ*;" 8vo. To these excellent tracts his "Eight Sermons preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in Defence of the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, upon the Encouragement given by the Lady Moyer, and at the Appointment of the Lord Bishop of London; 1720," 8vo, are an admirable supplement. Whilst tutor at Magdalen, he was the author of "Advice to a young Student; with a Method of Study for the first four Years;" frequently reprinted. He published also "A Critical History of the Athanasian Creed; representing the Opinions of Antients and Moderns concerning it; with an Account of the Manuscripts, Versions, and Comments, and such other Particulars as are of Moment for the determining the Age, and Author, and Value of it, and the Time of its Reception in the Christian Churches;" and several single Sermons: 1. "Thanksgiving for suppressing the Rebellion, 1716;" 2. "A Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy, at their Anniversary Meeting in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Dec. 14, 1721;" 3. "A Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Citizens of London, on Wednesday, May 29, 1723, being the Anniversary Day of Thanksgiving for the Restoration;" 4. "A familiar Discourse upon the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity, and the Use and Importance of it; in a Sermon preached upon Trinity Sunday, at the Parish Church of St. Austin; published for the Use of common Readers:" 5. Religious Education of Children recommended in a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Sepulchre, June 6, 1723, being Thursday in Whitsun Week, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity Schools in and about the Cities of London and Westminster," 1723; 6. "Regeneration stated and explained;" and in 1740 two volumes of his "Sermons on several important Subjects of Religion and Morality," 8vo.

"Some

"Some Considerations on the Trinity;" 8vo.

"Vita Johannis Barwick, S. T. P. Ecclesiæ Christi et S. Mariæ Dunelmensis primùm, S. Pauli postea Londinensis Decani, et Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ apud Cantabrigienses aliquando Socii; A Petro Barwick, M. D. ejusdem etiam Collegii olim Alumno, conscripta; et in istius Collegii Bibliothecâ asservata: in quâ non pauca Arcana Studia pro Regno Britannico, Motibus intestinis collapso, in pristinum statum restituendo difficillimis temporibus fideliter impensa, tandemque feliciter præstita et consummata, in lucem proferuntur. Adjicitur Appendix Epistolarum tam ab ipso Rege Carolo II. quam à suo Cancellario exulantibus, aliarumque Chartarum ad eandem Historiam pertinentium. Omnia ab ipso Autographo nunc primùm edita. *In duris servata Fides.*" 8vo*.

* This work, which at the time excited very considerable interest, was ornamented with fine portraits, by Vertue, of Dean Barwick, and of Dr. Peter Barwick. It was published by the Rev. Hilkiah Bedford; was patronized by an extremely numerous list of subscribers; and called forth the following angry advertisement in the Gazette of July 18, 1721: "Whereas a book has been lately printed, pretended to be the Life of Dr. John Barwick, Dean of St. Paul's, written in Latin by his Brother, Dr. Peter Barwick, &c.: This is to certify, that the said book is not the genuine Life of Dr. John Barwick, written by his said Brother; for the Editor having in his hands two manuscripts of that Life, one being the Author's first and undigested thoughts, and the other, as it was afterwards by him corrected and perfected,—instead of publishing it from this last manuscript (which the Author left in his own hand-writing, to be preserved in his family; and, still farther to secure it intire and uncorrupt to posterity, sent a transcript of it with the original Letters to which it refers, to be lodged in the Library of St. John's college in Cambridge, where he had his education), hath made a compilation of both, inserting what the Author, upon better information, had rejected, and modelling the whole according to his own humour and fancy; which new and unjustifiable proceeding being injurious to the Author, and contrary to his intentions, his family, in order to do justice to his memory, and for the satisfaction of the publick, find themselves obliged to take notice, that they will publish the said Life from the genuine manuscript in their custody, with such chronological and historical observations as shall be judged necessary to illustrate it." Which Mr. Bedford thus answered in the Postboy of July 25:

"Whereas

"Discourse of Christians judging on Religious Matters."

Mr. Maittaire's "Proposals for printing Musæus in Greek and Latin; and, Rapin's Latin Works."

"The Works of Mr. Cibber *," on a Royal Paper, and beautifully printed in two vols. 4to; containing the following Plays: Love's Last Shift, or the Fool in Fashion; the Tragical History of

"Whereas in an advertisement of last Tuesday's Gazette, the late edition of Dr. Barwick's Life is censured as not genuine, but compiled out of two different manuscripts, and modelled according to the editor's own humour and fancy; because some passages not contained in one of those manuscripts are printed from the other; and that other manuscript is represented as the Author's undigested thoughts, and what upon better information he had rejested: The Editor finds himself obliged to certify, that the manuscript so misrepresented is all fairly written in the Author's own hand, and was by his approbation lodged in St. Martin's Library, as the other, with the original Letters and Papers thereto relating, was, in the Library of St. John's college in Cambridge; that there is no ground to suspect the truth of any of the facts mentioned in the contested passages; but that, on the contrary, they are generally supported by the rest of the history; that the Editor inserted them with no other view, but to render the work more complete, and (to prevent all exception) gave the reader a particular of them in his Preface, and left him to judge of their authority; that without any addition or alteration he has published the Life faithfully from these two manuscripts, and given such an account of this whole matter in the Preface, as he hoped might have satisfied all that read it: and that being encouraged to translate the book, he will take that opportunity to give the English reader, to whom the advertisement is addressed, what farther satisfaction may be required; and will there add in his own vindication what he presumed there could be no occasion for in his Latin Preface, and what would be too long to insist upon here."—In the English translation, "by the Editor of the Latin Life," printed in 1724, 8vo, by J. Bettenham, the contested passages are "distinguished more visibly, by inclosing them in hooks."

* Colley Cibber, the well-known dramatic writer, was born in London Nov. 6, 1671; and obtained the favour of King George I. by his comedy of "The Nonjuror;" which led to the office of Laureat in 1730. He died at Islington, in his 87th year, in December 1757. He was a man of great pleasantry; and published in 1739 a very entertaining volume under the title of "An Apology for the Life of Mr. Colley Cibber, Comedian, and late Patentee of the Theatre Royal; with an Historical View of the Stage during his own Time. Written by himself."

King

King Richard the Third; Love makes a Man, or the Fop's Fortune; She would, and She would not, or the Kind Impostor; The Careless Husband; The Lady's Last Stake, or the Wife's Resentment; The Rival Fools; The Heroic Daughter; The Nonjuror; The Refusal, or the Lady's Philosophy."

"Eight Sermons preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in Defence of the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, upon the Encouragement given by the Lady Moyer, and at the Appointment of the Lord Bishop of London. By James Knight *, D.D."

"The Dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians in London; with some Notes relating to the Manner of Composition, and Remarks on the Changes made in most of the officinal Medicines, from their first Prescribers down to the present Practice. By John Quincy, M.D. 8vo."

"Georgii Bulli, nuper Episcopi Menevensis, Opera omnia Latinè conscripta; quibus Duo præcipui Catholicæ Fidei Articuli, de S. Trinitate, et Justificatione, orthodoxè, perspicuè, ac solidè explanantur, illustrantur, confirmantur. In unum Volumen collegit, ac multò correctiùs quam ante, unà cum generalibus Indicibus, edidit; novumque adjecit Tractatum ejusque Authoris, *De Primitivâ et Apostolicâ Traditione Dogmatis, de Jesu Christi Divinitate, contra Danielum Zuickerum, ejusque nuperos in Angliâ Sectatores;* subnexuitque insuper pluribus singulorum Librorum Capitibus prolixa quandoque annotata, Joannes Ernestus Grabe,

* Of St. John's college, Oxford; B. and D.D. there, July 20, 1693; and presented by that society in 1716, to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre's, London, where he died in 1735; and was buried in the chancel, with the following epitaph: "Here lieth the body of the Rev. James Knight, D.D. vicar of this parish 14 years; who departed this life May 26, 1735, aged 63. Mrs. Mary Knight, niece of the above, 1788, aged 84."—He published a Visitation Sermon, 1719, 4to; "at the annual Meeting of the Charity Schools, 1720," 4to; "at the Election of the Lord Mayor, 1730," 4to; "before the Society for Reformation of Manners, 1733," 8vo; and "on the Conflagration and Renovation of the World, 1734," 8vo.

cujus

cujus etiam Præfatio toti Operi est præmissa. Accessere jam huic Editioni breves Animadversiones in Tractatum Gilberti Clarke, Angli, cui Titulus Antenicænismus. Londini, Typis Guil. Bowyer. Impensis M. Smith*, ad Insigne Capitis Episcopi, in Vico vulgò dicto Paternoster-row."

"Epistolæ duæ ad celeberrimum doctissimumque Virum F[ranciscum] V[alckenaer], Professorem Amstelodamensem, scriptæ: quarum in alterâ agitur de Editione Novi Testamenti à clarissimo Bentleio susceptâ, omnesque ejus adhuc in lucem editæ Conjecturæ de sacro Textu examinantur; in alterâ verò multæ de corruptis (uti videntur) Epistolarum Novi Testamenti Locis Conjecturæ, jam primùm editæ, proponuntur. Londini, prostant venales apud Franciscum Clay, Bibliopolam, ad Insigne Bibliorum extra Templi Portam."

"Practical Discourses upon the Lord's Prayer, preached before the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. By T. Mangey, LL.D. &c. &c."

"Inscriptio Sigæa antiquissima Βασιλῆος Δηΐου exarata. Commentario eam Historico, Grammatico, Critico, illustravit Edmundus Chishull †, S.T.B. Reg. Maj. à Sacris."

A volume of Rushworth's "Historical Collections."

"Tradition no Rule to Christians."

"Popish Priest unmasked."

* Mrs. Mary Smith, widow of Mr. Richard Smith; to whom one of the two following characters (I know not which) has reference: "Mr. Smith in the Strand was born with auspicious stars; has made several Auctions with good success; and increases daily both in fame and riches."—"Mr. Smith near the Royal Exchange, his fair soul is tenant to a lovely and well-proportioned body; his eyes are clear and shining; his brow proclaims fidelity; and his whole frame of face and feature is a most perfect mixture of modesty and sweetness. He has all the advantage of mind and body, and an honest birth (being son to that eminent bookseller Mr. Ralph Smith) conspiring to render him a happy person." Dunton, p. 300.

† Of whom see hereafter, under the year 1724.

1722.

The best apology for inserting the following letter is, that it would be an injury to the world to suppress the sentiments of the amiable Divine who wrote it. The circumstance which occasioned it is sufficiently explained by the letter.

"GOOD MR. BOWYER, Lewisham, April 28, 1722.

"I understand Hugh Mattison, the Bookseller in Lincoln's Inn Fields, is under some trouble on account of books stolen from you, and afterward bought by him. I think myself in justice bound to acquaint you, that for about ten years he hath been known (as my parishioner) and dealt with by me all that time; and that I always thought I had reason to believe him not only an exceeding careful and industrious, but a very honest poor man. The particulars of this affair I am not perfectly informed of, but I would fain hope he is not greatly to blame; or, if he be, that this danger will render him more cautious for the future. And since his reputation is all his dependence, the kindness I have for him moves me to request of you, that as little blemish may lye upon that, and your proceedings against him may be managed with as much tenderness as can consist with justice and the nature of the thing. I have not been already, nor shall I be hereafter, wanting in either reproofs or good counsel, as occasion requires, and particularly in letting him know, that by any indirect or unfair ways of seeking to lessen his wants, and make his family easy, he will not only defeat all hopes of bettering his condition, but certainly lose the countenance and friendship of, Sir,

"Your true friend and faithful servant,

"GEORGE STANHOPE."

Though the younger BOWYER may now be considered as being actually engaged in the profession of a Printer, he continued at College till June 1722.

1722, under the tuition, first of Dr. Anstey *, and afterward under Dr. Newcome; of whom some

* Dr. Christopher Anstey, fellow of St. John's, was for some time a tutor in that college; till, having entered into a matrimonial engagement, he accepted of a very small college living, Brinkley in Cambridgeshire, a few miles North of Newmarket. —Christoph. Anstey, Berceriensis, electus socius Apr. 9, 1710; Brinkley 1730 to 1733.—He was father to the celebrated author of "The Bath Guide;" and some years before his death he retired to an estate which he had at Trompington.—In a MS letter of Dr. Anstey's to the Rev. Dr. Williams, dated Sept. 1, 1747, now before me, he says, "Here is near as a friend of mine, that is favoured a little by the Muses, that has made the underwritten Epigram † on the Royal Hermitage. He desires by me to have your opinion and correction of it, when you write to me; but I wish it may not be known that it comes through my hands. It is an imitation of that celebrated epigram, *Viderat Adriacis Venetam &c.*; but seems a little happier, in not being of the fabulous kind, as that is, which introduces Neptune speaking to Jupiter, and telling him what he knew was false, &c.: this is founded upon what is supposed by all poets, Christian as well as Heathen, i. e. that the Muses and the other deities therein mentioned have some particular seats and abodes preferred by them to others. Please to tell us your thoughts of it, and of the expressions," &c.—In a subsequent letter he says, "I thank you for both your letters. The first came too late for my sending to Smyth to appear for an exhibition, otherwise he should have come. He is still at school, and studies hard. After Christmas he will come and reside; please to let me know when you would have him there for the benefit of lectures, and to save his term; and I hope his name is on the proper sizar's list. Your second letter too is very kind: I do not wonder the Papists take advantage from such an attack as that in the *Letter from Rome;* in which the author only shews his ignorance of the true point in difference in near every article he objects against them. But what I had to say against it was upon his mistakes in human learning chiefly, one of which he has, I am told, pictured in the Life of Tully; *viz.* Catiline in the Senate he places in the Temple of Concord ‡; by which alone I am confident he cannot give a consistent account of the greatest action of Tully's life, *viz.* his expelling Catiline out of Rome at midnight by the force of his eloquence in the oration *Quousque abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? nihilne te* munitissimus *hicce senatus habendi* locus; which oration appears from the words not to have been spoken in the place he pictures it, but in the Temple of Jupiter Stator, to whose statue he addresses himself

† The epigram has been cut off from the letter.

‡ This mistake appeared in the *Letter from Rome*, p. 130, which was not, perhaps, written with so much study as the *Life of Cicero*, where it is rightly stated; for even the references to Orat. in Catil. III. c. 4, Phil. II, 4, do not answer.

at

account has been already given *. Notwithstanding an habitual shyness of disposition, which was unfavourable to him at first appearance, the regularity of Mr. Bowyer's conduct and his application to study procured him the esteem of many very respectable members of the University. It was in this seminary of learning that he formed an intimacy with Mr. MARKLAND †, one of the most learned and penetrating Criticks of the age, and not more valued for his universal reading, than beloved for the excellence of his heart, and primitive simplicity of manners. Here also he formed many of those connexions which introduced him into general esteem. But the greatest share of his intimacy was with Mr. MARKLAND and Mr. CLARKE ‡, another polite and accomplished scholar; two friends with whom he regularly maintained

at the end of the oration. Nor indeed was any one of the Catilinian orations spoken in the Temple of Concord, as he affirms in the *Letter from Rome*, in the idlest manner can be imagined, for he says he was in that Temple, and his imagination was so raised! &c. whereas there is not one stone of that Temple remaining now in Rome. He has many such unscholarlike blunders, for which he ought to be exposed; though I should scarce care to be the person. But I should take it as a great favour if you could help me to a sight of *Tully's Life*, and also his new edition of the *Letter from Rome*, so soon as may be (when published) with your convenience. If you would also favour me with a line between this and Monday noon, with any farther particulars of this Life and Letter, *viz.* when they will be published, &c. and when Warburton's book is expected out, it would be very kind. I want much to spend an hour with you. One thing had like to have slipt my memory, *viz.* that my Cousin is preparing to come to reside in College, and would be extremely glad to have some curacy near, that he might serve and be there sometimes. Pray be so good as to go over in your thoughts your acquaintance that might help him in this: I should take it as a great favour. Could you help him to be deputy-lecturer in the college, or any thing of the like advantage? He is a very worthy, prudent, and good man, and deserves encouragement."

* See p. 186. The Biographers who may be inclined to enter more at large into his character will find ample materials in Mr. Cole's MSS. vol. XLIX. pp. 225—234.

† Of whom see a particular account in the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. IV. No XI.

‡ Of whom, see also the "Essays and Illustrations," No XII.

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a correspondence throughout life. Both these he survived; and sympathetically lamented their loss. Many of their letters are still extant; a treasure of polite literature and sound criticism, as will sufficiently appear from the extracts exhibited in their respective articles in these Memoirs.

Two letters of another of his intimates, Mr. Vere Foster †, one to Mr. James Bonwicke, the other to Mr. Bowyer, may here not improperly be introduced, as containing many curious College anecdotes.

TO MR. BONWICKE.

"Dear Phil ‡, You know 'tis one of the best rules that is laid down for the forming an epistolary style, to write as one would speak. This being premised in order to clear up the following method that I take for your entertainment, I shall go on to give you what has been a long time the vogue at every tea-table in college, namely *Mr. Prior's La-*

† Son of a clergyman in Gloucestershire; of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1718; fellow of St. John's April 4, 1720; M.A. 1722; B.D. 1730. He was a good scholar, and of great wit and humour, as will be seen by the two pleasant letters above. In his time St. John's was reckoned a Tory college; and a young fellow, who was looked upon as a Whig, was appointed to speak in the College hall an oration on the 5th of November. After having dwelt some time upon the double deliverance of that day, in his peroration he passed from king William to king George, on whom he bestowed great encomium. When the speech was over, Mr. Foster and the young orator being at table together; says the former to the latter, "I did not imagine, sir, that you would *decline* king George in your speech."—"Decline! what do you mean? I spoke very largely and handsomely of him."—"That is what I mean too, sir; for you had him in every case and termination; *Georgius-gii-gio-gium, O Georgi.*"——Says Vere Foster to Dr. Taylor, "Why do you talk of selling your horse?" The Doctor replied, "I cannot afford to keep him *in these hard times.*"—"You should keep *a mare*," says Foster, according to Horace." "Where," asked the Doctor, "does Horace say that?"—"You remember," says Foster,

"*Æquam* memento rebus in arduis
Servare."———

He was presented to the vicarage of Barrow in Leicestershire in 1732; died there in October 1756; and was buried, by his own desire, in one of the church-yard paths, without a stone, or any memorial.

‡ The familiar name of James Bonwicke. See note †, p. 228.

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mentation for the Loss of Mrs. Joanna Bentley,"* which is the title of the following copy; and which will, I hope, be an entertainment, not only for yourself, but the Ladies, whom I always study to oblige.

"EXIL'D from Juggy, from the window driv'n,
Each rhymer's subject, and each coxcomb's heaven,
From strains of love in strains of grief I flow,
And tune my *(a)* fiddle to melodious woe,
Doom'd to lament (O transitory dream!)
The loss of beauty, and the loss of *(b)* cream.
No more thy eyes, O cruel! I compare
To sweet-tongu'd linnets *(c)* warbling in the air:
No longer shall thy voice with tulips vie:
Tulips shall conquer, and thy fame shall die.
That melting languish, and that look divine,
That heaven of charms, those charms which once were mine;
That shape which e'en with Brathwait's *(d)* may compare,
That face so smooth, and as thy Mason's fair;
But, O! the lordly haughtiness of mien,
And all the father in the daughter seen!
That unaffected modesty of mind,
Which nor in Green *(e)* nor Ford improv'd we find;
No more I sing, no more indulge the flight:
The back-door now, scene of my past delight,
To Mason opens every conscious night;
Mason, to love and shape eternal foe,
That chaos of a man, that unlick'd lump of beau.
Behold the haggard honours of his face,
The ghastly smile, and the Cyclopean grace!
Had but this age a Polyphemus known,
The giant sure had mark'd him for his own.
Those harpyan claws that should the plough sustain,
Now screen'd by ruffles, dare the plough disdain;
The brawny calves in silken stockings shown,
Strange change! to wear the best from wearing none;
In snaky curls the stiffening wig appears,
Bristling with all the horrors of Medusa's hairs.
Nor disagreement through the whole we find,
He's Mason both in body and in mind.

* This was Joanna, the younger of Dr. Bentley's two daughters, the Phœbe of Dr. Byron, and the mother of Mr. Cumberland, who has given us her character in the entertaining Memoirs of his own Life, 1806, p. 18.

Is this the man, is this the mighty He,
That insolently dar'd to rival me?
Henceforth shall Nightingale be match'd with Owl,
And Spicer *(f)* with immortal * Molly Fowle;
Grim Thornton *(g)* shall engross a Synd'ry's charms,
And Roper *(h)* riot in a Kettle's arms;
Be p—-y Mayfield *(i)* join'd to powder'd Pierce *(k)*,
And Tew *(l)* their nuptials sing, nor steal the verse;
Renown'd *(m)* for flying ships shall Stephens be,
And Travers in good numbers ridicule bad tea.
These may perhaps succeed, but, luckless I!
Malignant fates me Betty *(n)* too deny,
That other excellence of all her kind,
Blest with her sister's charms and beauteous mind.
Her too whole droves of fools with ardour view,
And North *(o)* and Wickham *(o)* eagerly pursue.
For this did Cupid to self-murder move,
And baffled Reason almost stoop'd to Love,
While in these numbers I express'd my woe,
'Shall I myself out of the window throw?
Cupid says *Yes*; but Reason says, *No, no.*'
But, had I ventur'd on the deadly deed,
And for a perjur'd beauty dar'd to bleed,
Love, in return, would sure have let me loose,
Like Sappho metamorphos'd to paternal goose.

"This copy is subscribed '*E. Prior.*'

"This satire, you see, though pretty severe upon all, spends its highest rage upon Mason †, who is a scholar of Trinity, and one that gallanted the Bentleys very much last Sturbridge fair; and, to say truth, I think the verses don't do his person or character much injustice.

* A Cambridge beauty, and daughter of an alderman, on whom the Rev. Mr. Hans De Veil (son of Sir Thomas) made the following epigram:

"Is Molly Fowle immortal? No.
Yes, but she is—I'll prove her so:
She's fifteen now, and was, I know,
Fifteen full fifteen years ago."

† The late Charles Mason, D.D. afterwards fellow of Trinity and Woodwardian lecturer, who, it must be owned, sacrificed much more to Vulcan than to the Graces; though as a Natural Philosopher he had few equals.

"The two last lines turn upon the trade of Mr. Prior's father, who, it seems, is a poulterer, and who, till some unlucky discovery was made, was represented at Cambridge as a *Turkey merchant* *.

"The Text is done with; now for the *Notæ Variorum*.

(a) The reputed, or rather the imputed author is a brother scraper. Citharœdus ridetur, &c. *Ædes MS. Alexandr.*

(b) The young ladies used to compliment the Scholars tea-table with some of their cream. *Vid. Athenæi, p. 563, l. 249, differentiam inter florem & serum lactis.* FOSTERUS.

(c) The gentleman's own similes. *Atticam Elegantiam! Idem.*

(d) A gentleman of Catharine hall; an elegantly-made man, and a lover of the youngest of the Bentleys.

(e) The characters of Green † and Ford ‡, you are well enough acquainted with; only observe the compliment.

(f) Some people (illiterate puppies) read Spencer; but don't I know that the first reading is exactly right, and the person is a Scull of Trinity, where our author is supposed to have wrote? *adeône frontem periisse de rebus!* BENTLEIUS.

(g) A gentleman of Trinity, junior bachelor, who lately shook hands with learning, and now professes gallantry.

(h) This Roper you will know better. Our author has, if I mistake not, made a great slip and left out his

* The same appellation was given to the father of *the late* Rev. John Horne—now John Horne Tooke, esq.

† Supposed to be the learned Dr. John Green, who died Bishop of Lincoln in 1779; and of whom see some memoirs in Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. p. 234; vol. LI. p. 624; and vol. LII. p. 167.

‡ The latter, we imagine, was the same Mr. Ford who was afterwards as well known by his being Chaplain to Lord Chesterfield, as by his abandoned, unclerical character, and of whom it is recorded, that, on his being refused the same appointment in Ireland, when his noble Patron was Lord Lieutenant, being told that it was owing to his want of one vice, and wondering what that vice could be, was answered "*Hypocrisy.*"

prenomen; a fault not to be forgiven by a critic. *Sic igitur emendes*: "And *Scholar* Roper," &c. *reclamantibus MSS. & neglecto metro.* BENTLEIUS.

(i) You may guess Miss Mayfield by her epithet.

(k) A smart of Bene't college.

(l) This Mr. Tew, Antiquity tells us, was of Jesus college, from whence he wrote a copy of verses to a friend in the country, and made use of Mr. Dryden's, on Congreve. *Sed hoc saxum satis.* BENTLEIUS.

(m) These two lines were never wrote by our author, take my word for't. BENTLEIUS.—Take notice, Chum, he does not know the meaning of them, or the characters of the persons mentioned. FOSTERUS.

(n) Mrs. Elizabeth Bentley. [This lady was twice married; first to Humphry Ridge, esq. and secondly to the Rev. Dr. Favell, fellow of Trinity college, and afterwards rector of Witton in Huntingdonshire. She was an honourable and excellent lady; and inherited the virtues and benignity of her mother, with habits more adapted to the fashions of the world. Cumberland, p. 18.]

(o) Two gentlemen of family, her admirers.

"Thus, Sir, I have given you both text and comment, and heartily wish you may reap half the pleasure I intend you in sending them. My sincerest respects and services to the ladies, with Mr. Bonwicke and yourself, concludes from,

Dear Chum, yours, VERE FOSTER.

May the 6th, 1722, St. John's."

TO MR. BOWYER.

"WHY really, *Tim* *, you prevent a long letter by your boasting such a particular acquaintance with the Election †, and particularly the memoirs of old Broom ‡, and the Dean. The latter, 'tis

* This appears to have been a name acquired by Mr. Bowyer among his intimates at college, as is frequently the custom. Thus the late Dr. Prime (of the same college) was called *Tom*, though his name was *Arthur*; a certain Dignitary (now living) *Jerry*, instead of *Edward*, &c. See note †, p. 223.

† Of Fellows at St. John's—which was just over, being always about the middle of Lent.

‡ Afterwards rector of Freshwater (a valuable College living) in the Isle of Wight, where he died in 1745.

said, vows, that if he has a right to the regalia of the scarlet days, or to wear the crimson robes, or the snowy ermine, if ever he pleased the listening Academicks with a well-turned period, or a Ciceronian numerosity, Mr. President shall next year be deturbated from his office, or he will no longer exhilarate the College with his Deanship. But, not to ape a style * any longer which I despair to imitate, I hope you have received my letter to Phil †, and have sent it to him. I chose to send it by the carrier, because it inclosed his bills, which I took care of for him, and am ready to do you the same service if you have any depending with Mr. Newcome ‡. I can tell you before-hand, you have the least of any one allowed as exhibitioner to Mr. Roper. I can't really say whether it is above three pounds or no; whereas Jenkin § and Nairn ‖ have twenty-one pounds each. As to your name, *that* was taken out ¶ as you desired; and, if you have any farther affairs to settle here, you may as well write to me, and I dare say Tom ** Newcome will thank you for it.

Your friends Hussey ††, Culm ‡‡, &c. the new Elect, are walked off into the country. Tom Bradfield §§, I guess, is married by this time to a Lin-

* Dr. Bentley's.

† The jocular appellation of James Bonwicke, a son of the schoolmaster. See note *, p. 223.

‡ Mr. Bowyer's tutor. See p. 186.

§ Quere, Thomas, or Robert?

‖ Afterwards dean of Battle, in which his son succeeded him.

¶ Of the college books. If Mr. B. therefore, continued at college, that is, to reside there, till June 1722, this letter must be dated in 1723.—Mr. B. took no degree, though he was of standing for that of B. A. in January 1719-20, and therefore could not have been a candidate for a fellowship (as has been supposed) in 1719. The letter which occasioned the supposition was, probably, in return for the Roper exhibition here mentioned, the founder (as it appears) being dead.

** A nick-name for John above mentioned. See note *, p. 227.

†† Afterwards Chaplain to Charles duke of Somerset, and rector of Trowbridge, Wilts.

‡‡ Successor to *old Broom*, in the living of Freshwater.

§§ A minor-canon of Peterborough, where he died.

colnshire

colnshire girl; he opens for next election a propriety for Stillingfleet, Newton's pupil.

"In the letter I sent to Bonwicke through your hands, I have inclosed an English copy of verses for the benefit of the ladies. I thought you would not forgive me, if I did not aim at something in the same way for your own. To shew you, therefore, that poets may still be found at St. John's, take the following Lyrick, made by a pretty, modest lad, one Taylor *, a junior soph, upon poor Eyles's death. I am, dear Bowyer,

"Your friend and servant,

St. John's, Sunday, April the 28th, [1723.] V. FOSTER.

"*In Obitum Viri Reverendi* ROBERTI EYLES, *A. M. Coll. D. Joh. Cant. Soc.*

LASCIVIENTI dum citharæ vacat
Soluta curis Musa protervior,
Gestitque nugas pervivaces,
Et tenues agitare chordas,

Dilapsa Pindi Melpomene jugis
Gratùm elocutos increpuit modos,
Luctûmque diffudit, sonanti
Fila movens graviora plectro:

Heu! quàm frequenti, Came, satellite,
Stipata ducis funera Manium!
Quæ vis Deorum! quàm citatùm
Corripuit Libitina cursum!

Nil vota prosunt. Occidit, occidit,
Quem luctuosæ munera Næniæ
Sedesque discretæ piorum, et
Castalii decorant honores.

Ah! quo reversum littore Gallico
Sinu fovebat Granta, et amicior
Quisquis Deorum porrigebat
In dubiis pelagi salutem?

* This was the same who was afterwards so great an ornament of St. John's, residentiary of St. Paul's, &c. &c. and of whom an account will be given in the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. IV. No. XIII.

Quot

Quot ipsa linguas disparibus sonis
Roma, aut remotam qui colit Atticam
Audivit, exploravit arte
Assiduus malè profuturâ.

Dulcîs juventæ nec facilis vigor,
Nec pura virtus, nec pietas, necis
Tardavit alas, nec capaci
Dulce caput redimit sepulchro.

Densare gaudens agmina lurido
Luces adustis incubuit notis,
Frustràque languenti medentûm
Solicitæ famulantur artes.

Hùc ferte lauros, hùc pariter breves
Flores rosarum et lilia spargite,
Tantoque mœrentes alumno
Accumulent suà dona Musæ.

En! nostra laudum non satis æmula
Cohors inani munere fungitur,
Suisque, quîs possit, Camœnis
Commeritum meliora donat."

In June this year, the younger Bowyer entered into the printing business with his father; and from this period, to prevent the repetition of the *elder* or the *younger* Bowyer, I shall in general speak of them as one person; the principal attention to the executive or mechanical part of their business devolving on the father, the correcting of the proofs almost exclusively to the son.

Among the books which they printed in the year 1722 was Mr. Maittaire's "Miscellanea Græcorum aliquot Scriptorum Carmina, cum Versione Latinâ et Notis," 4to; in the preface to which appeared the following very handsome testimonial: "Quoniam Græcorum præ cæteris editionum nitor impensè mihi semper placuit, me cepit illas aliquatenus imitandi desiderium. Nactus itaque Typographêum lueulentum, necnon Artificem tam probum quàm solertem, peridoneúmque (quod est in arte typicâ maximi momenti) Correctorem, lepidum

Batra-

Batrachiomyomachiæ * Poemation edidi; neque spes, quam de mei conaminis eventu conceperam, me fefellit, nec defecit amicorum gratia. Quamobrem primo non infeliciter experimento defunctum (nam menti stimulos addit successus) in ipso quasi limine laborum cessare puduit; et ultrà nihil, quod incœptis erectum magis quàm fessum me testaretur, moliri."

"Grammatica Latina in Usum Principis Juventutis Britannicæ; cum Notis, necnon Conjecturis, tam veterum quàm aliorum Grammaticorum jugiter, atqui seorsùm subjunctis. Authore Sam. Prat †,

* See p. 199.

† Samuel Prat, vicar of Tottenham 1693, having been appointed tutor to the infant duke of Gloucester, was created D. D. at Cambridge in 1697 *per literas regias;* and in that year, being chaplain to the Duke, and master of the chapel of St. John the Baptist in the Savoy, he published "A Sermon preached at a County Feast;" and another, "A Fast Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, Sept. 2." In the same year he also obtained a canonry of Windsor, in which he was installed Dec. 8: and the deanry of Rochester, Dec. 18. He published a Sermon preached at a School Feast, "Public Spiritedness recommended," 1700; a Fast Sermon 1704; and another the same year, "Returns of Mercy," before the Lord Mayor. He was presented to the vicarage of Twickenham, in 1708; and dying Nov. 14, 1723, was buried in St. George's chapel at Windsor, with the following epitaph:

"Hic requiescit Samuel Prat, S. T. D.
Decanus Roffensis, et hujus ecclesiæ Canonicus;
illustrissimo Willielmo Glocestrensi Duci
Præceptor et Eleemosynarius;
deinde summæ spei Principis immaturâ morte prærepti,
Annæ Matri, Patriæ postmodùm Parenti gloriosissimæ,
Archicapellanus Palatinus;
utriquę quoad vixerint gratus acceptusque.
Versatus est in Aulâ sine fuco, sine fastu, sine ambitu;
Ecclesiasticos Honores, et altiorem gradum pluris æstimans mereri, si posset, quàm consequi. Deo, officio, operibus Christianæ charitatis unicè vacabat; quicquid superesset temporis, id omne
Literarum studiis stremuus et indefessus impendit.
Theologus eruditus et orthodoxus;
Concionator nervosus et facundus; Presbyter sanctus et inculpatus.
Tandem senectuti proprior, dum ultrà vires urget opus posteris profecturum, et ad umbilicum perducit, imminutâ sensim, et fractâ demum laboribus vigiliisque valetudine, carus suis, benevolus in omnes,
cœlo maturus, placidè obdormivit in Domino.
Obiit Nov. 14, A. D. 1723, ætat. 66.
Natus, patre Daniele, Stratfordiæ in com. Essex, non ignobili familiâ oriundo; duxit uxorem Annam Samuelis Vause, mercatoris Londinensis filiam, ex quâ numerosum suscepit sobolem."

One

S. T. P. Dec. Roffensis. Londini, Typis G. Bowyer et J. Bettenham;" 8vo. This volume, of which

One of his sons, Daniel Prat, rector of Harrietsham in Kent, died July 30, 1723; and was buried in a South chapel in Rochester cathedral, with this inscription:

" Sub hoc lapide sepultus requiescit
Daniel Prat, A. M.
filius Samuelis, S. T. P. hujus Ecclesiæ nuper Decani,
prudentissimæ Reginæ Annæ à domesticis sacris;
parochiæ de Harrietsham in com. Cantii rector
vigilantissimus, et morum integer;
nempe prudens, pius, benignus, abstinens,
à fastu, dolo, simulatione alienus, et abhorrens,
uxori, liberis, amicis jucundissimus;
ceteris, cum quibus erat unà, suavis.
His virtutibus par erat modestia;
sui mirus castigator et reprehensor fuit durus.
Propriam cuique laudem attribuit, volens,
ipsi sibi minimum arrogavit;
ingenium, quod naturâ habuit præcellens,
scientiâ promovit indies;
inde concionator et scriptor evadit fœlix;
inde utilitatem cum venustate in colloquiis admiscuit.
In deliciis erat hortorum, nemorum, harmoniæ suavitatis,
Musarum ante omnia.
His mentem sæpe fatigatam studiis recreavit,
his curarum lenimine usus est.
Nos sanè illum satis superque fœlicem et beatum esse ducebamus;
Deus non sic;
nempe annos vix quadraginta natum
hinc ad vitam beatorum transtulit.
Obiit 30° die Julii, A. D. 1723."

Another of the Dean's sons is recorded on a flat stone in the same cathedral:

" Sacred to the memory of the reverend George Prat, A. M. curate of Chatham, and vicar of Boughton Monchelsea, who died March 11th, 1746-7, aged 57; and was buried in the same grave with his brother the reverend Daniel Prat. He was of five, and two daughters, the youngest son of the reverend Samuel Prat, S. T. P. dean of that cathedral.

" The reverend Samuel Prat, A. B. son of the reverend George and Mary Prat; who was born Aug. 2, 1727, and died Jan. 1, 1765.

" Mary Prat, daughter of the reverend George and Mary Prat, who was born Feb. 11, 1728-9, and died Dec. 13, 1765.

" The afflicted widow and mother, Mary Prat, out of a tender regard to the deceased, hath marked the place of their interment with these short inscriptions."

On another flat stone, five other children of George and Mary Prat are thus noticed:

" James, born Aug. 1, 1732; died Nov. 22, 1737.
" Katharine, born March 31, 1723; died April 27, 1736.
" Anne, born March 1, 1723-4; died Jan. 22, 1740-1.
" George, born May 9, 1725; died Sept. 29, 1743.
" Daniel, born March 23, 1728-9; died June 2, 1729; buried at Boughton Monchelsea."

1000 copies were printed, is in two parts (bound together); the first of 215 pages, the second of 350: besides an *Index Verborum et Rerum* to the first, and an *Index Rerum præcipuarum* to the second.

" A Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy, at their Anniversary Meeting in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Dec. 14, 1721; by Daniel Waterland, D. D. Master of Magdalen College in Cambridge, &c."

" Bede's Ecclesiastical History in Latin and Saxon, together with his other Historical Works in Latin; by John Smith *, D. D. late Prebendary

* This learned and eminent Antiquary was the eldest son of the Rev. William Smith, rector of Lowther in Westmorland; who, after being himself for some years the superintendant of his son's studies, was unfortunately advised to send him to Bradford, under the care of Mr. Christopher Nesse, a leading man among the Dissenters; with whom he continued two years, and lost almost all that he had learned from his father; but recovered it again under Mr. Thomas Lawson, a Quaker, who was a favourer of learning, an excellent school-master, and grounded Smith well in the learned languages. An early foundation in classical learning being thus raised, his father conceived thoughts of sending him to an University. The nearness of the place, and the company of a young student who was going thither, recommended Glasgow; and the day was fixed for the journey; but it proved so rainy and tempestuous a season, that his father would not venture him from home: and the family, it is said, always looked upon this as a providential escape from the Scottish religion, to which his intended companion was made a proselyte. Oxford was now thought of; two sons of a neighbour going at that time to St. John's college in Cambridge, Smith's father yielded to the great desire of his son to go with them. He was admitted of St. John's college in 1674; where he took the degree of B. A. in 1680; and afterwards went into orders. He was admitted a minor canon of the church of Durham, July 20, 1682; and had the office of precentor. He was appointed to Croxdale curacy, July 20, 1683; and to Witton-Gilbert curacy (being then M. A.) July 1, 1684. In 1686, he went abroad as chaplain to Lord Lansdown, when his Lordship was made ambassador-extraordinary to the court of Spain; and, after his return home, which was soon after the Revolution, was made domestic chaplain to Dr. Crew, bishop of Durham; collated to Gateshead rectory and hospital June 12, 1695; and on the 26th of September was installed a prebendary of Durham, being the only instance of ascending from a minor canon's seat to a prebend.

He

of Durham. The copies will be delivered to Subscribers at Mr. Bowyer's, a printer, in White

He took the degree of D. D. in July 1696; and July 28, 1704, having resigned Gateshead, was presented by the bishop to the rectory of his own parish, Bishop's-Weremouth; when he repaired and altered his prebendal house at the cost of 200*l.* and expended 200*l.* in repairs of the chancel at Weremouth. He rebuilt the parsonage-house at no less cost than 600*l.* receiving of Dr. Grey's executors for dilapidations not above 100*l.*; and in his asserting and recovering the rights of that church he expended 600*l.* notwithstanding which he died rich; and left a considerable estate to his eldest son George. He had 4500*l.* portion with his wife, and got 1100*l.* for the colliery of Prior Close, part of the corps land of his prebend, of which he let a lease; and in personal and real estate he died possessed of upwards of 15,000*l.* He was a man of abilities and learning, and particularly versed in Northern literature, and in antiquities. He died July 30, 1715, at Cambridge, where he had been for some time, in order to finish his edition of Bede; and was buried in St. John's college chapel, where a monument was erected for him, with the following inscription, written by his learned friend Mr. Thomas Baker, then fellow of that college:

"M. S.
JOHANNIS SMITH, S.T.P.
Lowtheriæ in agro Westmariensi nati;
qui juvenis
in hoc celeberrimum Collegium cooptatus est;
ubi bonis moribus informatus, et ingenuis artibus
eruditus, ejusdem Collegii decus
totiusque Ecclesiæ ornamentum evasit:
quem
mira facilitas morum et elegantia, comitati
adjuncta semper gravitas, animi candor et modestia
ornatum;
ingenii fœcunditas, acumen judicii, memoriæ vigor,
in re literariâ promovendâ fatalis industria
doctum;
in adversis rebus animi magnitudo, in secundis
continentia, in Deum denique suosque singularis pietas
optimum, fuisse demonstrârunt.
Ob hæc merita, quibus honoratissimi et reverendi admodum episcopi
gratiam sibi conciliavit, in numerum canonicorum
Dunelmensium prius adscitus, dein in ecclesiam
Weremuthæ Ep'i parochialem promotus est.
Hisce sacerdotiis honestis auctus, ea non minus dignè,
quàm ipsa illum, exornavit.
Antiquæ ecclesiæ jura et privilegia nemo fortius
defendit. Eloquentiam cum theologiâ, omnesque
bonas artes cum sacris literis adeo conjunxit;
ut orator copiosus, philologus eximius, theologus
absolutus, meritò audiret.
In historicis, Anglicis præsertim, evolvendis
fuit maximè assiduus; advertensque animum
quod polita venerabilis BEDÆ Operum
Historicorum desideraretur editio, id laboris

à nullo

Fryars *, and Mr. Crownfield's, Printer to the University of Cambridge †.

"Proposals for printing by Subscription, the State Papers of the Right Hon. Sir Ralph Winwood, Knt. Secretary of State to King James I.: consisting of a large Collection of Treaties, Memorials, Instructions, Letters, and other Papers relating to State Affairs, during the Time of his Embassies at the Court of France the three last Years of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in Holland and Germany in the Reign of King James; together with several curious Papers relating to English and Foreign Affairs, whilst he was Secretary of State. The whole digested into an exact Order of Time from the Year 1600 to 1618, and published from his original Papers in the Custody of his Grace the Duke of Montagu, and by his Directions, in Two Volumes Folio. By Edmond Sawyer, of Lincoln's-

à nullo potius quàm à canonico Dunelm. Bædæ
sc. compresbytero et populari, subeundum duxit:
huic igitur muneri se accinxit! sed, proh dolor!
dum non vulgari studio prælo insudaret;
morte in medio opere immaturâ præreptus est:
et intra sacram hujus collegii ædem, cujus in gremio se
nutritum non sine piâ voluptate sæpius jactavit,
humatus est.
Natus anno D'ni 1659,
obiit 30 Julii, 1715."

At the time of his death he was printing the above most correct edition of Bede's Works, the preparing of which cost him fourteen years' labour; which, according to his own directions, was published by his son George Smith, esq. some time of the Inner Temple (a Nonjuror, and said to be nominal bishop of Durham with that society), who afterwards lived at Burnhall near Durham (of whom see p. 170). He had also made some progress in writing the Antiquities of Durham; for which undertaking, Bishop Nicolson observes, he was the most proper person. He furnished Mr. Gibson with the additions to the bishoprick of Durham, which are inserted by that prelate in the second edition of Camden's Britannia. See Hutchinson's Durham, vol. II. p. 198; from Grey's MS Notes.—Three single Sermons were published by him: 1. "An Apology to Christians for the Gospel and its Ministers, 1709," 4to; 2. "Before the Sons of the Clergy at Newcastle, 1712," 4to; 3. "At the Consecration of a Chapel, 1712," 8vo.

* This book was printed at Cambridge.

† Daily Courant, Jan. 3, 1722.

inn,

inn, Esq. Proposals are delivered, and Subscriptions taken in by Thomas Ward, Bookseller, Inner Temple-lane.

"Mr. Jonathan Richardson's Account of some Paintings, Statues, Bas Reliefs, Drawings, and Pictures, in Italy; printed for James Knapton *."

"A short Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion, and the Methods to be used to prevent it. By Richard Mead, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society. The Eighth Edition, with large Additions."

"A Sermon preached at the Consecration of Bp. Bowen, by David Wilkins, D.D. Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Prebendary of Canterbury;" 4to.

"Proposals for printing by Subscription, Joannis Selden, Jurisconsulti, Opera omnia tam edita quàm inedita, in Tribus Voluminibus. Collegit ac recensuit, Vitam Auctoris, Præfationes ac Indices adjecit David Wilkins, S.T.P. Canonicus Cantuariensis, reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino Gulielmo Divinâ Providentiâ Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, &c. à Domesticis Sacris et Biblioth."

"Decency and Order in Public Worship recommended, in Three Discourses preached in the Cathedral Church of Hereford; by Thomas Bisse, D.D. Chancellor of the said Church."

"A new Translation of Thomas à Kempis's Four Books of the Imitation of Christ; together with his Three Tabernacles of *Poverty*, *Humility*, and *Patience*, not before in English; with a large Introduction, shewing the practical Method of the Four Books. By W. Willymott †, LL.D. Vice Provost

* "A very accomplished person; not that sort of animal, that flutters from tavern to playhouse, and back again, all his life made up with Wig and Cravat, without one dram of thought in his composition; but a person made up with sound worth, brave, and generous; and shews, by his purchasing *Dampier's Voyages*, he knows how to value a good copy." Dunton, p. 295.—Mr. Knapton continued business with great reputation till his death in 1736; and was succeeded by two of his brothers, John and Paul Knapton, both men of great eminence.

† B.A. of King's College, 1697; M.A. 1700; LL.D. 1707.

Cole

of King's College in Cambridge." Dedicated to the Sufferers by the South Sea *.

Cole calls him *Francis*, the 2d son of Thomas Willymott, of Royston, co. Cambridge, and gives an account of him. He died June 7, 1737. As to the Translation of Thomas à Kempis, Cole says, "He published also a Translation of Thomas à Kempis with a dedication to Dr. Godolphin, provost of Eton, but as he had abused the fellows of that college in it, upon recollection he called it in, so that this curious dedication is rarely to be met with." He probably then substituted the one mentioned in the text.

* The following article appeared in the Postboy of June 10, 1721: "Advertisement of William Willymott, doctor of laws, senior fellow of King's college in Cambridge, master of a private school at Isleworth, and one of the candidates for the first master's place of St. Paul's school, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Ayscough: Whereas, in order to destroy the interest of the foresaid candidate with the Court of Assistants of the worshipful Company of Mercers, the electors of the said schoolmaster, a malicious report is spread among those gentlemen, that the above-mentioned candidate never took the oaths to the Government; that he is a Jacobite; and furthermore, that not long since he eloped from his school at Isleworth to pay a visit to the Pretender. All these heavy charges the Candidate avers upon the word, he can't say of a Priest, but of a Christian, to be utterly false; and further adds, that he is not a little pleased that the Enemy who sowed these Tares should think his interest so considerable as, for want of other objections (to which he may be liable), to find it necessary to fly to a parcel of such vile untruths for the undermining of it."—Dr. Willymott published, for the Use of Schools, 1. "The peculiar Use and Signification of certain Words in the Latin Tongue; or, a Collection of Observations, wherein the latent unobserved Sense of about 900 Latin Words is fully and distinctly explained." 2. "Particles exemplified in English Sentences, translated from the best Roman Authors." 3. "Larger Examples, fitted to Lilly's Grammar Rules." 4. "Shorter Examples, fitted to Lilly's Grammar Rules." 5. "Three Plays of Terence, with English Notes." 6. "Select Stories of Ovid's Metamorphoses, with English Notes." 7. "Phædrus's Fables, with English Notes." 8. "Lilly's Grammar new construed, with an Explanation of each Rule." 9. "Castalio." 10. "Nouns and Verbs." 11. "Corderius, with English Notes."—He also published "A Collection of Devotions for the Altar; with a preparatory Confession of Faith, and the Necessity of such Confession;" 2 vols. 8vo. "Lord Bacon's Essays; or, Counsels Moral and Civil: in Two Volumes, 8vo. The one translated from his Lordship's Latin Volume of that Work; the other, consisting of Twenty-seven Chapters (by way of Essay), translated from his Lordship's Treatise *de Augmentis Scientiarum*."

"Whereas

"Whereas Proposals were made in December last for printing the genuine Works of Justin Martyr, the Greek Text exactly according to Robert Stephens's edition, with the Version of Langus, corrected in innumerable places by the editor Mr. Styan Thirlby *, of Jesus college in Cambridge; together with select Notes of all the former Editors, &c. the whole, as mentioned in the Proposals, to consist of 120 sheets, printed with elegant new types, at 25*s.* in sheets a single book; and those who subscribed for six books, to have a seventh gratis, which would reduce the price to 1*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; N. B. not any thing will be demanded for 8 sheets over and above the number, 120 sheets, proposed: This is therefore to acquaint the subscribers, and all other gentlemen that may have an inclination to take the advantage of subscribing, that the said book is entirely finished, and will be ready to be delivered on the 30th instant, by the undertaker Richard Sare, near Gray's-inn Gate in Holborn †."

"An Institute of the Laws of England; or, the Laws of England in their natural Order, according to common Use. Published for the Direction of young Beginners or Students in the Law, and of others that desire to have a general Knowledge in our Common and Statute Laws. In four Books. By Thomas Wood ‡, LL. D. and Barrister at Law. The Second Edition, with large Additions." folio.

"Whereas Proposals were some time since published § for the printing, by Subscription, the State Papers of the right honourable Sir Ralph Winwood, knt. secretary of state to King James the First, from his original papers in the custody of his Grace the Duke of Montagu: The Publisher

* Of this ingenious and learned Critick, see the "Essays and Illustrations," in vol. IV. No X.

† Postboy, July 28, 1722.

‡ Of whom see some account in p. 50.

§ See p. 235.

hereby

hereby gives notice, that since the first publishing of these proposals, he has received (by the favour of the Hon. Grey Neville, esq.) Sir Henry Nevill's Negotiation in France in the year 1599, together with the Transactions in the Treaty of Bulloigne between Queen Elizabeth and the King of Spain in the year 1600 (which immediately precede Sir Ralph Winwood's Negotiation at that Court; and likewise Pury Ogleby's (Agent from King James then King of Scotland) Negotiation in Spain in the year 1596: in which several important transactions of State are disclosed, not touched by any of the Historians of that age. He further gives notice, that a considerable part of the work is already printed, which will be finished with all convenient speed. All gentlemen therefore who are willing to subscribe are desired to send in their names, and make their first payments, to the undertaker, Mr. Thomas Ward, bookseller in the Inner Temple-lane, where proposals are delivered gratis, and part of the work may be seen. N. B. No more copies will be printed than subscribed for*."

"Divine Worship due to Christ; a Visitation Sermon, by John Salwey †, M. A. Rector of Richard's Castle, co. Hereford;" 8vo.

The Twelfth Edition, very beautifully printed with a new letter, and a fine paper, of "A Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England, with Collects and Prayers for each Solemnity; by Robert Nelson, Esq."

"*Sept.* 10, 1722. All the English Works of Sir Henry Spelman, knt. that were printed in his life-time, together with his Posthumous Works both Latin and English, which were published in 1695, relating to the Laws and Antiquities of England; to which are now added, Two Treatises of the said Author's never before printed; one, of the Admiral Jurisdiction and the Officers thereof, and

* Evening Post, Sept. 15, 1722.

† Of Pembroke college, Oxford; M. A. June 13, 1703.

the

the other, of antient Deeds and Charters, communicated by the Rev. Dr. Tanner, Chancellor of Norwich, (with the Author's Life, written by the present Lord Bishop of Lincoln *) in One Volume in Folio, and a complete Index to the whole.—This work is now almost finished, and will be ready to deliver to the Subscribers on the 30th of October next; therefore all gentlemen who are willing to encourage it are desired forthwith to send in their names, that they may be inserted in the printed List of Subscribers, to the undertakers, D. Browne at the Swan, W. Mears at the Lamb, or F. Clay at the Bible, without Temple Bar, and F. Gyles in Holborn, booksellers; where proposals may be had; as also of Mr. Stagg, in Westminster Hall, Mr. Graves in St. James's-street, Mr. Lewis by Covent Garden, Messrs. Innys in St. Paul's Churchyard, Mr. Strahan in Cornhill; at all which places Subscriptions are taken in†."

"The Works of the Right Reverend Father in God, Ofspring Blackall, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Exeter; consisting of Eighty-seven Practical Discourses on our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, together with his Sermons preached at Boyle's Lectures in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in the year 1700; with several others upon particular Occasions, being all that were published of his Lordship's: with a Preface, giving some Account of the Author, by the most Reverend Father in God, William ‡ Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, and Metropolitan." Two Volumes, folio.

"Homeri Iliados Liber Primus; in quo singularum Vocum Significationes, Compositiones, ac Derivationes annotantur; Dialecti clarè et distinctè exponuntur; Synonyma multis Locis adjiciuntur;

* Dr. Edmund Gibson, translated in 1723 to London.

† Postboy, Oct 4, 1722.

‡ Sir William Dawes, bart.; bishop of Chester 1701—1713; archbishop of York from 1713 till his death in 1723.

Particularum

Particularum varii ac elegantes Usus demonstrantur; Phrases et Sententiæ ex ipso Textu deliguntur; Fabulæ et Historiæ Nominum propriorum enarrantur; omnia denique quæ huc pertinere videbantur ita continentur, ut is facilè à quovis intelligatur, Methodusque vera Linguam Græcam tum docendi, tum discendi habeatur. Studio et Operâ Georgii Sylvani."

Dr. Pawlet St. John's * "Sermon preached at St. Paul's, before the Sons of the Clergy, on the 13th of December, 1722."

"Proposals for printing by Subscription, Remarks on several Parts of Europe; being a Collection of Memoirs, Essays, and Letters, with Dissertations from original Manuscripts upon many curious Subjects never yet made public, relating chiefly to the History, Antiquities, and Geography of those Countries through which the Author has travelled, as France, Holland, Luxemburgh, Lorrain, Alsatia, Germany, Tirol, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Illustrated with several Maps, Plans, and above Forty Copper-plates. By John Durant Breval †, Esq. late Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge. Printed for B. Lintot, at the Cross Keys between the Temple Gates."

* Pawlet St. John; of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1701; M. A. 1705; and rector of Yelden, Bedfordshire, 1705; chaplain to the earl of Bolingbroke 1711; D.D. 1718; prebendary of Hereford, and chaplain in ordinary to King George I. He published several single Sermons: 1. On 3 John 11; 2. A Visitation Sermon, 1710; 3. "The Wisdom of Integrity;" preached at St. Saviour's Southwark, for the Rev. Dr. Henry Sacheverell, May 6, 1711; 4. Concio ad Clerum 1719; 5. At the Funeral of Dr. Sacheverell 1724. He died in 1732, and was buried at Yelden; where a flat stone is thus inscribed:

"Here lieth the body of Pawlet St. John, D.D.
rector of this parish; who dyed November the 25th, 1732,
in the 50th year of his age."

Fourteen of his "Sermons on practical Subjects" were published by his widow in 1737, 8vo; and four of his Latin Speeches have been already noticed in p. 188.—His predecessor as rector of Yelden (probably his father) was John St. John, LL. D. who died May 15, 1705, æt. 50.

† Of whom see hereafter, under the year 1723.

"A Chronological Essay on the Ninth Chapter of the Book of Daniel; or, an Interpretation of the Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks, whereby the Jews, in and for above 460 Years before our Saviour's Time, might certainly know the very Year in which the Messias was to come. By Peter Lancaster, Vicar of Bowdon in Cheshire, and some time Student of Christ Church in Oxford." 4to.

The second edition of "A Review of a Discourse of the visible and invisible Church of Christ; being a Reply to Mr. Sykes's Answer to that Discourse. By John Rogers, D. D."

"An exact List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as also of the Knights and Commissioners of Shires, Citizens and Burgesses of this present Parliament; wherein every Member will be properly distinguished by the chief Seat or common Residence of his Family, or by his Profession or public Employment. To which will be added an alphabetical List of the Names of all the Members. Printed for R. Gosling, at the Middle Temple Gate in Fleet-street; of whom may be had, Lists of the Three last Parliaments, done in the same Manner."

Dr. Jebb's "*Bibliotheca Literaria;* No. I. for the year 1722; being a Collection of Inscriptions, Dissertations, &c. containing, 1. The Introduction, giving an Account of the Editor's Design; 2. Inscriptio quædam antiqua, ex Syræ Monumentis à reverendo Viro Domino Maundrel excerpta, Observationibus Criticis et Historicis illustrata, ab eruditissimo Viro Domino Joh. Masson; 3. Of Degrees in the Universities, a Dissertation by Dr. Brett; 4. An Enquiry into the Words of St. Matthew xxvii. 54, and Conjectures upon Chap. xv. 26, xvi. 22, xxvii. 24; St. James v. 6, explained; Glorifying God what; Roman Soldiers how, and for what Purpose, under the Captain of the Temple; Josephus twice corrected in Καθιςασθαι and Νεωτερόν τί; "*Suprapositum Templo*" in Ruffinus not Latin, amended from a Manuscript, &c. by the Rev. Mr. Wasse; 5. Observationes Historicæ, Godwini Tractatum,

tatum, Episcopi Herefordiensis, de Præsulibus Angliæ illustrantes ex variis Chronicis et Historiis depromptæ, à clarissimo Viro Domino Antonio Wood; 6. An Account of the Labours of the Learned."—At the end of this Number were announced, from Mr. Bowyer's press, Drake's edition of Archbishop Parker *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*, and Mr. Thirlby's "Justin Martyr." The *Bibliotheca Literaria* was extended to Ten Numbers.

"Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum in Bibliothecâ Collegii Corporis Christi in Cantabrigiâ, quos legavit Matthæus Parkerus, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis." By Wm. Stanley, Master of the College *.

"*Firma Burgi*; or, Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England; taken from Records. By Thomas Madox, Esq. his Majesty's Historiographer;" folio.—"This excellent Antiquary, with a most indefatigable industry, collected and explained, at different times, a vast number of records relating to the antient laws and constitution of this country; the knowledge of which tends greatly to the illustration of English

* "Considering from what motive, and with what reluctance, Dr. Stanley took the Mastership, it might be expected he would resign it, as he did in 1698, because he could not be more constantly resident, nor consequently be of that service to the college he otherwise would. Whilst he held it, however, he spent as much of his time here as he could, and as usefully. For, that the world might know how great a treasure our Manuscript Library is stored with, he set himself to make that valuable Catalogue of it, which he afterwards printed at his own expence; and which merits the acknowledgments of all Lovers of Antiquity, and especially of the History of the Church and Nation; who being sensible from their own experience of the care and pains necessary to finish a work of this kind (wherein the several Volumes contain such a variety of Tracts, some of which are often so imperfect, ill wrote, or faded through length of time, that it is no easy matter to get acquainted with their contents), will not expect to find this first attempt without defects; some of which the Master promised to supply, if he should find leisure, in a second edition." Masters's History of Bene't College, p. 178. This acceptable service was well performed by Dr. Nasmith, another fellow of the College, in a complete New Catalogue and Arrangement of the MSS. 1774, 4to.

history. He has, by his unwearied labours in this way, obliged the readers as well as the compilers of such history: for whoever would succeed in writing a general history, should be intimately acquainted with the minuter parts of which it consists, a competent knowledge of which is necessary in every reader that seeks for more than bare amusement. Mr. Madox, in the treatises he published himself, and in his posthumous work [the Baronia Anglica, 1735,] has supplied both with a noble apparatus. It was in the year 1702 that he first distinguished himself in these toilsome researches; when, under the patronage of the learned and polite Lord Somers, he presented the early fruits of them to the world, in "A Collection of antique Charters and Instruments of divers Kinds taken from the Originals, placed under several heads, and deduced (in a Series according to the Order of Time) from the Norman Conquest, to the End of the Reign of King Henry VIII.*" He was prompted to this work, by considering that there was no methodical History or System of antient Charters and Instruments of this Nation then extant; and that it would be acceptable to curious persons, and useful to the publick, if something were done for supplying that defect. Having entertained such a design, and being furnished with proper materials from the archives of the late Court of Augmentations, he was encouraged to proceed in it, especially by the above-mentioned Lord; and thereupon prosecuted it with so much application, that out of an immense heap of original charters and writings, remaining in that repository, he selected and digested the main of this volume. In 1711, our author set forth a work of much greater dignity and importance than the foregoing. It was "The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of

* Known by the title of "Formulare Anglicanum." It is a folio of 441 pages. The Dissertation concerning "Antient Charters and Instruments," prefixed to this work, is replete with useful learning upon that subject.

England,

England, in two Periods, *viz.* from the Norman Conquest to the End of the Reign of King John; and from the End of the Reign of King John to the End of the Reign of King Edward II. Taken from Records. Together with a correct Copy of the antient Dialogue concerning the Exchequer; generally ascribed to Gervasius Tilburiensis; and a Dissertation concerning the most antient Great Roll of the Exchequer, commonly styled The Roll of *Quinto Regis Stephani* *." This was dedicated to the late Queen; but there is likewise prefixed to it a long prefatory epistle to the Lord Somers; in which he gives that illustrious Mæcenas some account of this great unprecedented undertaking. He observes, that though some treatises had been written concerning the Exchequer, yet no history of it had been yet attempted by any man. He tells his lordship, that he had pursued his subject to those antient times, to which, he thinks, the original of the Exchequer in England may properly be assigned. From thence he has drawn down an orderly account of it through a long course of years. And, having consulted, as well the books necessary to be perused upon this occasion, as a very great number of records and manuscripts, he had endeavoured all along to confirm what he offered, by proper vouchers fetched from thence; which vouchers are subjoined column-wise in each page, except where their extraordinary length made it impracticable. The records which he here attests were, as he adds, taken by his own pen from the authentic membranes, unless where it appears by his references to be otherwise. He has contrived throughout the whole (as far as the subject-matter would permit) to make use of such memorials as serve either to make known or to explain the antient laws and usages of this kingdom. For which reason, as he notes, this work may be deemed, not merely a History of the Exchequer, but likewise a Promptu-

* A large folio; containing 588 pages.

ary

ary towards a History of the antient Law of England. He afterwards acquaints his Lordship in what method he began and proceeded in compiling this work. First, he made as full a collection from records as he could, of materials relating to the subject. Those materials being ranged orderly in several books of Collectanea, he reviewed them; and weighing what they imported, and how they might be applied, he drew from thence a general scheme of his design. When he had pitched upon the heads of his discourse, he took materials for them out of the aforesaid fund, and digested them into their proper rank and order. In doing this, it was his practice for the most part to write down, in the draught of this book, the respective records or testimonies first of all, *i. e.* before he wrote his own text or composition; and from them formed his history or account of things, connecting and applying them afterwards, as the case would admit. At the end of this history (as he has expressed it in the title) Mr. Madox has published a copy of the treatise concerning the Exchequer, written in the way of dialogue, and generally ascribed to Gervasius Tilburiensis. This treatise is certainly very antient, and intrinsically valuable. Our author introduces it by an epistolary dissertation, in Latin, to the then lord Halifax. The dialogue is followed by another epistolary dissertation, in the same language, addressed to the lord Somers, relating to the Great Roll of the Exchequer, commonly styled The Roll of *Quinto Regis Stephani*. No historical account has been given in this volume, of the records reposited in the Exchequer. Mr. Madox thought that might be more properly done, if there was occasion for it, hereafter, in a continuation of this work; which he seems to have had some intention of performing himself, when he published this part; or hoped some other hand would supply, if he did not. But the last chapter of the history is a list of the Barons of this Court from the first year of William the Conqueror to the

20th

20th of Edward II. The last work this laborious Historiographer published himself, was "The *Firma Burgi* *." This treatise was inscribed to King George I. The author warns his readers against expecting to find any curious or refined learning in it: in regard the matter of it is low. It is only one part of a subject, which however is extensive and difficult, concerning which, he tells us, much has been said by English writers to very little purpose, serving rather to entangle than to clear it. When he first entered upon the discussion of it, he found himself encompassed with doubts, which it hath been his endeavour, as he says, to remove or lessen as he went along. He has throughout mixed history and dissertation together, making these two to strengthen and diversify each other. However modestly Mr. Madox might express himself concerning the learning of this work, it is in reality both curious and profound, and his enquiries very laudable and useful. The civil antiquities of this country would, in all probability, have been further beholden than they are to this skilful and industrious person, if his life had been of a somewhat longer continuance; for it may be presumed from two or three passages in the prefaces of those books he published himself, that he meditated and intended some others to follow them, different from this posthumous History of Baronies, which, I think, his advertisement of it suggests to be the only manuscript left finished by the author. This is compiled much in the manner of his other writings. In the first book he discourses largely of Land Baronies; in the second book he treats briefly of Titular Baronies; and in the third of Feudal Tenure *in Capite* †."—Besides the works above enumerated, this laborious Antiquary made

* A folio, containing 348 pages; printed for R. Gosling, father to the late worthy alderman Sir Francis Gosling, and grandfather to the present eminent bankers of that name.

† Present State of the Republick of Letters, XVII. 426.

large

large historical collections upon various subjects, relating to the laws, customs, and manners of England. About 80 volumes of MSS. (nearly all in his own hand-writing) among which are 40 volumes of Collections for a History of the Feudal Law, form a part of that invaluable national repository the British Museum: to which they were bequeathed by his widow, as an addition to the Cottonian Library. Some others also are in private hands. These collections are an inexhaustible mine of treasure to the Historian, the Lawyer, and the Antiquary.

To proceed with the typographical labours of Mr. Bowyer in 1722—

"*Bibliotheca Literaria;* being a Collection of Inscriptions, Medals, Dissertations, &c. No. II. In which are contained, 1. A Letter from Bishop Gunning to Archbishop Sheldon, concerning the Power of Metropolitans; 2. Trajani et Caracallæ Alexandrina duo Numismata, cum Interpretatione Nic. Toinardi Aurelianensis; 3. De Galbæ Numismate Ægyptiaco, Responsio Nicolai Toinardi Aurel. clariss. Viro Fran. Dronio; 4. A Memorial concerning the Desiderata in Learning, &c. by the Rev. Mr. Wasse, Rector of Aynho in Northamptonshire; 5. An Account of the Labours of the Learned."

"An Account of some Statues, Bas Reliefs, Drawings, and Pictures, in Italy, &c. By Mr. Jonathan Richardson and his Son *."

"Reflections on Reason; by Phileleutherus Britannicus;" second edition, 8vo.

"A Discourse on Charity; by Richard Crossinge †, B. D."

Buchanan's "Holidays," 12mo.

Mr. Daniel's "Psalms."

In this year occurs an attempt, the earliest that I have met with, to recover, by public advertisement,

* Of these ingenious writers, see before, p. 158.

† Of whose "Discourse on Prayer," see before, p. 189.

any

any of the early editions of Shakspeare's single Plays: "The new edition of Shakspeare being now in the press; this is to give notice, that if any person has any editions of the Tempest, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar, Timon of Athens, King John, and Henry the Eighth, printed before the year 1620, and will communicate the same to J. Tonson, in the Strand, he shall receive any satisfaction required *."

1723.

On the death of Mr. Bonwicke (Oct. 20, 1722), his grateful scholar had an opportunity of requiting in some measure the obligations he had received, by officiating for a time in the capacity of a schoolmaster, for the benefit of the family; and, after having discharged this act of kindness, he applied diligently to the management of the printing-office.

One of the principal books of this year was the celebrated publication by Mr. Roger Gale †, intituled, "Registrum Honoris de Richmond; exhibens Terrarum et Villarum quæ quondam fuerunt Edwini Comitis infra Richmundshire Descriptionem, ex Libro Domesday in Thesauriâ Domini Regis: necnon varias Extentas, Feoda Comitis, Feoda Militum, Relevia, Fines et Wardas, Inquisitiones, Compotos, Clamea, Chartasque ad Richmondiæ Comitatum spectantes, omnia juxta Exemplar antiquum in Bibliothecâ Cottonianâ asservatum exarata. Adjiciuntur in Appendice Chartæ aliæ, Observationes plurimæ, Genealogiæ et Indices ad Opus illustrandum accessarii. Impensis R. Gosling, ad Portam Medii Templi, Vico vulgò vocato Fleet-street." folio.

"The Castrated Sheets of Holinshed's Chronicle;" folio; concerning which the following advertisements may be worth preserving.

"*Feb.* 11, 1722. Whereas the Castrated Sheets of the last edition of Holinshed's Chronicle are so

* The Evening Post, May 5, 1722.

† Of whom, see the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. IV. No. XIV.

very

very scarce that an imperfect copy * has been sold for near 50*l.* †; and a worthy gentleman having generously given us a compleat copy of the said sheets for the benefit of the curious: It is proposed to print a small number of them at 5*l.* 5*s.* each sett in sheets; Therefore such gentlemen as are willing to encourage so useful an undertaking are desired to send in their subscriptions within one month of the date hereof, to William Mears at the Lamb without Temple Bar, Fletcher Gyles in Holborn, or James Woodman in Bow-street, Covent Garden.—N. B. Any person may have a sight of the original Castrated Sheets in the hands of Fletcher Gyles in Holborn ‡.

* "The common books of Holinshed's History are visibly castrated; above forty pages (from p. 1491 to 1536) being omitted. I have seen one copy which supplies this defect; and shews manifestly that it was occasioned by F. Thynne's singular respects to the Lord Cobham, at that time very unseasonable. All that is left out relates to Royal Grants in favour of that unfortunate Peer and his ancestors; and his disgrace happening at the very time of this impression, it seems to have been thought wise in this continuer to leave out this whole matter; reserving no more than a single copy of the whole to himself." Nicolson's Historical Library, p. 71.—In 1720, at the auction of my Lord Stamford's books, Archibald earl of Ila gave 45*l.* for Holinshed not castrated; and Mr. Bateman the bookseller sold these sheets alone that are omitted to Mr. Bacon, *alias* Sclater, for twenty guineas. *T. F.*—The Earl of Ila succeeded his brother John as duke of Argyle in 1743; and died in 1770.

† The Chronicles of Holinshed having become very scarce, and, from their rarity and value having always brought a high price whenever they have appeared for sale; a respectable set of booksellers have lately thought that they should perform an acceptable service to the publick, by reprinting them, in an uniform, handsome, and modern form; which has been accordingly done, in six volumes quarto, 1808; in a confident hope that it will gratify both the historical student and general reader. If it meet with the reception they anticipate, they will be encouraged to select some others of the rarest and most important of our antient Chronicles, and reprint them, in like manner, for the convenience and gratification of the publick. The Chronicle of Hall is now in the press; and will be succeeded by Fabian, Grafton, Harding, Stow, Speed, &c.

‡ Postboy, Feb. 11, 1722-3.

"Whereas

"Whereas Thomas Jett, of Gray's-inn, esq. or Christopher Bateman and Benj. Cowse, his agents, did secretly hand about some very uncorrect copies of the Castrated Sheets of Holinshed's Chronicle, and have since given notice in the publick papers*, that they are exactly corrected by the original, with an intention to prejudice the first undertakers: Therefore, in justice to all curious gentlemen, and to prevent their being imposed upon by a work so vilely performed, we do think ourselves obliged to give notice, that upon comparing five leaves only with the Original, there appear above 200 errors of the press, and also many hundreds of variations occasioned by the want of ligatures; by which also, and by its being printed with types of different founts or sizes, it does not answer line for line with the said original, which renders the Index in a great measure useless. And, to convince all gentlemen of the truth of what is here asserted, the said erroneous sheets, corrected by the original, may be seen at Fletcher Gyles's over-against Gray's-inn in Holborn. And we hope the said booksellers will, in regard to their own reputation, immediately disavow so notorious an untruth; for, as the said Thomas Jett has so far patronized the said work as to be at the sole expence, and is therefore probably to receive the profits, so it is certainly very reasonable he should have the whole credit also of so wretched a performance.—N. B. The said work, very carefully examined *literatim*, and printed with

* The following is the notice alluded to: "A Proposal having been made for the reprinting the Castrated Sheets of Holinshed's Chronicle at Five Guineas each Sett; and there being put into our hands a complete copy of the said Castrations, both in the Scotch and English part, amounting in the whole to 44 sheets; and being desirous to oblige the Curious; it is proposed to print a small number thereof at 50*s.* each, to be finished as soon as possible. Therefore such persons as are willing to be subscribers are desired to give in their names, on or before the 30*th* of March next, to Christopher Bateman in Paternoster-row, and Benjamin Cowse in St. Paul's Church-yard, booksellers." Postboy, Feb. 16, 1722-3.

the

the old types and ligatures as in the original, will be published in a few days by the first undertakers, William Mears at the Lamb without Temple Bar, Fletcher Gyles in Holborn, and James Woodman in Bow-street, Covent Garden, booksellers; where specimens of the said work may be seen. There are some printed on fine paper, to oblige the curious *."

"Just published, the Castrations of the last edition of Holinshed's Chronicle, both in the Scotch and English parts, containing 44 sheets, printed with the old Types and Ligatures, and compared *literatim* by the Original: and to prevent Gentlemen being deceived by a very incorrect copy lately published they are desired to take notice, that a title-page is printed to this edition, with the names prefixed of the first undertakers, W. Mears without Temple-Bar, Fletcher Gyles over-against Gray's-inn in Holbourn, and James Woodman, in Bow-street, Covent Garden †." — Of this curious work 250 copies were printed, 40 sheets by Mr. Bowyer, and 4 by Mr. Parker; and very extraordinary pains were taken in the correction of the whole by Mr. Blackbourn ‡, the famous Nonjuring Divine.

* Postman, June 6, 1723. † Postboy, July 9, 1723.

‡ The following very curious memorandum from the MSS. of the Rev. Dr. Richard Bowes, rector of Eastling, and vicar of New Romney in Kent, was communicated by his grandson the Rev. Wheler Bunce, vicar of St. Clement's, Sandwich, (of whom, and of his family, see Gent. Mag. 1808, vol. LXXVIII. p. 220.)

"Nov. 17, 1741, departed this life the Rev. Mr. John Blackbourne, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. Soon after the Revolution, he became one of those few truly conscientious, who refused the new oaths. From that time he lived a very exemplary, good life, and studied hard; endeavouring to be useful to mankind, both as a scholar and divine. To keep himself independent, he became corrector of the press to Mr. Bowyer, printer; and was, indeed, one of the most accurate of any that ever took upon him that laborious employ. He has given us a curious edition of Lord Bacon's Works, 1740. As I had the happiness of being long known to my most valuable friend, and receiving him twice at Eastling, he was so kind to communicate the following particulars. That *Opprobrium Historiæ*, Burnet's Memoirs, were first put into his hands to be corrected for

Bowyer's

"Sir Henry Spelman's English Works," folio. —Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Gibson had published a

Bowyer's press. But the honest sons of the Bishop made shamefully free with their father's manuscript. Mr. Blackbourne shewed some pages left out relating to the Prince of Orange, where his character was more at large, and better drawn, more to truth and life. Several sheets, concerning the Scotch especially, left out. I remember Lord Stair and family made a much worse figure than we see now. As he was himself too honest to deal with such as have no honesty, he advised Mr. Bowyer to be concerned no farther in the impression; so it was taken out of his hands. This good man, for several years past, has been a Nonjuring bishop, equal to most of our bench. I waited on him often in Little Britain, where he lived almost lost to the world, and hid amongst old books. One day, before dinner, upon his enquiring after my ever honoured Patron Lord ****** [Winchelsea], he went to his bureau, and took out a paper to shew me. It was a copy of the testimonial sent to King James (as he called him) signed by his Lordship and two more (I think) in his behalf. He afterwards shewed me the commission for his consecration. Upon this I begged his blessing; which he gave me with the fervent zeal and devotion of a primitive bishop. [Dr. Bowes also received Bp. Atterbury's blessing in the Tower just before he went into banishment, and was one of Dr. Sacheverell's bail.] I asked him if I was so happy to belong to his diocese? His answer was (I thought) very remarkable: Dear friend (said he) we leave the sees open, that the gentlemen who now unjustly possess them, upon the *restoration*, may, if they please, return to their duty, and be continued. We content ourselves with full *episcopal* power as suffragans."

Mr. Blackbourne was the editor of Bale's "Chronycle concernynge Syr Johan Oldecastell," with an Appendix, Lond. 1729, 8vo. Hearne had mentioned the first edition of it "as wonderfull rare," in p. 645 of his Glossary to "Peter Langtoft's Chronicle," in 1725; which might occasion Blackbourne's republication of it; though it was only valuable from being scarce, as appears from p. 441 of "Historia Ricardi II." &c. published by Hearne in 1729. A handsome compliment is paid him in Maittaire's Lives of the Paris Printers 1717; and again in his "Miscellanea aliquot Scriptorum Carmina, 1722." He died Nov. 17, 1741; and his library was sold by auction in February 1742. He was buried in Islington church-yard; where, when a schoolboy, I have often gazed with astonishment at the following epitaph, the meaning of which I was then unable to comprehend:

"Hic situm est quod mortale fuit
viri verè reverendi
JOHANNIS BLACKBOURNE, A.M.
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ presbyteri,
Pontificiorum æquè ac Novatorum mallei,
docti, clari, strenui, prompti:

qui

collection of tracts, under the title of "The English Works of Sir Henry Spelman," in 1695; and a second, intituled, "Reliquæ Spelmanianæ, or his Posthumous Works, 1698." There were reprinted together in the present edition *.

"Remarks on several Parts of Europe; by J. D. Breval †; Vol. I." folio.

qui (uti verbo dicam) cætera enim quis nescit?
cum eo non dignus erat,
usque adeò degener, mundus,
ad Beatorum sedes
translatus est, 17° die Novembris,
A. D. MDCCXLI. ætat. suæ LVIII.
Cui tandem hic restituta est
PHILADELPHIA, olim ejus Relicta,
postea vero Conjux
RIC. HEYBOURNE, Civis Londini,
quæ obiit 10° die Januarii,
A. D. MDCCL. ætat. suæ 70."

On the foot-stone:

"Christo qui vivit, morte perire nequit.
Resurgam. J. B.
Nunc, amice Lector, quisquis sis,
ex hinc disce, qui es, & quid eris."

* This edition, which was superintended by Bishop Gibson, contains the Author's Life; his English works as published by himself; and his posthumous writings relating to the laws and antiquities of England. The original subscription price was 1*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* the large paper (of which only 50 were printed) 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*—The first part of Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary (to the letter N.) was published in the year 1626, the whole being then printed, and offered by Sir Henry Spelman to Mr. Bill the King's Printer, for the value of five pounds in books only: but he refusing to give him that small rate for the copy, he ventured to print the first part of it at his own charge, and most of the books lay upon his hands until the latter end of the year 1637; when Mr. Stephens and Mr. Meredith (booksellers in St. Paul's Church-yard) took them off. See more in Catal. Biblioth. Harleianæ, vol. III. p. 96, and Animadversions on a Book called "Jani Anglorum Facies Nova," p. 96, annexed to an Answer to a book written by W. Petit, esq. 8vo, 1681. *MS Note by Mr. Bowyer.*

† John Durant Breval, Esq. the celebrated traveller, was the son of Francis Durant de Breval, D. D. who became prebendary of Westminster, Nov. 21, 1674, which dignity he enjoyed till his death in February 1707. John was educated at Westminster school, whence he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1700; was elected a fellow about 1702;

"Printing by Subscription, Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores varii et MSS. nunc primùm editi per J. Sparke, viz. Chronicon Angliæ per Joannem Abbatem de Burgo; Vita S. Tho. de Becket per W. Stephanidem & Joannem Sarisberiensem, &c.; Hist. Cenobii Burgensis per Hugonem Albam, &c.; Vita Ed. I. à W. Hemingford; Chronicon Rad. Nigri.—R. Cogeshall.—Benedicti Abbatis.—& Varii Autores, qui Historiæ Anglicanæ Seriem usque ad Regnum Hen. VIII. deducunt.—It is proposed, that the Price to Subscribers shall be one Guinea each Tome,

1702; and took his master's degree in 1704; but, upon some disagreement between him and Dr. Bentley, then master of that college, he quitted his Fellowship (or, more properly speaking, was expelled*) April 5, 1708; and went into the army, then in Flanders, as an ensign. The ease with which he acquired the French and German languages, his great learning, his exquisite pencil, and genteel behaviour, were soon taken notice of by the Duke of Marlborough, who not only promoted him to the rank of Captain, but also employed him in divers negotiations with several German Princes, which he executed with great integrity, and very much to the satisfaction of his noble employer. He began his Travels about the year 1720; published the two first volumes in folio 1723 and 1726, dedicated to Lord Malpas, with whom he travelled; and the third and fourth in 1738, dedicated to Charles duke of Rutland; and died, universally beloved, in January 1738-9." To these particulars (which were communicated to Dr. Ducarel many years since by the late worthy Samuel Gale, esq. who was an intimate friend of Captain Breval) I may add, that he published in 1734, "The History of the House of Nassau," 8vo; "The Hoop-Petticoat, a Poem," 1716;" "The Art of Dress, an Heroi-Comical Poem, 1717;" "Mac Dermot, or the Irish Fortune-Hunter, a Poem, 1717;" "Calpe, or Gibraltar, a poem, 1717;" and in the following year brought out a Comedy, called "The Play is the Plot," which not succeeding on the stage, he reduced it to a Farce, called the "Strollers," which met with more favour. In the year 1737 he brought out at Covent Garden a Musical Opera called "The Rape of Helen." He wrote also, under the character of Joseph Gay, "The Confederates, a Farce, 1717," with a humorous caricature print of Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot; "Ovid in Masquerade;" and a Prologue on the revival of Tartuffe. And hence Captain Breval was honoured with two slight notices in the Dunciad, book II. ver. 126, 238.

* Mr. Breval and Mr. Miller were the two Fellows expelled by Dr. Bentley.—Breval, speaking of the conduct of Bentley on this occasion, used the remarkable expression of "*Tantum non jugulavit.*"

containing

containing 100 sheets on small paper, and four Guineas for the larger; and two pence halfpenny shall be paid for every sheet exceeding 100 in each volume, and a proportionable abatement made for every deficient sheet. II. One Guinea for the small, and two for the large paper, to be paid on subscribing; and for encouraging the publication of the subsequent volume, Half a Guinea more for the small, and a Guinea for the large paper, be paid on the delivery of the First Volume, &c.—One Volume will be delivered about the end of this month. Whoever therefore desires to receive the advantage of the Subscription, will please to do it speedily; for the price will be advanced to 1*l.* 5*s.* on publication, by reason a very small number of copies remained unsubscribed for.—Subscriptions are received by Mr. W. Bowyer, Printer, in White Fryars, Mr. W. and J. Innys, Mr. P. Vaillant, Mr. Gosling, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Woodman and Mr. Crocket, booksellers in London; Mr. Jefferies and Mr. Thurlburn in Cambridge; Mr. Willmot in Oxford, and Mr. J. Vaillant at the Hague *.

"Ready to be delivered by William Bowyer, Printer in White Fryars, One volume of *Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores varii* †, *nunc primùm è MSS. editi per J. Sparke* ‡; upon the subscribers

* Postboy, April 9, 1723.

† These were, "Vita S. Thomæ Cantuariens. à. W. Stephanide conscripta; Chronicon Johannis Abbatis S. Petri de Burgo; Chronicon Angliæ per Robertum de Boston:" "Historiæ Cœnobii Burgensis Scriptores varii; viz. "Hugonis Candidi Cœnobii Burgensis Historia; Roberti Swaphami Cœnobii Burgensis Historia; Walteri de Whittleseye Cœnobii Burgensis Historia; Historia Cœnobii Burgensis Continuatio per Anonymum; Historia Cœnobii Burgensis Versibus Gallicanis."

‡ Mr. Joseph Sparke was registrar of Peterborough cathedral, an early member of the Society of Antiquaries, and, in conjunction with the Rev. Timothy Neve, founder of the Gentlemen's Society at Peterborough. He intended a second volume of the above work, to contain Whittleseye's life of Hereward abbot of Peterborough, and had actually engraved the arms of the knights whose fiefs were instituted by Abbot Thorold; but died in 1748, and was buried at Peterborough with the following epitaph:

"Josephus

making their second payment of one Guinea for the Royal, and half a Guinea for the small paper, to the above-mentioned printer *.

"Josephus Sparke, M.A.
ob. 20 Julii,
1748, æt. 57.
Rebecca, Josephi Sparke, M.A.
uxor, ob. 27 Martii, 1747, æt. 56."

His dedication of the first part of the work to Dr. Mead is dated "from the library of John Bridges, esq.;" who died the year after him. The Society of Antiquaries engraved, 1720, a seal of Peterborough minster, in the possession of Mr. Sparke, of a monk holding a banner with St. Peter; inscription, *Non sine causa gladium portat.*

"Dr. White Kennett, with strict enquiries, and considerable expences, had been long gathering up the scattered remains of our English writers, or any other authors upon the subject of our English affairs, from the very beginning of English printing to the latter end of Queen Elizabeth, which, when put in order of time, would make up such a series and connexion of the Antiquities and History of this Church and Nation, as would be of great light and service to the world; and would be an ornament of public use in any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, of the most easy access to men of letters, engaged in satisfying their own curiosity, or rather in serving posterity. This collection, amounting to about 150 volumes and small tracts, was placed in a private room at Peterborough, in order to be daily supplied and augmented, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Sparke, a member of that church, of very good literature, and very able to assist in that good design. [They are now placed in the room over the cathedral West porch, which is the Library of the church.] There is a large written Catalogue of them, thus inscribed:

'Index Librorum
aliquot Vetustor.
quos in commune bonum congessit
W. K. Decan. Petriburg. MDCCXII.'

In this collection there are most of the principal Legends of Saints; the oldest Rituals and Liturgies; the first printed Statutes and Laws, the most antient Homilies and Sermons, the first editions of the English Schoolmen, Postillers, Expounders, &c. with a great many fragments of our antient Language, Usage, Customs, Rights, Tenures, and such other things as tend to illustrate the Antiquities and History of Great Britain and Ireland, and the successive state of Civil Government, Religion, and Learning, in them. Besides this, the Dean enriched the Common Library of the Church with some very useful books; and added to their stock of muniments and records, an abstract of the Collections made by Dr. John Cosens, one of his worthy predecessors." *Life of Bp. Kennett*, by the Rev. William Newton, 1730, p. 149.

* Postboy, May 21, 1723.

The Bishop of Chichester's * "Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church at Westminster, Jan. 30, 1722-3; being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Charles I." 8vo.

The Duke of Buckingham's Poems, printed for Alderman Barber.

Four more Numbers of Dr. Jebb's "*Bibliotheca Literaria;*" *viz.*

"No. III. in which are contained, 1. A Continuation of the Memorial concerning the Desiderata in Learning, &c. by the Rev. Mr. Wasse, Rector of Aynho in Northamptonshire; 2. Super editis nuper Toinardi Dissertationibus de Trajani & Caracallæ Alexandrinis Numismatibus, & de Galbæ Numismate, eruditissimi Autoris Monitum Lectori; 3. Clarissimi Viri Domini J. Masson Animadversiones Critico-Historicæ in aliquot Loca Nic. Toinardi Dissertationum hâc in Bibliothecâ Literariâ recusarum."

"No. IV. In which are contained, 1. An Essay on the various English Translations of the Bible; 2. De Commodi Imperatoris Ætate in Nummis inscriptâ, Dissertatio Nicolai Toinardi Aurel.; 3. An Account of the Labours of the Learned."

"No. V. In which are contained, 1, A Discourse concerning the Pillar of Cloud and Fire, which guided the Israelites through the Wilderness, proving it to have been miraculous; occasioned by a Dissertation of Mr. Toland's, called *Hodegus;* 2. Epistola B. Chrysostomi ad Cæsarium Monachum, prout ex MS Codice Florentino fideliter descriptam eam publici Juris nuper fecerit clariss. Dominus Scipione Maffei, adnexis insuper variis Lectionibus

* Thomas Bowers, of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1680; M.A. 1684; D.D. 17...; prebendary of the second stall in Canterbury, Aug. 15, 1715; and archdeacon there Aug. 21; which he held *in commendam* with the bishoprick of Chichester, which he obtained Aug. 25, 1722. He died Aug. 22, 1724; but we know not where he was buried. No epitaph for him appears in Sir William Burrell's Collections for Chichester.—This Sermon, we believe, is his only literary production.

MS

MS Codicis, quo usus est Dominus Stephanus Le Moyne; 3. Fragmentum Græcum alterius Epistolæ D. Chrysostomi ad Cæsarium ex MS Codice Bibliothecæ Laurentianæ, Florent. haud ita pridem etiam à Domino Maffei editum; 4. A Letter of Bishop Cosins's to Dr. Collins, Provost of King's College in Cambridge, concerning the Sabbath; 5. The Labours of the Learned."

"No. VI. In which are contained, 1. The Memorial concerning the Desiderata in Learning continued, in a Letter to Dr. Mead. With some Greek Trochaics; and a Latin Elegy, addressed to Dr. Bentley. By Mr. Wasse, Rector of Aynho. 2. An Account of a Book lately published by Roger Gale, Esq. intituled, *Registrum Honoris de Richmond;* and also of the Record of Carnarvon, a MS. in the Harleian Library. By William Wotton, D. D. 3. An Extract of Monsieur Blondel's History of the Roman Kalendar. 4. The Labours of the Learned."

"Epistola ad Amicum, de Cotesii Inventis Curvarum Ratione, quæ cum Circulo & Hyperbolâ Comparationem admittunt."

"The Constitution of our Established Church, as founded on Law divine and humane, considered: in a Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin, Sept. 30, 1722; at the Consecration of the Rt. Rev. Theophilus * [Bolton], Lord Bishop of Clonfert. By Edward Synge, M.A. Printed for Richard Sare, near Gray's-Inn Gate, in Holborn."

* Theophilus Bolton, D.D. one of the most eloquent speakers of his time; a man of great learning, especially in ecclesiastical history; was contemporary with Dr. Swift, as one of the chaplains to the earl of Berkeley, when lord lieutenant of Ireland; and, to the no small mortification of his witty and ambitious colleague, was promoted to the deanry of Derry, which had been previously promised to Swift; but Mr. Bushe, then secretary, for weighty reasons best known to himself, laid Swift aside unless he would pay a large sum; a proposal which was rejected with the utmost contempt and scorn.—Dr. Bolton was also made minister of St. Werburgh's, Dublin; chancellor of St. Patrick's; vicar general of the diocese of Dublin; and bishop of Clonfert Sept. 18, 1722. Dean Swift never heartily forgave the indignity of having

"A Sermon preached at the Administration of the Order of Confirmation, by the Right Rev. Father in God, White [Kennett], Lord Bishop of Peterborough, at his Triennial Visitation, held at St. Martin's in Stamford, July 12th, 1723. By Thomas White*, M.A. Rector of Ayston in Rutland, and [from 1722 to 1736] of Nailston in Leicestershire. Published at his Lordship's Desire."

"The New Year's Gift; compleated in Six Parts; containing the Lady's Preparation to the Monthly Sacrament, with Meditations and Prayers for every Day in the Week, and at the Holy Table; to which are added, Contemplations on the several Stages of our Saviour's Life, with Soliloquies upon the Gospels, and Devotions for several Occasions. Third Edition, with Additions."

"The Life of General Monk, Duke of Albermarle, with his Effigies curiously engraved from an original Painting; containing, 1. A faithful Account of his unparalleled Conduct, surprizing Actions, and providential Success in accomplishing the Restoration of Monarchy; 2. A particular Relation of that most memorable March from Coldstream to London, the Preparations for it in Scotland, and the happy Consequences of it in England. 3. Many

been supplanted by Bolton: and occasionally introduced him in his satiric poems. Oct. 26, 1710, he tells Mrs. Johnson, "I would only know whether Dean Bolton paid him [Dean Sterne] the twenty pounds; and for the rest, he may kiss ******. And that you may ask him, because I am in pain about it; that Dean Bolton is such a *whipster*." Yet, in one of his letters, July 9, 1717, he tells Mr. Cope, "I have made a great many advances to your friend Bolton since I came to town, and talked of you; but all signified nothing; for he has taken every opportunity of opposing me, in the most unkind and unnecessary manner; and I have done with him." Again, Oct. 9, 1722, he says, "Your new Bishop, Bolton, was born to be my tormentor. He ever opposed me as my subject [in the chapter of St. Patrick's]; and now has left me embroiled for want of him." Dr. Bolton was translated to Elphin April 16, 1724; to Cashell, Jan. 6, 1729; and, dying Jan. 31, 1743-4, left his library (8000 volumes) for the use of the Clergy of the diocese of Cashell. He published a single Sermon, on the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion, 1721.

* Chaplain to Bp. Hoadly. He published "An Assize Sermon, the Happiness and Duty of Subjects, 1717," 8vo.

Mistakes

Mistakes committed by our Historians, (particularly the Earl of Clarendon) concerning the General's Administration, rectified, and published from an original Manuscript of Thomas Skinner, M. D. With a Preface in Vindication of General Monk's Conduct, and giving some Account of the Manuscript. By W. Webster, M. A. Curate of St. Dunstan's in the West."

"Grammaticæ Latinæ in Usum Principis Juventutis Britannicæ Compendium, Auctore S. P. D. R. * To which is prefixed, by the same Author, an Entrance to the Latin Tongue."

"Now in the Press, and will be ready to be delivered to Subscribers about Christmas next, The Life of the Rev. John Barwick, D.D. some time fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge, and immediately after the Restoration successively Dean of Durham † and of St. Paul's ‡. Written in Latin by his Brother Dr. Peter Barwick, formerly Fellow of the same College, and afterwards Physician in ordinary to King Charles II. Translated into English by the Publisher of the Latin Life; with some Notes to illustrate the History, and a brief Account of the Author. To which is added, an Appendix of Letters from King Charles I. in his Confinement, and from King Charles II. and the Earl of Clarendon in their Exile, and other Papers relating to the History of the Time. Published from the Originals in St. John's College Library; in the same paper and print, and at the same price with the Latin Life, viz. six shillings the small, and twelve the large paper to subscribers, half to be paid down, and the other half on the delivery of the book in quires. Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. William Bowyer, printer, in White Friars, and Mr. James Bettenham, printer, near Hickes's Hall, by whom the books will be delivered when printed §."

* Samuel Prat, dean of Rochester. See p. 231.

† Installed Nov. 1, 1660.

‡ Installed Oct. 15, 1661. He died in 1664.

§ Postboy, Oct. 24, 1723.

1724.

In 1724, Mr. Bowyer printed the four last Numbers of the *Bibliotheca Literaria; viz.*

No. VII. containing, "1. A Continuation of the Extract of Mr. Blonde's History of the Roman Calendar; 2. The Labours of the Learned."

No. VIII. containing, "1. Locus Justini Martyris emendatus in Apol. I. p. 11, edit. Thirlb.; 2. An historical Essay concerning Arithmetical Figures, and their Use; 3. Tully and Hirtius reconciled, as to the Time of Cæsar's going to the African War. With an Account of the Reformation of the old Roman Year made by Cæsar [by Dr. Charles Ashton, Master of Jesus college]; 4. The Labours of the Learned."

No. IX. containing, "1. A Relation of the Conflict between the Scholars and Tradesmen of Oxford, upon the 10th of February, A. D. 1354, 29 Edw. III. made by Maister John de Staineton, Feb. 8, 1354, extracted out of the Registry of John Tynewell, Bishop of Lincoln, fol. 67; 2. Nuncupationes ecclesiasticæ et salutandi Formulæ quibus aluntur Græci recentiores, Episcoporum hodie præsidentium Nominibus insignitæ. Descripsit beatissimus Ecclesiæ Hierosolymitanæ Patriarch. ac D. D. Chrysanthus. Nobiscum verò communicavit Gennadius, Alexandriæ Hieromonachus et Archimandrita dignissimus, Londini Hospes et Inquilinus; 3. An Historical Account of some Part of the Emperor Justinian's Life, never before in the English Tongue; abridged from the Greek; in a Letter to the Hon. Mrs. Cartwright. In which is contained an Account of the Franks, Narses, and Chesroes King of Persia; the Siege of Cuma; the Battle between the Romans and Butilinus at the River Volturno; Earthquakes at Berytus, Coos, Trallus, &c.; the Assassination of Guhazes; the Defence of Phasis against the Persians; the Plague at Byzantium compared with some other Relations of like Nature; Thucydides,

Philip.

Philip. I. 23, corrected; the Septiform Litany, what? by Mr. Wasse, Rector of Aynho; 4. The Labours of the Learned."

No. X. containing, "1. A Continuation of the Historical Account of some part of the Emperor Justinian's Life; 2. An Appendix to the Historical Essay concerning Arithmetical Figures, and their Use; 3. A Letter to Mr. Wasse*, concerning a Passage in the Sigean Inscription. By Mr. Samuel Barker, Nov. 7, 1723; 4. The Labours of the Learned."

Two editions of "Death just Matter of Joy to all good Men; a Sermon preached at the Parish

* Joseph Wasse, of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A 1694; M.A. 1698; B.D. 1707; rector of Aynhoe in Northamptonshire Dec. 18, 1711; which he held till his death in December 1738, and where he is commemorated by the following inscription on a small tablet against the North wall of the chancel:

"JOSEPHUS WASSE, B.D.
hujus ecclesiæ rector
per spatium XXII annor.
obiit XIII cal. Decembr.
A.D. 1728,
æt. suæ 66."

"According to Whiston," Dr. Bentley said, "When I am dead, Wasse will be the most learned man in England." That he was generally esteemed a good scholar and an excellent critic, his several essays in the "Bibliotheca Literaria" are a sufficient evidence. He was by many considered as the editor of that work; but Mr. Bowyer observes, in a letter to a friend: "You mention Mr. Wasse as the publisher of 'Bibliotheca Literaria,' which he was not, but Dr. Jebb. Wasse contributed several pieces, as many others did; and at last knocked it up by sending too long pieces, which had not variety enough to please the capricious taste of the world; viz. the Life of Justinian, which took up two whole numbers, not finished then." Mr. Wasse published a good edition of Sallust in 1710, from a careful investigation of near 80 MSS. and some very antient editions, and many original remarks of his own. Mr. Wasse was the author also of the following articles in the Philosophical Transactions: 1. "On the Difference of the Height of a Human Body between Morning and Night," vol. XXXIII. p. 87. 2. "On the Effects of Lightning, July 3, 1725, in Northamptonshire," ibid. p. 366. 3. "Account of an Earthquake, in October 1731, in Northamptonshire," vol. XXXIX. p. 361.

Church

Church of St. Pancras *, on Tuesday the 11th of

* Mr. Sare, one of the earliest and steadiest friends of the elder Bowyer, died Feb. 2, 1723, aged 68; and a short but very just character of him by a contemporary has been given in p. 61; on which I hope to stand excused for enlarging, in the words of the very excellent Preacher, on a subject congenial to the feelings which originally produced the present production: "An acquaintance of more than thirty years enables me to say much concerning him; yet the little I shall add will, I hope, prevail with them also to be of the same opinion. His descent was from the Clergy; to which order his whole character and conduct was not only suitable, but an ornament and a blessing: for he both believed, and lived, as became one so born and bred; and was a true son of the Christian in general, and of the Church of England in particular. And this, not from fashion, or education, or interest only; but upon principle, and judgment, and such well-weighed conviction, as enabled him, with 'great readiness, to give an answer,' as St. Peter exhorts, 1 Pet. iii. 15, 'to every one that should ask him a reason of the hope that was in him.' His knowledge of books and men, the candour and ingenuity of his temper, the obliging manner of his behaviour, and the grateful acknowledgments of any favours and benefits received, did indeed long time since effectually recommend him, not only to the countenance and conversation, but also the friendship and special regards of many persons, eminent both in post and learning. Nor ought I to omit, that I scarce ever heard his name come out of the mouth of our present most reverend Primate [Wake] without being honoured by some epithet which spoke affection and esteem for him. His fortune, like most of those who are sons of our order, was originally very moderate: but given him by his father, with this comfortable declaration, that he might depend upon that little wearing like Iron, since there was not one dishonest penny in it. So carefully had that maxim of the Psalmist been instilled in this son; 'A small thing that the righteous hath, is better than great riches of the ungodly.' Psal. xxxvii. 16. As that saying of the good old man made great impression, so, he told me, the experience which verified it made it continually greater, and confirmed him more and more in his good purposes, of taking the same honest course to insure a blessing upon whatsoever addition to those slender beginnings the kind providence of God should enable him to make. How constant he was to this resolution, they who dealt with him in the way of trade best can, and will, I doubt not, bear him testimony. One instance of it he hath often told me, which ought not to be passed over in silence, because much to his honour. It is, that he would never suffer himself, by any temptation of profit, to be concerned in publishing any book obnoxious to the censure of our governors, either in Church or State, or any way prejudicial to religion or good-manners. A reader therefore may,

February, 1723, at the Funeral of Mr. Richard Sare, of London, Bookseller. By George Stan-

may, with great security, after his name seen in the title-page, go on, and depend upon finding the whole that follows, innocent, at least always; and for the most part useful and greatly edifying. I hope, of this commendable conduct we have many more examples; and happy sure it were, if all of the same profession would walk by the same rule. Then should we see no more of those infamous births with which our presses now too often travail. Those monsters of irreligion and profaneness, of heresy and schism, of sedition and scandal, of malice and detraction, of obscenity and ribaldry, which mercenary wretches, void of shame, do, for the sake of a paltry present gain, without remorse or scruple, bring into the world, in despite to laws and virtue, in defiance of modesty and decency; thereby, so far as in them lies, not only debauching the principles of the age we live in, but, if such detestable compositions can (as God forbid they should) survive so long, propagating the poison to posterity, and furnishing the Devil with nets and snares, for drawing in, and sinking down to Hell, numbers of unwary souls, which are yet unborn. But to go on: He always expressed great compassion for persons under any sort of distress; and I presume, and indeed am well informed, he acted proportionably, for their consolation and support. This much is certain, that one of the noblest and most necessary charities for which our Nation is at present in so just renown (I mean that for relieving poor widows and orphans of Clergymen) had most happy experience of his prudent zeal and indefatigable diligence; and this, at a very critical juncture, when a most generous benefaction stood in need of persons so qualified, to dispose and settle it in the best manner, for serving the pious uses to which it was designed. The later years of his life God was pleased to make a remarkable exercise of patience. My opportunities of seeing him were then but few. In those, he expressed much submission to, and trust in God, through the merits of Jesus Christ. If any thing stuck closer than were to be wished, it seemed to be the concern for his nearest and dearest relations. And this is an infirmity so natural and humane, that we have reason to hope, he, who implanted that tenderness in all our breasts, would graciously pity, and pardon some excesses of it: especially those, which decays of bodily strength, and a sometimes much enfeebled mind, might now and then occasion; for even this affection, strong as it was, he in more lucid intervals appeared to have got the better of."—A strong confirmation of Dr. Stanhope's remark respecting the publications in which Mr. Sare was concerned may here be noticed, from "A Narrative of the Prosecution against Mr. Sare and his servant, for selling 'The Rights of the Christian Church,' in answer to what relates to that prosecution in the second part of the Defence of the book; by Samuel Hilliard, M.A. prebendary of Lincoln: printed for H. Clements, 1709," 8vo. Mr. Sare's

conduct

hope, D.D. Dean of Canterbury, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. Printed for Richard Williamson * near Gray's-Inn Gate in Holborn."

A second edition of Mr. Webster's "Life of General Monk (see p. 260); with his Effigies curiously engraved from an original Painting."

"Dr. Mead's Harveian Oration, delivered 1723; with an Appendix †; by Mr. Chishull ‡; under the

conduct in this transaction appears to have been uniform with his general good character through life. He was not the original publisher of the book in question; but a copy of it was sold by his servant in the ordinary course of his trade. He had given offence, however, to some violent party-men, by having published some treatises of his friend Dean Hickes; and Mr. Hilliard took the opportunity of the above-mentioned obnoxious treatise to harass Mr. Sare with a prosecution, which ended in exposing the malevolence of his accuser, and an acknowlegment of Mr. Sare's "integrity and good affection to the church and establishment." Dean Kennett, who had countenanced Mr. Hilliard in presenting the "Rights of the Christian Church," became disgusted at the attempt to prosecute a reputable bookseller for a servant's selling a book in his absence; and in consequence received his share of abuse in the pamphlet, from which he is properly vindicated in the "Life," published in 1730, 8vo, p. 107.

* Mr. Richard Williamson, the faithful servant alluded to in the preceding note, succeeded to his master's business. He was deputy receiver-general of the Post-office revenue; and clerk of the mis-sent and mis-directed letters. He died Jan. 7, 1736-7, aged 51. Like his predecessor, he was also a firm friend to both the Bowyers; and the younger of them, at the distance of more than half a century, evinced his grateful sense of former favours by the following clause in his last will: "I give to the two sons and one daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Maurice, of Gothenburg in Sweden, who married the only daughter of Mr. Williamson, bookseller (in return for her father's friendship to mine), 1000*l.* Four per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, to be divided equally between them."—Philip, the eldest, a cadet in the Swedish East India service, was born in London, 1751; Jacob, the second, in Gothenburg, 1760; and Catharine, in September 1761.—Mr. Williamson was succeeded in business by Mr. Trye; who was the predecessor of the late Mr. William Flexney; who died Jan. 7, 1808, aged 77.

† Both were reprinted in 1725, 8vo, ex officinâ Boutestanianâ.

‡ The following learned treatises take their rise from Dr. Mead's Oration: 1. "Middletoni Dissertatio de statu Medicorum apud veteres Romanos, 1726;" translated and published in 8vo, 1734. 2. "Notæ breves in eam per P. W. M. D. 1726."

3. Ad

title of "Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam à Smyrnæis in Medicorum honorem percussis;"

3. "Ad Middletoni Dissertationem Responsio J. W[ard], 1727. 4. "In Dissertationem Animadversio brevis, 1727." 5. "Middletoni Dissertationis suæ Defensio, 1727." 6. "Defensio supradicta examinata," 1728. Some ascribe this to Dr. Letherland, others to Professor Ward: the latter, from the printer and type, seems most probable; and is confirmed by this quotation from Dr. Maty: "Dr. Mead's cause was defended by the learned Ward, whose answer to Middleton's reply seems to have disarmed this redoubted enemy of the physicians." There is reason however to believe the Doctor would have either qualified or confirmed his thesis, had he been able to finish a Latin work, which was to have been entitled 'Medicina vetus collectitia, ex auctoribus antiquis non Medicis,' for he had a greatness of mind that would not suffer him knowingly to persist in his errors." *Life of Mead*, p. 39.—Notwithstanding the heat with which this controversy was managed, Dr. Middleton every where expresses the greatest regard for Dr. Mead; and many years after, when he had occasion to mention his name in his book of the Greek and Egyptian Antiquities, on account of an antient piece of painting in the Doctor's possession, he draws his character in such expressions, as I cannot forbear transcribing, "Meadius noster, artis medicæ decus, qui vitæ reverà nobilis, vel principibus in republicâ viris, exemplum præbet, pro eo, quo omnibus ferè præstat, artium veterum amore, alias postea quasdam (imagines) et splendidiores, opinor, Româ quoque deportandas curavit." 7. "Essay on the State and Condition of Physicians among the Antients, occasioned by a late Dissertation of Dr. Middleton. By Charles La Motte, A. M. chaplain to the duke of Montague, and F. A. S. 1728," 8vo. 8. "Shacheri Dissertatio de Honoribus Medicorum apud veteres. Lipsiæ, 1732," 4to. 9. "Schlægeri Historia Litis de Medicorum Conditione. Helmstad. 1740." 4to. 10. "Dissertationis de servili Medicorum Conditione Appendix, seu Defensionis Pars Secunda. Cui accedit ad Dominum La Motte Epistola Apologetica, Anglicè conscripta. Auctore Conyers Middleton, S.T.P. Protobibliothecario Academiæ Cantabrigiensis, 1761." The learned reader cannot but be gratified with the following advertisement, prefixed by its editor Dr. Heberden to this curious little treatise: "Triginta & quinque anni jam elapsi sunt, ex quo Middletonus impugnavit Meadi sententiam de conditione Medicorum Romæ degentium. Inter viros doctos, qui à Meadi partibus steterunt, fuit Wardus professor rhetorices Greshamensis, qui uno & altero scripto auctori nostro respondit. Contra primum horum se tueri cœperat Middletonus editâ defensionis parte primâ, quæ in omnium manibus est. Partem secundam jamjam vulgaturus erat, cum ad villam Harleii Comitis Oxoniensis propè Cantabrigiam, in quâ tum fortè aderat Middletonus, Meadus etiam arcessitus esset, ut inviseret Comitis filiam ægrotantem. Harleius,

a work which occasioned a controversy * of a very interesting nature to the professors of † this useful

leius, hâc oblatâ occasione, ut erat utrique eorum amicissimus, facilè eos redegit in gratiam. Quapropter Middletonus unicum, quod habuit, defensionis exemplar in nobilis hospitis sui manus ultrò tradidit, pluris faciens Meadi amicitiam, quàm famam, quæ ex hujusmodi victoriâ, vel saltem ex ingenio, sperari poterat. Harleiani codices MSS. postea in Museum Britannicum devenerunt, et unà cum his hoc ipsum defensionis exemplar, auctoris manu magnâ ex parte descriptum; quod proinde ex legibus Musei omnibus adeuntibus patet, & quodammodo publici juris factum est; neque sanè, si penès privatum esset, ulla subest causa diutius premendi hoc opusculum, Middletono, & Meado, et Wardo jam fato functis, et consopitâ omni illâ animorum contentione, quâ hæc quæstio fuerat agitata. Quamobrem visum est id prelo committere, ut et commodius, et à pluribus, evolvi possit. Qui antiquitatis studio tenentur, non inviti legent quod reliquum erat ad hanc disputationem penitùs absolvendam; nonnullos forsan, de quæstione ipsâ unicè securos, sola stili jucunditas satis delectabit. Epistola Anglica, quæ post mortem auctoris inter chartas ejus reperta fuit, propterea subjungitur, quia in eodem versatur argumento. Vale."—A friend observes: "I have now before me Middleton's 'De Medicorum apud veteres Romanos degentium Conditione Dissertatio, 1726,' and 'Notæ breves, &c.' 1726, most undoubtedly written by Dr. Joseph Letherland (notwithstanding the disguise of P. W.) as was also 'Animadversio brevis, 1727.' But your No. 6 was, I can warrant, Professor Ward's; as you rather suppose it to be. There is an 8vo, with this title, all I know of it, 'Dan. Vink Amœnitates Physico-medicæ, in quibus Medicina à servitute liberatur. Traject. 1730'." J. L.

* "It was by no means at all interesting to the professors, but a mere literary question. J. J. Rousseau has observed, that Physicians of all men least like your sporting with them. Perhaps Churchmen have been laughed at so long that they are grown callous. The question by no means was, whether they were vile and despicable, but whether they were slaves: and that the fact was so, I suppose nobody doubts now. Epictetus, though a slave, was no more vile and despicable, than the truly great Marcus Antoninus. Mead and his friends might be mistaken; yet Middleton must, if he spoke of him at all, allow that he was a famous practitioner, a princely Mæcenas to all the learned that wanted his services, and a great importer of Virtù." *T. F.*

† "The system which the learned Chishull, and after him Dr. Mead, grounded upon some medals found at Smyrna, about a College of Physicians settled in that city from the most antient times, and distinguished by the privilege of celebrating annual games in honour of Esculapius, and of Hygeia the goddess of Health, was at least very ingenious; but whether Mr. Wise has

shewn

science, and to the learned world in general *; the subject of which was, whether the Physicians

shewn it to be only ingenious, and has more happily accounted for these medals, by referring them to Homer, whom he thinks a Smyrnæan, must be left to the decision of the learned. See his 'Nummorum antiquorum Scriniis Bodleianis reconditorum Catalogus,' p. 145, &c." Maty, *Life of Mead*, p. 37.

* The acknowledgements of Dr. Mead to Mr. Chishull are thus elegantly expressed in a preface introducing the Dissertation: "Cum inter multos ac varios honores, quos Medicis olim tributos fuisse in oratione meâ ostendi, singularis cujusdam, quem à Smyrnæis acceperunt, ut nomina illorum in nummis ponerentur, mentionem fecerim; quò res ista magis foret perspicua, nummos aliquot ejusmodi, è multis aliis quos apud me conservo, ære incisos, cum singulorum explicatione hîc adjicere volui. Ex medicorum enim nominibus, tantis laudibus apud veteres celebratis, deorumque salutarium imaginibus, symbolis artis suæ instructis, quæ in his nummis conspiciuntur; Smyrnæos, quò medicæ artis professorum famæ ac dignitati consulerent, eos percussisse, omnes, opinor, æqui rerum æstimatores mecum agnoscent. Fatendum est sanè magistratuum nomina tam in Smyrnæorum, quàm in aliarum Græciæ civitatum nummis haud paucis comparere; unde viri eruditi, & rei nummariæ scientissimi, si qui forte id genus nummi, de quibus hic agimus, in manus eorum devenerint, magistratibus statim adscribentes, inter alios ejusdem (ut ipsi censuerunt) classis in scriniis hactenus collocârunt. Attamen si rem paulò accuratius intueamur, nummos, in quibus magistratuum nomina leguntur, alia nomina, aut aliis saltem insignibus, cum re medicâ nihil commune habentibus, ornata, exhibere percipiemus. Primus autem, quod sciam, Seguinus nummi alicujus Smyrnæi ectypum protulit, cui nulla omnino cum nostris similitudo esse videatur. Is quidem inter alios Smyrnæorum nummos unum edidit, in cujus alterâ parte caput Hygiæ nostræ persimile adspicitur, quod ipse tamen Apollinis esse statuit; in alterâ imago sedens, sed velata, et brachiis transversis, nec reliqua adsunt symbola; ut forsan in lineamentorum ductu, quæ temporis injuriâ evanida fuissent et confusa, sculptor hallucinatus fuisse existimetur. Imaginem autem Prytanis, hoc est summi apud Smyrnæos magistratus, sedentis esse autumat. Neque ab illustrissimo Spanhemio, neque à Vaillant, in iis quæ ad opera illius scripserunt, hic diversum aliquid affertur; unde eos nihil certius habuisse, quod de nummo isto proponerent, manifestò constat. Alter quoque nummus ab eodem Seguino adducitur, qui hinc Matris Deorum Sipylenæ, quæ Smyrnæ colebatur, caput; illinc stantis Isidis simulacrum repræsentat: de quo in notis ad Dissertationem plura dicendi locus dabitur. Vir igitur reverendus, Edmundus Chishull, S.T.B. cujus eximia antiquitatis, omnisque adeò elegantioris doctrinæ cognitio ex egregiis illius, tum in nummum CKΩΠΗ inscriptum, tum etiam in Sigæam inscriptionem Commentariis, orbi erudito

diu

of antient Rome were not in general vile and despicable slaves, or whether there were not some among them at least who enjoyed the privileges of a free condition, and the honour due to their services.

Edmund Chishull, son of Paul Chishull *, was born at Eyworth in Bedfordshire; admitted scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; took the degree of M. A. Feb. 27, 1693; became fellow of the college; and, having a grant of the traveller's place from that society, sailed from England Sept. 12, 1698, and arrived on the 19th of November following at Smyrna, where he was chaplain to the English factory till Feb. 10, 1701-2. He took the degree of B. D. June 16, 1705; was presented Sept. 1, 1708, on the death of Mr. James Barker,

diu jam innotuit, hos nummos primus feliciter explicavit, & quasi postliminiò recuperatos medicis restituit. Smyrnæ enim largior eorum provenit messis, postquam terra circa Æsculapii templum cœpta est dimoveri. Quâ occasione etiam erutum fuit, & luci redditum, caput marmoreum, in quo inscribitur, ΜΑΡΚΟC ΜΟΔΙΟC ΙΑΤΡΟC ΜΕΘΟΔΙΚΟC; item nummus Aristotelis nomen exhibens, ut etiam Hermogenis medici, qui septuaginta septem voluminia ediderat, inscriptio. Dum Smyrnæ itaque commoratus est, plures hujusmodi nummos comparavit; quos attentiori curâ expendens, ex nominibus & figuris inter se collatis ad rem medicam pertinere citò deprehendit. Cum in patriam autem reversus fuit, sermone de medicinæ antiquitatibus fortè inter nos incepto, pro eâ necessitudine, quæ diu mihi cum eo fuerat, mentem suam de his nummis mihi statim aperuit; nec id tantum, sed et nummos ipsos, unà cum quibusdam in eos observationibus, se dono mihi promisit missurum; quod & haud ita pridem amicissimè præstitit. Illius igitur beneficio nova hæc ad rei nummariæ scientiam accessio prorsus debetur. Cujus etiam de republicâ literariâ optimè merendi studio & industriâ, si vivat modo & valeat, magnum Græcarum antiquitatum, aliorumque veteris ævi monumentorum corpus, nondum publici juris factum; doctissimis etiam Commentariis, tantoque thesauro dignis, locupletatum, antiquitatis studiosis expectare licebit. Vale."—"The hand fortified with a tremendous cæstus, and accompanied with a palm-branch, looks more as if designed for prize-fighting boxers than physicians; like the Roman contorniates for charioteers." *T. F.*—This volume appeared in 1728, under the title of "Antiquitates Asiaticæ," &c.

* Bible clerk of Queen's college, Cambridge, where Wood supposes him to have taken the degree of B. A. He was admitted M. A. at Pembroke college, Oxford, June 18, 1634.

to the vicarage of Walthamstow in Essex; in 1711 was appointed chaplain to the Queen; in 1713 he occurs (in a list of Lent Preachers) as Lecturer of St. Olave's Hart-street; and in 1731 was presented to the rectory of South Church in Essex. He published, "Gulielmo Tertio terræ marique Principi invictissimo in Gallos pugnâ navali nuperrimè devictos, Carmen heroicum. Oxon. 1692," folio; "In Obitum augustissimæ & desideratissimæ Reginæ Mariæ Carmen Pastorale." Mus. Angl. vol. III. p. 234. "Inscriptio Sigea antiquissima βουστροφηδὸν exarata. Commentario eam Historico-Grammatico-Critico illustravit Edmundus Chishull, S.T.B. Regiæ Majestati à sacris, 1721," folio; which was followed by "Notarum ad Inscriptionem Sigæam Appendicula; additâ à Sigeo alterâ Antiochi Soteris Inscriptione," folio, 15 pages, no date. Both were incorporated in his "Antiquitates Asiaticæ Christianam Æram antecedentes; ex primariis Monumentis Græcis descriptæ, Latinè versæ, notisque et commentariis illustratæ*. Accedit Monumentum Latinum Ancyranum†. Per Edmundum Chishull, S.T.B. Lon-

* Proposals for this book were published in 1724. Mr. Bowyer's copy of it (which was rendered more valuable by his MS notes) was presented after his death (agreeably to his directions when living) to the Right Hon. Edwin Lord Sandys.—A letter to Mr. Wasse (concerning a passage in the Sigæan Inscription, &c.) by Mr. Barker is printed in the "Bibliotheca Literaria," No X.

† "Sequitur erudita & singularis Commentatio ad Marmor Bosporanum Jovi Urio sacrum. Eam utique debes ingenio & humanitati *Aristarchi Cantabrigiensis*, quo nemo alius hac ætate sanctior, nemo literis divinis humanisque exercitatior, aut ab omni laude felicior." Pref. to Comment. in Leg. Decemvir. Of Mr. Chishull, whom he styles "vir celeberrimus ingenii acumine & literarum peritâ, quibus excellebat maximè," Dr. Taylor speaks in the highest terms.—"Is this Aristarchus *summe eruditus Cantab.* in Mr. Chishull's supplemental half-sheet, Dr. Gooch? If it be, every reader will transfer the compliment to Dr. Bentley." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. Aug.* 14, 1729.—"The restoring and settling to a tittle the inscription to Jupiter Ourios, as printed in Chishull's cancelled page, and by Dr. Taylor, was by Dr. Charles Ashton, master of Jesus college. Chishull never submitted completely. Dr. Taylor by no means speaks highly of Chishull

dini, Typis Guil. Bowyer 1728*, folio;" being a collection of inscriptions made by Consul Sherard, Dr. Picenini, and Dr. Lisle (afterwards archdeacon of Canterbury, warden of Wadham college, and bishop of St. Asaph †) in their travels 1705 and 1709, and deposited in Lord Oxford's library ‡,

Chishull on this occasion. The wonder is, how Wheler and Spon could vary so much in copying so few, so large, and so plain letters; especially as it is not probable that it was placed out of distinct sight." *T. F.*

* The first part contains (besides the title and five introductory leaves) 208 pages;—and a supplement, 12 pages, including a correct edition of his Conjectanea de nummo CKΩΠΙ inscripto, first published under the title of "De nummo CKΩΠΙ inscripto Dissertatio," and the "Iter Asiæ Poeticum," addressed to the Rev. John Horn. Another leaf was added in 1731, with a plate of Dr. Mead's head of Homer (of which only 50 copies were printed); and a second leaf, on the inscription of Jupiter Ourios, dated "Sept. 29, 1731." The stone was then come into Dr. Mead's possession; and there is an exact engraving of it, a little larger than Dr. Taylor's. He submits, but without paying the least compliment, or even mentioning Dr. Ashton. Towards the printing of this book, Dr. Mead paid fifty-one guineas; Dr. William Sherard twenty guineas; and Dr. Lisle five guineas.—"I have no doubt that Mr. Chishull is wrong in every word he says about the coin which has CKΩΠΙ on it: though I am not as yet equally sure what the right meaning is." *T. F.*—See his letter on it to Haym at the end of his "Antiquitates Asiaticæ."

† Of whom, see Hutchins's Dorsetshire, 2d edit. vol. I. p. 140.

‡ Prefixed to this curious MS. is the following letter, dated Magdalen college, Oxford, Dec. 16, 1776: "The inclosed paper contains some information which will be of use to any person who may have occasion to consult the Earl of Oxford's copy of Chishull's Inscriptions, now in the British Museum, Catalogue No 7509; to which I have often referred in my collection published not long since. 'Inscriptiones Antiquæ, pleræque nondum editæ, in Asiâ Minori & Græciâ, præsertim Athenis, collectæ. Oxon. 1774.' My request is, that you will insert it in the beginning or at the end of that MS. R. Chandler."

* Extract from an account of Mr. Chishull's papers, drawn up by Professor Ward, and communicated by the late John Loveday, Esq. of Caversham near Reading.

The Earl of Oxford's copy.—This book contains 84 pages of inscriptions.—All the inscriptions from p. 1, to the end of p. 71, are found in book I. II. III. of Mr. Chishull.—Most of the inscriptions from p. 72, to the end, are found in book IV. of Mr. Chishull; some in book I. II. III.; and some in none of Mr. Chishull's books; *viz.* not found: Smyrna, p. 72, No 2; p. 74, No 5;

where it still remains. It was published by subscription for one guinea (royal paper at two guineas); and a larger volume, under the title of "Antiquitates Asiaticæ: Pars altera, diversa diversarum Urbium inscripta Marmora complectens," was intended to have been published by him for another guinea; and 12 pages were printed: but the author's death put a stop to the progress of the volume. His MS. was in Dr. Askew's hands, fairly written for the press by the late Professor Ward; and was purchased at the sale of Dr. Askew's MSS. March 11, 1785, for the British Museum, for 59*l.* 17*s.*

No 5; p. 75, No 10; p. 76, No 2; p. 77, No 7; ..... hisar, p. 78, 79, 80, No 12.—Some inscriptions in B. I. II. III. IV. of Mr. Chishull are not found in this.—In B. I. II. III. IV. of Mr. Chishull, I have referred to the page in this book, where each inscription is found, for the greater ease in collecting them.—Some few inscriptions in this book are twice written in different places: the reading of several varies from that in Mr. Chishull's books; some of the inscriptions are longer than they are in those books; and the division of the inscriptions sometimes differs.—The disposition of the inscriptions under the several places where they were found seems not always so regular as in Mr. Chishull's books.—I have put a small cross in the margin of the pages, against the beginning of each inscription which I found in Mr. Chishull's books; so that when there is no cross, such inscription was not found.

"The places of the inscriptions are not mentioned in the Earl of Oxford's copy; but by Mr. Chishull's books are found to be in the following order:

Aphrodisias, now Geyra, 1, 29, 81, 84.
Teos, now Bodrun, 30, 45.
Tralles, now Guzal-hisar, 45, 46.
Arab-hisar, 46, 47.
Stratonicea, now Eski-hisar, 47, 54.
Milasa, now Melasso, 58.
Iassus, now Assinkalassi, 58.
Branchidæ, now Ioran, 59, 63.
Miletus, now Balat or Palatsha, 63, 64.
Tyria, 64.
Metropolis, now Cizil-hisar, 64.
Hierapolis, 65, 66, and 83.
Thyatira, now Ack-hisar, 66, 67.
Kirk-agatch, 67.
Philadelphia, 68, 69, and 78 and 83.
Sardes, 70, 71, and 81.
Smyrna, 71, 78.
Issiclaerkoi, 75.
Durguthli, 78.
Ephesus, 78, 79.
Angora, 78.
Neapolis, Scala Nova or Casadasi, 78.
Derrikioi, 80, 81.
Pergamus, 83.

Mr. Chishull was author also of "A Charge of Heresy maintained against Mr. Dodwell's late Epistolary Discourse concerning the Mortality of the Soul, by way of Address to the Clergy of the Church of England; laying open his opposition to the received Creeds, and his falsification of all sacred and profane Antiquity *. London, 1706," 8vo. He published eleven single Sermons †. And in 1747 the learned Dr. Mead published his "Travels in Turkey, and back to England; London, printed by William Bowyer," folio. He was, jointly with

* For the history of this controversy, see the Biographia Britannica, article *Dodwell*.

† 1. A Sermon on Psalm cvii. 23, 24, before the Honourable Company of Merchants trading to the Levant Sea, Jan. 16, 1697-8, 4to.—2. "The great Danger and Mistake of all new uninspired Prophecies relating to the End of the World; being a Sermon preached on November 23d, 1707, at Serjeants-Inn-Chapel, in Chancery-Lane; James v. 8. With an Appendix of historical Collections applicable to all such Prophecies as are condemned in this Discourse; and to those which are now venting in the World, 1708," 4to.—3. "The Orthodoxy of an English Clergyman considered, as to four heads, *viz.* The received Creeds; The Thirty-nine Articles; The Supremacy of the Crown; The Established Liturgy of the Church; being a Sermon preached in the Chapel of Rumford, at the Visitation there held on the 4th of May 1711, by the Rev. Dr. Alston, Archdeacon of Essex;" 1 Tim. iv. 16. 4to.—4. "Modesty and Moderation, or the true relative Duty of the tolerated and established Parties in any Society of Men; being a Sermon preached at the Assizes at Hertford, on March the 3d, 1711-12;" Phil. iv. 5. 8vo, 1712.—5. "The Duty of good Subjects in relation to public Peace; being a Sermon preached at the Assizes at Hertford, August 11, 1712; Psalm xxix. 10. Published at the request of Mr. High Sheriff and the Grand Jury." 8vo.—6. "Against Duelling; a Sermon preached before the Queen, in the Royal Chapel at Windsor Castle, on November 23, 1712; Rom. xii. 19; published by her Majesty's special Command, 1712," 8vo.—7. "The Excellency of a proper charitable Relief; a Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy, 1714;" 1 Kings iv. 1, 2, 4to.—8. "The Subject minded of his Duty. Tit. iii. 1. 1716," 8vo.—9. and 10. "The Certainty of Christ's first and second Coming; being two Sermons preached at Chelmsford at the Summer and Lent Assizes held this year for the county of Essex; both published at the request of Mr. High Sheriff and the Grand Jury, 1718," 1 John v. 20; and Acts xvii. 31. 8vo.—11. A Funeral Sermon on Rom. vi. 8. 1719, 8vo.

Francis

Francis Heywood, jun. esq. of Oxford, executor to the last will of Dr. Turner, who died April 22, 1714; and wrote the following elegant inscription on "A Monument sacred to the Church of England, and to the Memory of Dr. Thomas Turner, President of Corpus Christi College in the University of Oxford, erected in the Church of Stowe, in the County of Northampton, on occasion of the manor and estate of Stowe being purchased by the executors of that pious public benefactor, together with other lands, to be settled, as his will directs, on the governors of the charity for the relief of poor widows and children of Clergymen, in the year of our Lord 1716; the whole estate at Stowe, and that at West Wratting in the county of Cambridge, amounting to somewhat more than one thousand pounds a year."

"Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,
piissimoque Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ filio
Thomæ Turnero, sacrum.
Hunc
et Franciscum Episcopum Eliensem,
quin et Gulielmum Archidiaconum Northumbriæ,
Professor ipse S. Theologiæ
progenuit Thomas Turner, Decanus Cantuariensis,
vir optimus et doctissimus,
ex optimâ lectissimâque fœminâ
Margaretâ filiâ Francisci Windebank Baronetti,
sub Rege Carolo I. Secretarii Statûs.
Thomam,
expletâ pueritiâ, discipulum suo gremio suscepit Collegium Corporis Christi in Universitate Oxoniensi: Idem mox Socium probavit, doctrinâ, gravitate, bonis moribus conspicuum: ac demum Præside emicuit inter prima Academiæ Ecclesiæque lumina celeberrimo.

Hcic virtutem ac pietatem indefessè coluit Vir ille ad summa rerum factus et formatus: Heic Græcas Latinasque literas Theologiæ ancillare docuit: Heic togæ honestati, heic sanctitati sacerdotii, labore et consilio et exemplo cavit: magnâ animi constantiâ, sed et morum elegantiâ clarus; fœlix tenore vitæ puro et æquali; prudentiâ longè pollens humanâ atque Christianâ; veri bonique solers indagator; rerum, hominum, et librorum æquus ac peritus judex. Opes non exiguas, notam inter hospitalitatem veramque liberalitatem natas, ad sempiternum Dei honorem aut vivus dedit aut moriens legavit: quater mille libras propinquis et amicis; Ecclesiæ Cathedrali Eliensi plus mille libris; sex millia Collegio, structurâ amplâ atque eleganti,

ac re insuper librariâ insigniter ditato; et reliqua religiosæ sortis viginti librarum millia hæredibus commisit testamentariis; jussis terras emere, emptasque Societati tradere, quæ sublevandis per universam Angliam Clericorum Viduis Liberisque fide non minore quàm diligentiâ invigilat.

Natus Bristolii die XIX Septembris, anno Domini MDCXLV,
Oxonii in Christo obdormivit XXIX Aprilis, an. Dom. MDCCXIV.
Corpus ejus Collegium Christi * Corpori dicatum
die ultimo reddendum servat;
at hic locus memoriam eo usque superfuturam
et honorem meritò servabit.
Edmundus Chishull, S.T.B. Regiæ Majestati à sacris,
et Franciscus Heywood junior, generosus Oxoniensis,
hæredes testamentarii, P. P.

A plate of this monument, executed in marble by T. Stayner, was engraved by J. Sturt.

To the rectory of Stowe, commonly called *Nine-churches*, from the nine churches in the patronage of the lord of the manor, Mr. Chishull presented Edward Williams, A. M. † in 1716.

* The epitaph in the chapel of Corpus Christi college is thus varied:

"H. S. E.
sub adversâ sacelli areâ, eximiâ vir doctrinâ, virtute et
pietate reverendus, Thomas Turner, S.T.P. Ecclesiæ
Cathedralis Eliensis Præbendarius, Paulinæ verò
Londini et præbendarius et præcentor, hujusque Collegii
annis viginti sex Præses longè vigilantissimus.
Totus hic Deo et Ecclesiæ vacare voluit, ingens ille animus
ad summa rerum factus et formatus: Hic Græcas Latinasque
literas sacræ magistræ Theologiæ ancillari jussit:
hic togæ honestati, hic sanctitati sacerdotii labore
et consilio et exemplo cavit, pii Fundatoris placitis
addictissimus, prudentiâ longè pollens,
Humanâ atque Christianâ; magnâ in agendo constantiâ,
sed et morum elegantiâ clarus.
Opes à Deo datas ad sempiternum Dei honorem aut vivus
dedit, aut moriens legavit: Quatuor mille libras
propinquis et amicis: Ecclesiæ Cathedrali Eliensi plus
mille libris sexies: Mille huic Collegio, structurâ novâ
lapideâ, et re insuper librariâ, egregiè ampliato:
At reliqua religiosæ sortis viginti librarum millia
hæredibus commisit testamentariis, Edm. Chishull, S.T.B.
hujus Collegii olim Socio, et Fra. Heywood, arm. Oxoniensi:
jussis (quod etiam citò et feliciter peractum est) terras
emere, emptasque Societati tradere, quæ sublevandis
per universam Angliam Clericorum Viduis Liberisque
fide non minore quàm diligentiâ invigilat.
Piè in Christo obdormivit die XXIX Aprilis, A. D. MDCCXIV,
Natus Bristolii die XIX Septembris, A. D. MDCXLV.
Patre Rev. Thomâ Turner, S.T.P. Cantuariensi,
Matre verò Margaretâ F. Fran. Windebank, Eq. Aur.
sub Rege Carolo I. Secretarii Statûs."

Gutch's Colleges of Oxford, p. 403.

Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 92.

Mr.

Mr. Chishull died at Walthamstowe, May 18, 1733; and Mr. Clarke, in a letter to Mr. Bowyer, July 14 that year, says, "I was very sorry for Mr. Chishull's death, as a public loss. Who would be solicitous about a character in the papers, when you may have as fine a one as is possible for five shillings? Your public prints are in that respect like your old marbles: the great use of them was to preserve the names of little men; characters below history must look out for other supports. I hope Mr. Chishull's papers will fall into some proper hand, that his design and the few thoughts he has left might not be entirely lost." Mr. Chishull's books were sold, by a marked Catalogue, by J. Whiston, in March 1735. He had an only son, Edmund, whom Dr. Mead calls "the industrious son of a learned father." His daughter married Mr. Collard, whose son James (moneyer of the Mint for many years, but retired) died February 7, 1791.

I have been referred by a worthy friend to the following short paragraph in the Preface to Chishull's Travels: "The inscriptions here said to be reported in Prideaux are to be found in the Doctor's edition of the Marmora Arundeliana. And as to those referred to at the end of our author's book, such of them will be here subjoined as are not in the large collection designed by him for a second part of his Antiquitates Asiaticæ, of which a few sheets only, containing those which relate to Ephesus, were printed by him a little before his death, and the rest are now in my possession. R. MEAD *."

The following letters from Mr. Chishull to Dr. Mead, in relation to some medals struck at Smyrna in honour of Physicians, which are more fully illustrated in his dissertation subjoined to the Doctor's oration, were copied by Mr. Bowyer from a

* It appears by this Preface, that the world was indebted to Dr. Mead for much more than the patronage of this learned work; almost all the citations from antient authors having been filled up, and the whole work revised and methodized by him.

rough

rough draught in Mr. Chishull's own hand; and the first of them seems to be designed to furnish Dr. Mead, at his own request, with some proofs of the honour paid to Physicians by the antient Grecians:

I. "HONOURED SIR, [Without date].

"IT is with the greatest pleasure that I find myself honoured with any command of yours; and I shall be truly glad if any thing noted under the following heads may fall in with your design.

"I. The chief honours and rewards * given to some eminent Greek Physicians are at once noted by Pliny, l. vii. c. 37.

"II. Those bestowed on Hippocrates may more particularly be noted in the Δ γμα 'Αθηναίων among his Epistles, and his life from Serranus; and the history as to that matter is the same whether those pieces be genuine or not.

"III. Besides these, Erasistratus was in great honour in the court of Seleucus and Antiochus Soter, upon his discovering the distemper of the latter; which see in Plutarch's life of Demetrius, and Appian in Syriacis. The reward of a hundred talents mentioned by Pliny, l. xxvi. c. 1. was for curing the same Antiochus of another dangerous illness. The scarcity of instances of this sort has been owing to this, that Physic was not antiently professed as now-a-days, in the nature of a liberal science, but was always joined with Pharmacy and Chirurgery, and so practised in great measure by illiterate persons.

"IV. From hence a ready answer may be given to those severe satires of Cato and Pliny against *Medici* and *Medicina*, l. xxvi. c. 1. as also from the virtuous and pious principles of the oath of Hippo-

* "The honours of the Greek physicians are nothing to Dr. Middleton's inquiry: Hawkins and Pennell would not allow that Surgery was not a liberal science. It was not very liberal in Pythagoras to keep his writings on botany secret." *T. F.*

crates,

crates, particularly the obligation to teach ἄνευ μισθοῦ, and ἁγνῶς καὶ ὁσίως διατηρῆσαι βίον, κ. τ. λ.

"V. The same calumny may be answered from the contrary character of Pliny, l. xxv. c. 2. Pythagoras and Aristotle both much addicted to this noble study. The former was the first that wrote of the virtue of herbs, Plin. xxv. 2. He kept it a secret, as he did his other attainments. But the latter, says Ælian, l. v. c. 9. Athen. l. viii. c. 13. φαρμακοπώλης ἀνεφάνη, was a professed Apothecary. If he condescended to a shop according to the custom of those times, he yet shewed himself above it by his work entitled Ἰατρικά besides what he wrote concerning Plants and Anatomy.

"VI. It was this character that first endeared Aristotle so much to Alexander the Great, whom, upon his first coming to him, he cured of a great illness; and because he enjoined him to use much ambulation for the confirming of his cure, this by some has been taken to be the reason of Aristotle's being surnamed the Peripatetic. Laertius.

"VII. Alexander himself learned of Aristotle to study and even to practise physic (Plut. in vit. Alex. c. 13, p. m. 668.) δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ τὸ φιλιατρεῖν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ προσρίψασθαι μᾶλλον ἑτέρων Ἀριστοτέλης· ὃ γὰρ μόνον τὴν θεωρίαν ἠγάπησεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ νοσοῦσιν ἐβοήθει τοῖς φίλοις, καὶ συνεταττε θεραπείας τινὰς καὶ διαίτας.

"VIII. The Historian has well expressed it μᾶλλον ἑτέρων: for it was usual with Alexander to bestow the greatest marks of esteem and honour on other physicians: Witness the story of his cure by Philip of Acarnania, and the signal honour paid to that physician, as by the King himself, so by his whole army. Alexander shewed him, says Arrian, (l. ii. c. 4.) ὅτι τοιοῦτός ἐστιν αὐτῷ φίλος· and the whole army, says Curtius, l. iii. c. 6, *grates habebant tanquam præsenti Deo.*

"IX. Herophilus and Erasistratus, l. xxix. c. 1. were those who first made learning necessary to physic; which being a thing of great expence and pains, Pliny tells us, the school of Herophilus did not

not long subsist. *Deserta deinde et hæc secta, quoniam necesse erat in eâ scire literas.* Of his school, see Pliny, l. xxvi. c. 2.

"X. But we learn from Strabo, at the end of Book xii. that the school both of the one and the other flourished till about his time in Asia, the one near Laodicea, and the other at Smyrna. He there names as masters of these, Zeuxis, Alexander, and Hicesius. And Athenæus often mentions the same Ἱκέσιος as an author, and l. ii. c. 18, Μενόδωρος Ἐρασιστρατείας Ἱκεσίᾳ φίλος. Pliny, *Hicesio non parvæ authoritatis medico.* The faces and characters of all these we have still preserved in coins at Smyrna, with many others brought by Mr. Sherard, and now reposited in the Duke of Devonshire's cabinet; which city allowed that particular honour to those professors. They are found with their faces stampt on one side, and their profession noted on the other, by figures in a sitting posture, with the finger advanced to their lips in token of that silence which the profession was enjoined by the oath of Hippocrates. And before the face of some is an asterisk, of others a thunderbolt; the meaning of which marks is told us by Laertius in the life of Plato, *viz.* κεραύνιο implying τὴν ἀγωγὴν τῆς φιλοσοφίας, and ἀστέρισκος, τὴν στιλπνότητα τῶν δογμάτων.

"This Physic-school at Smyrna was adjoining most probably to the temple of Esculapius, the ruins of which are still extant near a large fountain of extreme cold water, called Arco-bascar, situate, as is mentioned by Pausanias, near the sea (Pausan. l. ii. c. 26.) In this place was dug up about thirty years ago, and sold by Sir Philip Jackson then resident at Smyrna to Mons. Galland, and by him reposited in the gallery of Versailles, a fine bust inscribed,

ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΜΟΔΙΟΣ ΙΑΤΡΟΣ ΜΕΘΟΔΙΚΟΣ *.

* There is a bust of him at Wilton with the same inscription on the pedestal, and on the breast these lines (engraved in Dr. Pococke's Itinerary, vol. II. pl. 103.)

ΙΗΤΗΡ ΜΕΘΟΔΟΥ ΑΣΙΑΤΙΚΕ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΤΑ ΧΑΙΡΕ.
ΠΟΛΛΑ ΜΕΝ ΕΣΘΛΑ ΠΑΘΩΝ ΦΡΕΣΙ ΠΟΛΛΑ ΔΕ ΛΥΓΡΑ.

The

The word Μεθόδικος intimating the sect of Modius, as ἰήτηρ Μεθόδε does the like in another printed inscription. What it was is explained by Celsus, l. i. c. 1. *Harum observationum medicinam esse ..... quam μέθοδον Græci nominant*, &c. Among the Δειπνοσοφισταὶ of Athenæus, *in argumento operis*, are registered with great honour the characters of Daphnus of Ephesus, as well as the renowned Galen, ἱερὸς τὴν τέχνην, κ. τ. λ.

" XII. Another inscription found in the same place, and engraven under a head, now lost:

ΗΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΧΑΡΙΔΗΜΟΥ κ. τ. λ.

II. " HONOURED SIR, Nov. 13, 1723.

" I AM heartily glad to understand that we are like to have the happiness of seeing your Oration public. The medals are not yet in books. Some have taken them to be so many magistrates of Smyrna; but that they are philosophers and physicians, is luckily a discovery of my own. I hit upon the thought by observing, that Physicians are often cited with the addition of Ἡροφίλειος and Ἐρασισράτειος, as by Erotian in voce Ἀμβην. Στράτων μὲν ὁ Ἐρασισράτειος, Ζήνων δ' ὁ Ἡροφίλειος. After this that there was a school of each according to Strabo, l. xii. Διδασκαλεῖον Ἡροφίλειε ἰατρῶν μέγα ὑπὸ Ξεύξιδος καθάπερ ..... ἐν Σμύρνῃ τὸ τῶν Ἐρασισρατείων ὑπὸ Ἰκεσίε. Upon this foundation we are at no loss for the explication of the following medals.

1. " *Caput laureatum sine epigraphe.*
" Rev. ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΒΕΥΒΙΣ: *figura virilis sedens, manu dextra ad os levata: ante faciem* κιφαύνιον *nota institutionis philosophiæ.*

2. " *Caput laureatum sine epigraphe.*
" Rev. ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΙΚΕΣΙΟΣ: *figura eadem. Vide Numismata Kempiana*, p. 82.

3. " *Caput laureatum sine epigraphe.*
" Rev. ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΕΥΚΛΗΣ: *fig. eadem; ante faciem,* ἀστερίσκος *nota συμφωνίας τῶν δογμάτων, cum monogrammate urbis Smyrnæ* *.

* This coin is not mentioned in Dr. Mead's Dissertation. Lord Winchelsea shewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1723, a coin of Smyrna, with the same types as above mentioned, and ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΠΑΤΟΥΡΙΟΣ.

4. *Caput*

4. "*Caput laureatum sine epigraphe.*

"Rev. ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΠΑΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ: *fig. eadem, cum duplici monogrammate, Smyrnæ urbis et sectæ Herophileæ uno, ac sectæ Erasistrateæ altero, i. e.* EPA.

"*Horum* Ξεῦξις *cum tota ipsius schola; i. e.* τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ξεῦξιν, *laudatur ab Erotiano in voce* Καμμάφω. *Hicesius a Plinio,* l. xxvii. c. 4. *ut non parvæ auctoritatis medicus. Pasicrates Menodoro adjungitur in inscriptione Dousana. Menodorus vero Hicesio apud Athenæum,* l. iii. c. 9. Μηνοδῶρος ὁ Ἐρασιστράτειος Ἱκεσίᾳ φίλος.

"Of these medals the first, third, and fourth, are now, before me, with about twenty others of the same type and character. Being mistaken for unknown magistrates, they were esteemed the refuse of Dr. Sherard's medals *. However, many of a fairer stamp and better preserved were by him reposited in the cabinet of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire; particularly an Ἱκέσιος, and if I mistake not, an Ἀλέξανδρος, being the other master mentioned by Strabo. I hope to be introduced by Dr. Sherard to the favour of consulting them in his Grace's rich collection. In the mean time these, Sir, with myself, are absolutely yours; and being obliged to be in town for waiting at Court on Friday, I will attend you with them at your house at what time you please to command me, by a line directed to, &c. E. CHISHULL."

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed the *first volume*, in folio, of Bishop Burnet's † celebrated posthum-

* Numismatic knowledge ran low, when coins were looked on as refuse, because supposed to contain unknown magistrates.

† The personal and political history of this learned and distinguished Prelate is too familiar to the Readers of these Anecdotes, to render it necessary to say more of him than is expressed in the following well-written character: "Dr. Burnet was a native of Scotland, and is universally known by his writings. In profession a Prelate, a Dissenter in sentiment. An enthusiast for liberty, he wished William and Mary to claim their right by conquest. Endowed with most of the requisites for an historian, yet his style is careless, his assertions often fabulous, his characters frequently distorted. To protect Protestantism against Popery, there was no character, however infamous, he would not defend, and sometimes he disguised real excellencies, only because they were opposite in sentiments to the mode he had adopted. He seemed more desirous to fly from the religion and government of the Stuarts, than to adopt real liberty, and that fine Model of Christian rule as practised in the Church

ous work, "The History of his own Times;"

Church. Never did priest more forget his profession than Burnet in becoming a statesman. He had great learning, but little elegance of style; and more sense than genius, more industry than brilliancy. No labour was too great, no difficulty too 'big' for him. He was wise and weak; amiable, but absurd. To him we are indebted for much of our liberty, and many of our laws. In public life often highly blameable; in private life ever respectable. He despised wealth, yet was prudent; nor did he abuse his power. Rancorous to 'Papists,' he was a philanthropist to all others. Exemplary as an ecclesiastic, but faulty as a politician. Candour waited with patience, till Religion declared in his favour; Royalty seemed neutral, but Commerce exclaimed that the National Bank originated with him; the scale of Justice determined in his favour, and he departed from the trial supported by Religion and Wealth; but Liberty and Loyalty disdained to hold his train. He retained the see of Salisbury from 1689 to his death, which occurred in St. John's square, March 17, 1714-15, aged 71; and his remains were interred in St. James's church, Clerkenwell.—Dr. Burnet was extravagantly fond of tobacco and writing; to enjoy both at the same time, he perforated the broad brim of his large hat, and, putting his long pipe through it, puffed and wrote, and wrote and puffed again. He was proverbially absent. He asked, earnestly asked, to dine with Prince Eugene, when entertained by Marlborough: 'Bishop, you know how absent you are; will you be accurate?' —'Your Grace may depend upon it.'—The Prince, observing a dignified Ecclesiastic at table, enquired of the Bishop whether 'he was ever at Paris.'—'Yes, I was there when the Princess —— was taken up on suspicion of poisoning ——.' Now this lady was the mother of the Prince. Recollecting the affinity when too late, he retired, covered with confusion, as if it had been a 'wrapper withal.'" Noble's Continuation of Granger, vol. I. p. 83.

In the chancel of Clerkenwell church was the following epitaph:

"H. S. E.
GILBERTUS BURNET, S.T.P.
Episcopus Sarisburiensis, et nobilissimi ordinis
à Periscelide Cancellarius.
Natus Edenburgi, A.D. 1643;
parentibus Roberto Burnet domino de Cremont,
ex antiquissimâ domo de Lyes,
et Rachele Johnston,
sorore domini de Waristoun; Aberdoniæ
literis instructus;
Saltoni curæ animarum invigilavit.
Inde juvenis adhuc,
S'tæ Theologiæ Professor in Acad. Glasgoensi
electus est.
Postquam in Angliam transiit,
rem sacram per aliquot annos

which, by his last will, was not to be printed till six years after his death. It was corrected through the

in Templo Rotulorum Londini administravit,
donec nimis acriter
(ut iis qui rerum tum potiebantur visum est)
Ecclesiæ Romanæ
malas artes insectatur,
ab officio submotus est.
E patriâ temporum iniquitate profugus
Europam peragravit:
et deinceps cum Principe Auriaco reversus,
primus omnium
à Rege Gulielmo et Reginâ Mariâ
Præsul designatus,
et in summum tandem fiduciæ testimonium
ab eodem Principe Duci Gloucestriensi
Præceptor datus est.
Tyrannidi et superstitioni
semper infensum scripta eruditissima demonstrant,
nec non libertatis patriæ,
veræque Religionis strenuum
semperque indefessum propugnatorem;
quarum utriusque conservandæ spem unam
jam à longo tempore in illustrissimâ domo Brunsuicensi
collocârat.
Postquam autem Dei providentiâ singulari
Regem Georgium
sceptro Britanno potitum conspexerat,
brevi jam,
annorum et felicitatis satur,
à vivis excessit.
Amplissimam pecuniam in pauperibus alendis
et in sumptibus ad utilitatem publicam spectantibus,
vivus continuò erogavit:
moriens duo millia aureorum,
Aberdoniæ Saltonoque ad juventutem pauperiorem instituendam,
testamento legavit.
Obiit 1715; ætat. 72."

On taking down the old church in September 1788, the new wall being four feet shorter than the old, the Bishop's remains were unavoidably disturbed. On this occasion his body was found, inclosed in a leaden coffin (the outside wooden one being decayed). The lead was broken at the head, through which the skull and some hair was visible. The inscription was much corroded. The coffin of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, lay upon the Bishop's. On the South side of him lay the body of his son Thomas: the plate inscribed, "The Hon. Sir Thomas Burnet, knt. one of the justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, died 17 May, in the 59th year of his age."

press by the Rev. John Blackbourne*. Mr. Bowyer possessed a copy of this volume, with many MS notes

age." On the coffin of Sir Thomas lay that of James Mitchell, who died Dec. 11, 1779, aged 65. Between the Bishop and the Judge lay his great grandson Gilbert Burnet, son of —— Burnet, surgeon and apothecary, Chigwell, Essex; died in 1769. Two leaden coffins lay near the above, but without inscriptions. —They are now within the church, placed as follows: On the South, the Judge and Mr. Mitchell; the leaden coffin which lay on the North side of the Bishop; the Bishop on it; on the Bishop Mrs. Mitchell; between the Burnets the child Gilbert. Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum, vol. III. p. 212.

* Swift, in his "Short Remarks on Bishop Burnet's History," [ed. 1808, vol. V. p. 98] says, "This Author is in most particulars the worst qualified for an Historian that ever I met with. His style is rough, full of improprieties, his expressions often Scotch, and often such as are used by the meanest people. His characters are miserably wrought, in many things mistaken, and all of them detracting, except of those who were friends to the Presbyterians."—Many of those characters were struck through with his own hand, but left legible in the MS. which he ordered, in his last will, "his executor to print faithfully, as he left it, without adding, suppressing, or altering it in any particular." In the second volume, Judge Burnet, the Bishop's son and executor, promises that "the original manuscript of both volumes shall be deposited in the Cotton Library." But this promise does not appear to have been fulfilled; at least it certainly was not in 1736, when two letters were printed, addressed to Thomas Burnet, esq. In p. 8, of the second letter, the writer asserted, that he had in his own possession "an authentic and compleat collection of castrated passages."—A copy of the castrated passages has been printed, since this note was first written, in the European Magazine for 1795 and 1796, vol. XXVII. pp. 37. 157. 221. 374; vol. XXVIII. pp. 88. 245. 312. 392; vol. XXIX. p. 87; with MS observations on Burnet's History, by Lords Ailesbury and Hardwicke, Dean Swift, Mr. Onslow the Speaker, Mr. Goodwin of Baliol college, &c.—The notes of Mr. Onslow speak a different opinion of the Bishop from that which was entertained by the Dean; and, in consequence of it, the late Lord Clarendon has been heard to mention, that Mr. Onslow used to say, 'he had found many things in the Bishop's History to be true, which had been objected to as falsities; and that he did not doubt many more would in process of time be confirmed."

On the "Memoirs of P. P. Clerk of this Parish," by the Scriblerus Club, Dr. Warton observes: "It was impossible but that such a History as Burnet's, which these Memoirs are intended to ridicule, relating recent events, so near the time of their transaction, should be variously represented by the violent parties that have agitated and disgraced this country; though

by Mr. Blackbourne (and, I believe, the castrations); which now forms part of the very valuable library of

though these parties arise from the very nature of our free government. Accordingly this Prelate's History of his own time was as much vilified and depreciated by the Tories, as praised and magnified by the Whigs. As he related the actions of a Persecutor and a Benefactor, he was accused of partiality, injustice, malignity, flattery, and falsehood. Bevil Higgins, and Lord Lansdown, and others, wrote Remarks on him; as did the great Lord Peterborough, whose animadversions, as his amanuensis, Mr. Holloway, assured Dr. Warton, were very severe; they were never published. As Burnet was much trusted and consulted by King William, and had a great share in bringing about the Revolution, his Narrations, it must be owned, have a strong tincture of self-importance and egotism. These two qualities are chiefly exposed in these Memoirs. Hume and Dalrymple have taken occasion to censure him. After all, he was a man of great abilities, of much openness and franknses of nature, of much courtesy and benevolence, indefatigable in his studies, and in performing constantly the duties of his station. His character is finely drawn by the Marquis of Halifax: one paragraph of which is too remarkable to be omitted: 'His indifference for preferment, his contempt not only of splendour, but of all unnecessary plenty; his degrading himself to the lowest and most painful duties of his calling; are such unprelatical qualities, that let him be never so orthodox in other things, in these he must be a Dissenter.' Few persons or prelates would have had the boldness and honesty to write such a remonstrance to Charles II. on his dissolute life and manners, as did Burnet in the year 1680. We may easily guess what the sycophants of that profligate court, and their profligate master, said and thought of the piety and freedom of this letter."

Sir John Dalrymple acknowledged his obligations to the late Earl of Dartmouth, for the use of a copy of Burnet's History, with MS notes by his ancestor Lord Dartmouth, who was secretary of state at the time described; and has written at the end of vol. I. "So far I read, and did not perceive any design in the writer to pervert or mislead; but this was not the case in the succeeding volume. Now Lord B—— tells me, that a man must be a simpleton to talk so, because all the anecdotes are in the first volume, and consequently there was the opportunity for taking liberties; but that the subsequent ones are a mere compilation from newspapers." *T. F.*—Another copy of Burnet's History was in the library of the late Marquis of Lansdowne, with MS remarks by Dean Swift. [The same valuable library contained also the Dean's copy of "Lord Herbert's Life of Henry VIII." with MS notes, remarkable for being the first in the list of the books Swift has given us, as read by him at Moor Park. The Dean's MS remarks on "Macky's Characters" are printed in his Works, from a copy which belonged to the late Mr. Astle; and those on "Gibbs's Psalms" from a MS in my possession.]

Mr.

Mr. Gough.—[The second volume of the Bishop's History was not published till 1734.]

Among the other books printed in this year were,

"The Christian Religion not founded in Allegory; or, a Vindication of our Faith from the Falsehood objected against it, in a late Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion," 8vo.

"A Sermon by William Leathes, Vicar of Isell, Cumberland; on Eccles. xii. 13," 8vo.

"A Funeral Sermon for the Hon. Mr. Vane*," 8vo.

"Dissertationes Medicæ et Chirurgicæ, habitæ in Amphitheatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium. A Gualtero Harris †, M. D. in eodem Collegio Præside Nato et Chirurgiæ Professore."

"The Rule of Conscience; or, Bp. Taylor's *Ductor Dubitantium* abridged. By Richard Barcroft, Curate of Christ Church, Surrey," 2 vols. 8vo.

"*Origines Gentium antiquissimæ;* or, Attempts for discovering the times of the first planting of Nations: In several Tracts. By the Right Rev. Richard Cumberland ‡, D. D. late Bishop of Peterborough. Published from his Lordship's Manuscripts by S. Payne §, M. A. Rector of Barnack in Northamptonshire;" 8vo.

An Index to Aretæus ||, for Dr. John Freind, the physician; and, for his brother Dr. Robert

* John Vane, esq. second son of William Lord Viscount Vane, and Baron Dungannon, died at Naples, Feb. 3, 1723-4, æt. 17.

† Of whose writings, see before, p. 212.

‡ Dr. Richard Cumberland, bishop of Peterborough 1691. He died Oct. 9, 1718, in his 87th year, and was buried in his own cathedral, leaving behind him the well-deserved character of having been a man of very uncommon parts, very uncommon learning, and of virtue and true piety still more uncommon.

§ Of whom see before, p. 193.

|| The Index to Aretæus was compiled at the request, and printed at the expence, of Dr. John Freind, by Mr. Maittaire, who has introduced it with a short Latin Preface. It is comprised in 14 sheets folio, is annexed to the splendid edition of Dr. Wigan, printed at the Clarendon press in 1723; and is by much the most difficult, and not the least handsome, part of that elegant volume.

Freind,

Freind *, the master of Westminster school, a translation of "Cicero's Orator."

"The Difference between Absolute and Limited Monarchy, &c. By Sir John Fortescue," &c. (as in p. 156.) The third edition, 8vo.

A new edition of "Drelincourt on Death," 8vo.

Olivarius "De Bello Italico."

In 1724, "A compleat and private List of all the Printing-houses in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, together with the Printers' names, what News-papers they print, and where they are to be found: also an Account of the Printing-houses in the several Corporation Towns in England; most humbly laid before the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend," was gathered up by one Samuel Negus, who took upon him to distinguish them by their political principles; and was rewarded by a letter-carrier's place in the Post-office †. The introductory epistle, which accompanied it, is copied below ‡.

* Of these learned brothers, see the "Essays and Illustrations," in vol. V. No III.

† Oldys, in Brit. Top. I. 82.

‡ "To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Townshend, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"My good Lord; I was persuaded by some friends, who have the honour to be known to your Lordship (which is a happiness I have not yet arrived at), to offer this List to your Lordship's perusal. I have the misfortune of being brought up to this business, and was set up of my trade by the goodness and generosity of my ever-honoured uncle, Captain Samuel Brown of Norwich, (through the persuasions of my two excellent friends Mr. John Gurney and Mr. John Eccleston). Your Lordship may not be altogether insensible of the hardships and the temptations a young beginner in Printing may meet with from the disaffected; and how hard it is for such men to subsist, whose natural inclinations are to be truly loyal and truly honest, and at the same time want employ; while the disaffected printers flourish, and have more than they can dispatch. I have been a printer about 23 years, but have not been for myself above two years; in which time I have suffered very much for want of employ. On this account I have implored Counsellor Britriff, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Gurney, Colonel Francis Negus, Mr. Churchill, and some other gentlemen, that they would please to move your Lordship on my behalf, that you would please to get me admitted as an

KNOWN TO BE WELL AFFECTED TO KING GEORGE.

Basket [*John*], Black Fryers, and Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty.

Extraordinary Messenger, in which station I should not doubt of pleasing your Lordship.

"When your Lordship is pleased to cast an eye on the number of Printing-houses there are in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, your Lordship will not be so much surprized at the present ingratitude and dissatisfaction of a rebellious set of men. They have no way to vend their poison, but by the help of the press. Thus Printing-houses are daily set up, and supported by unknown hands. The Country-printers † in general copy from the rankest papers in London; and thus the poison is transmitted from one hand to another through all his Majesty's Dominions. How far this may tend to the corrupting the minds of his Majesty's subjects, and how detrimental it may prove to the State, your Lordship is a competent judge.

"It was thought fit by an order of Council, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, That there should be no more than 30 Printing-houses in the Cities of London and Westminster, one at the University at Oxford, and one at the University at Cambridge; so that by this means the State had them always under its eye, and knew presently where to find those printers who had any way disturbed or offended her. It was said by a judicious gentleman, that it might not be an improper question, 'Whether the ill use made of the liberty given to the press was not the principal occasion of the late rebellions and disturbances?' It is impossible, my good Lord, to reduce the number of printers to what once they were; yet I would humbly inform your Lordship, that there are many of them who give great offence and disturbance to the State, and who never have been brought up to that business, and ought to be put down. If the hints here offered may be of service, and not displease your Lordship, they will answer their desired end."

† Printing-houses in the Country.

Bristol	2	Newcastle	1
Bury St. Edmund's	1	Northampton	1
Canterbury	2	Norwich	2
Chichester	1	Nottingham	2
Coventry	1	Salisbury	1
Darby	1	Shrewsbury	2
Doncaster	1	Stamford	1
Gloucester	1	West-Chester	2
Gosport	1	Winchester	1
Ipswich	1	York	2
Leicester	1		

*Buckley**, Amen-corner, the worthy Printer of the Gazette.
Botham, Jewin-street.
Bridge, Little Moor-fields.
Burton, St. John's-lane.
Darby†, Bartholomew-close.
Downing, eodem.
Downing, St. John's-lane.
Hunter, Jewin-street.
Humpheries, Bartholomew-lane.
Holt, St. John's-lane.
Jenour [*Matthew*] ‡, Giltspur-street, and Printer of the Flying Post.

* "Mr. Buckley was originally a bookseller, but follows printing. He is an excellent linguist, understands the Latin, French, Dutch, and Italian tongues; and is master of a great deal of wit. He prints the Daily Courant, and Monthly Register (which I hear he translates out of the foreign papers himself). But I shan't enlarge on his character (for I never knew him), but will venture to say, as to his morals, he is, or should be, an honest man." Dunton, p. 314.—More of Mr. Buckley hereafter.

† "Where is a man more careful of his words? or more pious in his actions? I might call him the religious printer. He goes to Heaven with the Anabaptists; but is a man of a general charity. He printed that excellent speech of my Lord Russel, and several pieces of Colonel Sydney, and is a true assertor of English liberties. He is no bigot to any party, but can see the truth betwixt two wranglers, and see them agree, even in what they fall out. In a word, Mr. Darbie is blessed in himself (by being cool and temperate in all his passions), and is very happy in all his relations. His wife is chaste as a picture cut in alabaster,—you might sooner tempt a votary, or move a Scythian rock, than shoot a fire into her chaster breast. Sir Roger [L'Estrange], on his bended knees, could not prevail for (so much as) a wanton look.—His son *John*, is a very beauty of a man, and a finished Christian to boot. And for his daughter in Cornhill, she bears away the *bell* from all the *buke*-sellers wives in London." Dunton, p. 328.—It is the *son John*, who is designated above. He died about the year 1738.

‡ At that time printer of "The Flying Post;" and afterwards the first establisher of "The Daily Advertiser;" a paper which for many years stood at the head of all the diurnal publications, and the property in which was considered to be as permanent as a freehold estate (shares having been frequently sold by public auction as regularly as those of the New River Company). It received its death-blow Feb. 8, 1794, by the publication of the Publican's "Morning Advertiser." The last number of the Daily Advertiser, however,

Janeway *, White Fryers.
Leach †, Old Baily, and Printer of the Post Man.
Larkin ‡, Bishopsgate-street.

however, was published Sept. 8, 1798; so that it lingered about four years, and then expired.—Mr. Jenour was a man of very respectable character; and "The Daily Advertiser" enriched his family.

* "I never employed him much; but I have found him very ready to serve me, both before and since my misfortunes; and kindness has always given me very deep impressions." Dunton, p. 331.

† This was *Dryden Leach;* whose father is thus noticed by Dunton: "His forehead is high and majestick: his eyes full of fire and briskness, and tempered with an attractive languishing; his hair black and lovely; his person small, and of a curious shape, and is so neat, so free, so disengaged, that there are few like him. He has a great deal of wit. His tongue is composed of so much harmony, that when his health returns, its own sound is only able to declare its perfection. He is also blessed with a tender wife, a constant trade, has printed the Post Man, &c. many years, and I may venture to say, that Francis Leach is the handsomest printer in London; or if those good qualities which adorn his soul can admit of degrees, it is because his modesty is transcendant over the rest." Ibid. p. 328.—Another *Dryden Leach* (grandson, I believe, of Francis) had the merit of shewing to his brethren of the profession, that the productions of the English press might easily be brought in competition with the boasted editions of Paris.

‡ "Mr. Larkin senior has been my acquaintance for 20 years, and the first printer I had in London. He is of an even temper, not elated when Fortune smiles, nor cast down with her frowns; and though his stars have not been kind to him (he having had great losses), yet he has borne all with a great presence of mind. His conversation is extremely diverting, and what he says is always to the purpose. He is a particular votary of the Muses; and I have seen some of his poems that cannot be equalled. He formerly wrote 'A Vision of Heaven,' &c. (which contains many nice and curious thoughts); and has lately published an ingenious Essay on the noble Art and Mystery of Printing, which will immortalize his name amongst all the professors of that art, as much as his Essay will the art itself. I ever thought my acquaintance with Mr. Larkin a special blessing; for, like the glow-worm (the emblem of true friendship), he has still shined to me in the dark. In a word, Mr. Larkin is sincerely my friend, and was ever so from the first moment I saw him; and, which makes me respect him the more, he is the only friend in the world, of whom I can positively say he will never be otherwise; so that Mr. Larkin is my *alter ego*, or rather, my very self, in a better edition. And to sum up his character in nine words, what-ever he does, is upon the account civil. Mr. Larkin has a son now living of the same name and trade with himself; and four grandsons, which (humanly speaking) will transmit his name to the end of time." Dunton, p. 326.

Mount *, late of Tower-hill.
Norton †, Little-Britain, Printer of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew to his Majesty.
Negus, Silver-street, near Wood-street.
Pearson, Aldersgate-street.
Parker, Goswell-street.
Parker, senior, Salisbury-street, and Printer of a Half-penny Post.
Pickard, Salisbury-court.
Palmer ‡, Great Swan-alley, Goswell-street.
Roberts §, Warwick-lane.
Read, White Fryers, Fleet-street, and Printer of a Half-penny Post, and a Weekly Journal.
Raylton, George-yard, Lombard-street.
Samuel Aris, Creed-lane.
Staples, St. John's-lane.
Watts || and *Tonson* **, Covent Garden.

* Predecessor of a race of opulent stationers.

† One of the patentees in the office of King's Printer.

‡ Author of the "History of Printing;" of whom some particulars will be given hereafter.

§ "He was master over himself. When he had a storm in his heart, he made all fair weather in his face. He would look big; but I never found he was passionate, proud, or vain. However, he had this particular in him, that he never broke his word to a bookseller. In twenty books that he printed for me, he never disappointed me once, or exacted two-pence; so that what he left to his widow will wear well, for it was every penny honestly gotten." Dunton, p. 325.

|| The fame of Mr. John Watts for excellently good printing will endure as long as any public library shall exist. The duodecimo editions of Maittaire's Classicks, "ex officinâ Jacobi Tonson & Johannis Watts," would alone have been sufficient to have immortalized his memory, both for correctness and neatness. But there are many works of still higher importance; Clarke's Cæsar for example; and several beautiful volumes of English Classicks, in quarto. Dr. Franklin was one of his compositors. Mr. Watts had in 1737 a controversy with Mr. Edward Cave, of St. John's Gate, respecting a rival translation of Du Halde; of which some account may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. VII. p. 366.

** The Tonsons were a race of booksellers who did honour to their profession, for integrity, and by their encouragement of authors. The first notice we have been able to obtain of them is, that *Jacob Tonson* was the son of Jacob, a barber-surgeon in Holborn; who died in 1668, bequeathing to his sons Richard and John, and to their three sisters, 100*l.* each, when they should attain the age of 21. Jacob was apprenticed, June 5, 1670, to Thomas

Thomas Basset, bookseller; and, having been admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers, Dec. 20, 1677, commenced business; as his brother Richard had done the year before. The first edition of "The Spanish Friar, 1681," was "printed for Richard and Jacob Tonson, at Gray's-Inn Gate, in Gray's Inn-lane; and at the Judge's Head in Chancery-lane."

To the laudable industry of Mr. Malone the curious reader is indebted for the publication of several letters from Dryden to Jacob Tonson, and of one from Tonson to the Poet; which considerably illustrate the history of both. The first of these was in 1684, preparatory to the printing of the Second Volume of those "Miscellany Poems" which are equally known by the name of *Dryden* and of *Tonson;* and is written in terms of great familiarity, with thanks for "two melons." Tonson's letter is perfectly the *Tradesman's*—pleased with the translations of Ovid, which he had received for the Third Miscellany, but not with the price; having only 1446 lines for 50 guineas, when he expected to have had at the rate of 1518 lines for 40 guineas; adding that he had a better bargain with "Juvenal, which is reckoned not so easy to translate as Ovid." Most of the other letters relate to the translation of Virgil; and contain repeated acknowledgments of Tonson's kind attention. "I thank you heartily," he says, "for the sherry; it was the best of the kind I ever drank." The current coin was at that period wretchedly debased. In one letter Dryden says, "I expect forty pounds in good silver; not such as I had formerly. I am not obliged to take gold; neither will I; nor stay for it above four-and-twenty hours after it is due."—Some little bickerings occasionally passed between the author and his bookseller; but they do not seem to have produced any lasting ill-will on either side.—In 1698, when Dryden published his Fables, Tonson agreed to give him 268*l.* for 10,000 verses; and, to complete the full number of lines stipulated for, he gave the bookseller the Epistle to his Cousin, and the celebrated Music Ode.—"The conduct of traders in general in the 17th century," as Mr. Malone observes, "was less liberal, and their manners more rugged, than at present; and hence we find Dryden sometimes speaking of Tonson with a degree of asperity that confirms an anecdote communicated to Dr. Johnson by Dr. King of Oxford; to whom Lord Bolingbroke related, 'that one day, when he visited Dryden, they heard, as they were conversing, another person entering the house. 'This,' said Dryden, 'is Tonson: you will take care not to depart before he goes away: for I have not completed the sheet which I promised him; and, if you leave me unprotected, I shall suffer all the rudeness to which his resentment can prompt his tongue.' On another occasion, Tonson having refused to advance him a sum of money for a work on which he was employed, he sent a second messenger to the bookseller, with a very satirical triplet; adding, 'Tell the dog, that he who wrote these lines, can write more.' These descriptive verses, which had the desired effect, by some means got abroad in manuscript; and, not long after Dryden's death, were inserted in 'Faction Displayed,' a satirical poem, supposed to have been written by William Shippen, which, from

from its virulent abuse of the opposite party, was extremely popular among the Tories." Tonson being secretary to the Kit-cat club, which was entirely composed of the most distinguished Whigs, could not escape the notice of a Tory satirist, who gave vent to his spleen against him in the following lines; by which he has preserved a description that Dryden probably never intended to be transmitted to posterity:

" Now the Assembly to adjourn prepar'd,
When *Bibliopolo* from behind appear'd,
As well described by th' old satiric Bard;
With leering look, bull-fac'd, and freckled fair;
*With two left legs *, with* Judas-*coloured hair,*
And frowzy pores, that taint the ambient air;
Sweating and puffing for a while he stood,
And then broke forth in this insulting mood:
" I am the touchstone of all modern wit;
Without my stamp in vain your poets write;
Those only purchase ever-living fame,
That in my Miscellany plant their name.
Nor therefore think that I can bring no aid,
Because I follow a mechanic trade;—
I'll print your pamphlets, and your rumours spread.
I am the founder of your lov'd Kit-cat,
A club that gave direction to the state:
'Twas there we first instructed all our youth,
To talk profane, and laugh at sacred truth:
We taught them how to toast, and rhyme, and bite,
To sleep away the day, and drink away the night."—
Some this fantastic speech approv'd, some sneer'd;
The wight grew choleric, and disappear'd."

The Kit-cat club, which consisted of the most distinguished wits and statesmen among the Whigs, was remarkable for the strictest zeal towards the House of Hanover. They met at a house in Shire-lane; and took their title from the name of *Christopher Cat*, a pastry-cook, who excelled in making mutton-pies, which were regularly part of the entertainment—

" Immortal made, as *Kit-cat* by his pies."

Jacob Tonson, however plain in his appearance, of which the above satirical description may be supposed to have been a caricature, was certainly a worthy man, and was not only respected as an honest and opulent trader, but, after Dryden's death, lived in familiar intimacy with some of the most considerable persons of the early part of the last century. John Dunton says, " He was himself a very good judge of persons and authors: and as there is nobody more competently qualified to give their opinion of another, so there is none who does it with more severe exactness, or with less partiality; for, to do Mr. Tonson justice, he speaks his mind upon all occasions, and will flatter nobody." He used to say, that " Dryden was jealous of rivals."

* This epithet arose from an awkwardness of gait in Mr. Tonson; whom Pope also notices in the Dunciad, as " *left-legg'd* Jacob."

Speaking

Speaking of Tonson's "Miscellany Poems," in a letter dated May 20, 1709, Mr. Pope says, "I shall be satisfied if I can lose my time agreeably this way, without losing my reputation. I can be content with a bare saving game, without being thought *an eminent hand* (with which *little Jacob* has graciously dignified his adventurers and volunteers in poetry). Jacob creates Poets, as Kings do Knights; not for their honour, but for their money. Certainly he ought to be esteemed a worker of miracles, who is grown rich by poetry." Mr. Wycherley in reply, with an indecent allusion to Scripture, observes, "You will make *Jacob's ladder* raise you to immortality."—Again, in a letter to Steele, Pope says, "I should myself be much better pleased, if I were told you called me your *little friend*, than if you complimented me with the title of a great genius, or an eminent hand, as Jacob does all his writers."—By his success in trade, Mr. Tonson had acquired a sufficient sum to purchase an estate near Ledbury in Herefordshire. In the year 1703 he went to Holland, for the purpose of procuring paper and getting engravings made for the splendid edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, which he published, under the care of Dr. Clarke, in 1712: perhaps the most magnificent work that has been issued from the English press. Before he went abroad, he had acquired a villa at Barn-elms, in Surrey, about six miles from London; which he adorned with the portraits of the Kit-cat club, painted by Kneller, on canvas somewhat larger than a three quarters, and less than a half-length: a size which has ever since been denominated a Kit-cat from this circumstance. The room where these portraits were originally intended to be hung (in which the Club often dined), not being sufficiently lofty for half-length pictures, that circumstance is said to have been the occasion of a shorter canvas being used, which is now denominated a Kit-cat, and is sufficiently long to admit a hand. The canvas for a Kit-cat is 36 inches long, and 28 wide.—A splendid volume under the title of "The Kit-cat club, done from the original Paintings of Sir Godfrey Kneller by Mr. Faber, sold by J. Tonson in the Strand, and T. Faber at the Golden Head in Bloomsbury-square," was published in 1735; containing an engraved title-page and dedication; and 43 portraits, beginning with Sir Godfrey Kneller, and ending with Mr. Tonson's; who is represented in a gown and cap, holding in his right hand a volume lettered "Paradise Lost." Faber began the plates, which are all dated in 1732; and the volume is dedicated to the Duke of Somerset; "to whose liberality the Collection of Prints owed its very being, in setting the example to the other members of the Kit-cat club of honouring Mr. Tonson with these portraits;" and who was "ever eminently distinguished by that noble principle, for the support of which that Association was known to have been formed, the love of their country and its constitutional liberties." It appears from the will of the younger Jacob Tonson, which was made August 16, and proved Dec 6, 1736, that he was then, by the grant and assignment of his uncle, entitled to this Collection of

of Pictures, after his uncle's death; and that the testator had not long before erected a new room at Barn-elms, in which the Kit-cat portraits were then hung. In 1719 Mr. Tonson made an excursion to Paris, where he spent several months, and was fortunate enough to gain a considerable sum by adventuring in the Mississipi scheme. In consequence of his attachment to the Whigs, he obtained in 1719-20, probably by the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle and Secretary Craggs, a grant to himself and his nephew, Jacob Tonson junior (who was the son of his elder brother, Richard), of the office of Stationer, Bookbinder, Bookseller, and Printer, to some of the principal public Boards and great Offices, for the term of forty years; and not long afterwards, (1722) he assigned and made over the whole benefit of this grant to his nephew; who, in 1733, obtained from Sir Robert Walpole a farther grant of the same employment for forty years more, to commence at the expiration of the former term: a very lucrative appointment, which was enjoyed by the Tonson family, or their assigns, till the month of January 1800. From about the year 1720, the elder Tonson seems to have transferred his business to his nephew; and lived principally on his estate in Herefordshire, till 1736, when he died, probably about eighty years old. From his will, which was made Dec. 2, 1735, and proved April 9, 1736, it appears that he had estates in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire. On his death-bed he is reported to have said, "I wish I had the world to begin again;" and having been asked—why he expressed such a wish, replied, "becaus then I should have died worth a hundred thousand pounds; whereas now I die worth only eighty thousand pounds:" but the circumstances in which he died, and the situation of his family, render this anecdote extremely improbable, and worthy of little credit. Only four months before, his nephew had died; and even he, of whom perhaps this story was originally told, had no occasion to wish for rejuvenescence, to obtain the sum which is here stated as the completion of human felicity; for, according to the printed accounts of that period, he was, at the time of his death, worth an hundred thousand pounds. His will, which filled 27 pages, and was all written by himself, shows him not only to have abounded in wealth, but to have been a prudent, just, and worthy man. He is therefore very unlikely to have expressed any such wish as that above mentioned. After having devised his estates in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire, and bequeathed no less a sum than 34,000*l.* to his three daughters and his younger son Samuel, and disposed of his patent; he mentions his uncle, old Jacob Tonson, to whom he leaves fifty guineas for mourning; but, knowing his love of quiet and retirement, he says, he would not burthen him with the office of executor of his will. He however recommends his family to his uncle's care, and exhorts all his children to remember their duty to their superiours and their inferiours; tenderly adding—"And so God bless you all!" This is not the language of a man whose heart was inordinately set on gain.

The

The following epitaph, written by a young gentleman of Eton, is copied from the Gentleman's Magazine for 1736, vol. VI. p. 106.

" Vitæ *volumine* peracto,
Hic finis JACOBI TONSON,
perpoliti sociorum principis:
qui velut obstetrix Musarum
in lucem edidit
fœlices scriptorum chorus,
et frangite calamos!
ille vester *margine erasus deletur;*
sed hæc postrema inscriptio
huic *primæ* mortis *pagina,*
imprimatur,
ne *prelo sepulchri* commissus
ipse *editor careat titulo:*
hic jacet *Bibliopola,*
folio vitæ dilapso,
expectans *novam editionem*
auctiorem et *emendatiorem.*"

It appears from his will, that he was a bookseller, bookbinder, and stationer, all which businesses were carried-on in his house; and that he was also a printer, in partnership with John Watts. The elder Jacob probably also carried on all these several occupations. For what purpose then could the elder Tonson wish for any additional wealth? He had no children of his own; and the children of his nephew were all most amply provided for by their father's will. Seventeen days after the death of that nephew (Dec. 2, 1735), old Jacob Tonson made his will; in which he confirmed a settlement that he had made on him (probably at the time of his marriage) and appointed his great-nephew, Jacob Tonson, the eldest son of the former Jacob, his executor and residuary legatee. This must have been an immense accession to what he already had derived from his father; who devised all his estates in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire, in what is called strict settlement, to his sons, Jacob, Richard, and Samuel, successively; and the whole benefit of his patent between the two elder, whom he also made his residuary legatees.

Jacob Tonson, the third bookseller of the name (who is called by Dr. Johnson " the late amiable Mr. Tonson") served the office of high sheriff for the county of Surrey in 1750; and in 1759 paid the customary fine for being excused serving the same important office for the city of London and county of Middlesex (his father and great-uncle having both paid the same fine in the year 1734). He carried on his trade, with great liberality, and credit to himself, for above thirty years, in the same shop which had been possessed by his father and great uncle, opposite Catharine-street in the Strand; but, some years before his death, removed to a new house on the other side of the way, near Catharine-street, where he died, without issue, March 31, 1767. And Mr. Steevens afterwards, in a Prefatory Advertisement to the

edition

edition of Shakespeare in 1778, honoured his memory with the following characteristic eulogium.

"To those who have advanced the reputation of our Poet, it has been endeavoured, by Dr. Johnson, in the foregoing preface, impartially to allot their dividend of fame; and it is with great regret that we now add to the catalogue, another, the consequence of whose death will perhaps affect, not only the works of Shakespeare, but of many other writers. Soon after the first appearance of this edition, a disease, rapid in its progress, deprived the world of Mr. Jacob Tonson; a man, whose zeal for the improvement of English literature, and whose liberality to men of learning, gave him a just title to all the honours which men of learning can bestow. To suppose that a person employed in an extensive trade lived in a state of indifference to loss and gain, would be to conceive a character incredible and romantic; but it may be justly said of Mr. Tonson, that he had enlarged his mind beyond solicitude about petty losses, and refined it from the desire of unreasonable profit. He was willing to admit those with whom he contracted, to the just advantage of their own labours; and had never learned to consider the author as an under-agent to the bookseller. The wealth which he inherited or acquired, he enjoyed like a man conscious of the dignity of a profession subservient to learning. His domestic life was elegant, and his charity was liberal. His manners were soft, and his conversation delicate: nor is, perhaps, any quality in him more to be censured, than that reserve which confined his acquaintance to a small number, and made his example less useful, as it was less extensive. He was the last commercial name of a family which will be long remembered; and if Horace thought it not improper to convey the Sosii to posterity; if rhetoric suffered no dishonour from Quintilian's dedication to Trypho; let it not be thought that we disgrace Shakespeare, by appending to his works the name of Tonson."

Though his younger brother, Richard, survived him a few years, he interfered but little with the concerns of the trade. By his father's will, the estate at Water-Oakley, in the parish of Bray, near Windsor, was directed to be sold, and the produce to be considered as part of his personal property; but, either by agreement with his family or by purchase, it came into the hands of the second son, Richard; who, though a partner with his elder brother, lived principally at Water-Oakley; where he was so much beloved and respected, that the electors of New Windsor almost compelled him to represent them in parliament; an honour which he enjoyed at the time of his death. In this delightful retreat, where his benevolence and hospitality are still recollected, he built a room lighted at the top by a dome, and an anti-chamber for the reception of the celebrated Kit-cat portraits, which had descended to him on the death of his brother Jacob. They were ranged on each side the room in two rows, and in the following order: Over the Chimney: the Duke of Newcastle and Henry Earl of Lincoln, in one picture. In the First Row: 1. Charles Seymour,

Tookey *, behind the Royal Exchange.

mour, Duke of Somerset; 2. William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire; 3. Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond; 4. Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton; 5. John, Duke of Montagu; 6. C. Sackville, Earl of Dorset; 7. Richard Lord Lumley; 8. Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle; 9. Sir Richard Temple; 10. Thomas Hopkins, Esq.—The Door, first row continued: 11. William Walsh, Esq. 12. Algernoon Capel, Earl of Essex; 13. James Earl of Berkeley; 14. John Vaughan, Earl of Carbery; 15. Charles Lord Cornwallis; 16. Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax; 17. John Lord Somers; 18. Thomas Earl of Wharton; 19. Charles Montague, Earl of Manchester; 20. Evelyn Pierpoint, Marquis of Dorchester. Chimney, beginning of the 2d row: 21. Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Earl of Dorset; 22. Charles Lord Mohun; 23. Robert Walpole, Esq.; 24. Spencer Compton, Esq.; 25. Lieut.-Gen. James Stanhope; 26. Hon. William Pulteney, Esq.; 27. John Dormer, Esq.; 28. John Tidcomb, Esq.; 29. Abraham Stanyan, Esq.; 30. John Dryden, Esq.—Door, 2d row continued: 31. Sir Godfrey Kneller; 32. Jacob Tonson, senior; 33. Sir John Vanbrugh; 34. William Congreve, Esq.; 35. Joseph Addison, Esq.; 36. Sir Samuel Garth, M. D. 37. Sir Richard Steele; 38. Arthur Maynwaring, Esq.; 39. George Stepney, Esq.; 40. Francis Lord Godolphin. The two portraits in one picture over the chimney make the number 42.—In the little anti-chamber was a portrait of Lord Chief Justice Raymond.—Mr. Tonson did not long enjoy the improvement he had made in his house, and the ornaments he had added to it; being unexpectedly cut off, after a few days illness, by an inflammatory complaint in his bowels, to the regret of his friends, and the deep affliction of all his poor neighbours, the very year that his room was completed. The house was soon after sold; and became the seat of the Duke of Argyle; and is now in the possession of John Huddleston, esq. who purchased it of Mr. Barker Church." The portraits became the property of William Baker, Esq. late M. P. for Herts; whose father (the late Sir William Baker, many years an alderman of the ward of Bassishaw, in the city of London), married the eldest daughter of the second Jacob Tonson. One of the younger daughters died unmarried; and the other, who married Mr. Lampriere, died without issue.—For much of this memoir I am indebted to Mr. Malone's Life of Dryden, vol. I. pp. 521—540.

* "He is a pretty modest obliging printer; his whole behaviour has been very innocent and undesigning. He is a man of great piety and moderation, and deserves the title of an honest printer. In this character of Mr. Tookey you have the true picture of Mr. Larkin junior, Mr. Job How (commonly called honest Job), Mr. Bridges, and Mr. Barber (first an apprentice to Mr. Larkin senior); for these four printers so exactly resemble Mr. Tookey, in piety, good humour, and other obliging qualities, that it is impossible to say which is the better Christian." Dunton, p. 331.

Wilkins,

*Wilkins**, Little-Britain, and Printer of the White-hall Evening Post, the White-hall and London Journal.

Wood, eodem.

Woodfall†, without Temple Bar.

* Mr. William Wilkins, who was at this period the printer of five different newspapers; and the favourite printer of the Whig party, died about the year 1751. On a tablet under a half-length of Bishop Hoadly seated, possessed by the Company of Stationers, is inscribed, "This portrait of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, lord bishop of Winchester, prelate of the most noble order of the Garter, was painted at the expence of William Wilkins, esq. citizen and stationer of London, out of the high esteem and veneration he had for the Bishop, on account of his being always actuated by the true spirit of the Gospel, and the principles of the Protestant religion, and of his being a firm friend to liberty, religious and civil. Mr. Wilkins left it to the Stationers Company after his wife's decease, who departed this life the 29th day of July, 1734." An excellent portrait. The Bishop is represented sitting, habited in the robes of a Prelate under those of Dean of the order of the Garter. This eminent Divine appears to have been more than 60 years of age when the painting was made, and has pleasant full features shaded by a moderate-sized powdered wig.

† This was the first, I believe, of a name which has now for almost a century been conspicuous in the annals of Typography. That the more immediate subject of this note was a man of wit and humour, is evident from the famous old ballad of *Darby and Joan*, which he wrote when an apprentice to the printer of that name (see p. 290). At the age of 40 he commenced master, at the suggestion, and under the auspices, of Mr. Pope, who had distinguished his abilities as a scholar whilst a journeyman in the employment of the then printer to this admired author. Of his personal history I know little farther, except that he carried on a considerable business with reputation; and had two sons; Henry, a printer, in Paternoster-row; and George, a bookseller at Charing Cross; both of whom I well remember. Henry Woodfall, esq. was master of the Stationers Company in 1766, the year when I became a freeman. He was an old member of the Common Council; and died, wealthy and respected, in 1769; leaving a son, Henry-Samson Woodfall, whose memory will always be dear to Literature, and whose name will descend to posterity as long as the English language exists. He was born at the sign of the Rose and Crown, in Little-Britain, on the 21st of June, 1739, O. S. Under the fostering attentions of his grandfather Mr. H. S. Woodfall received the first rudiments of his education; and, before he had attained his fifth year, had the honour of receiving from Pope half a crown, for reading to him, with much fluency, a page of Homer in the Greek language. Mr. H. S. Woodfall was afterwards sent to a respectable school at

Wilmot, Fenchurch-street.

at Twickenham, kept by Mr. Clarke, under whose tuition he made considerable proficiency in the Classics. At the age of little more than 11 years he was removed to St. Paul's; and, on examination, though found qualified from his acquirements to have been placed on the seventh (next to the highest) form, yet, from his juvenile appearance, was only admitted to the fifth. On leaving St. Paul's, he was taken apprentice by his father; and, on attaining the age of 19, had committed to his charge the business of editing and printing the Public Advertiser, though his name did not appear to the paper till the 17th of November 1760. From this period till the beginning of November 1793 he continued uninterruptedly in the exercise of the laborious functions which a daily newspaper necessarily requires, more especially where the joint duties of editor and printer devolve on the same person, as in the case of Mr. Woodfall. During the course of so long a period, when parties ran extremely high, and particularly from the beginning of the year 1769, when the celebrated Letters of *Junius* first appeared under that signature, it is not surprizing that a printer should have occasionally got into some difficulties; and this Mr. Woodfall, after he had retired from business, used to speak of not unpleasantly, and apparently with satisfaction; not with exultation, as acting in opposition to the then Administration, but as having passed through the perils to which he had been subjected, in publishing the party effusions of the most able writers of the day, without any serious inconvenience to the comforts he then enjoyed. The punishments consequent upon his political transgressions formed, he said, a kind of anti-climax of retribution: that he had been *fined* by the House of Lords; *confined* by the House of Commons: *fined and confined* by the Court of King's Bench; and *indicted* at the Old Bailey. In the conduct of the Public Advertiser, however, he was strictly impartial; and, notwithstanding the great and deserved popularity of Junius, yet, by a reference to his Papers of that day, it will be seen that as many very able letters on the ministerial side of the question were admitted as on that of the opposition, and without any other preference than priority of receipt, or than the temporary nature of the subject would demand. With regard to the line of conduct he had adopted respecting his paper, in a pecuniary point of view, it was always most scrupulously honourable and correct; and, though frequently offered money to suppress certain articles of intelligence, not pleasant to the particular individual, yet never could he be prevailed upon to forego what he deemed to be his duty to the publick, for any consideration of such a kind, however much to his personal advantage. Mr. Woodfall succeeded his father, as a printer, in Paternoster-row, in the year 1769: and, on being offered the Common Councilship vacant by the death of his father, declined it, on the ground, as he jokingly said, that it was his duty to *record* great actions, not to *perform* them. Mr. Woodfall retired from business on the destruction of his printing-office

NONJURORS.
Bettenham, St. John's-lane (see p. 16).
BOWYER, White Fryers, Fleet-street.
Dalton, St. John's-lane.

office by fire in December 1793, having parted with the Public Advertiser in the preceding November. This paper was originally published under the title of "The London Daily Post, and General Advertiser," so far back as the year 1726; which was altered to that of the "General Advertiser" only, March 12, 1743-4, and took the name of "The Public Advertiser," Dec. 1, 1752. The paper was discontinued about two years after Mr. Woodfall parted with it. Mr. Woodfall was master of the Stationers Company in the year 1797, of which he had been a liveryman upwards of 45 years. He resided at Chelsea during the last 12 years of his life, occasionally visiting his old and numerous acquaintance, by whom he was highly respected for his good humour and social qualities. He had lived much in intimacy with Garrick and Colman, Smollett, (Leonidas) Glover, Goldsmith, Hawkesworth, Bonnel Thornton, and other wits of his day, by whose labours the Public Advertiser rose to a very high reputation, as the depository of literary humour, criticism, and information. In Mr. Woodfall's time the newspapers were more devoted to the interests of general literature than at present; and it was not unusual with men of the first talents to send their thoughts on subjects of manners, morals, and other domestic and instructive topicks, which have been ill exchanged for the violence of party declamation. It remains only to add, that, in many cases, Mr. Woodfall acted as a liberal patron of early genius; and there are some gentlemen now living who are willing to confess their obligations to the kind encouragement he held out. He retired from active life, to enjoy the "*otium cum dignitate*" among a select circle of friends, who highly esteemed him for his amiable and inoffensive manners, and greatly regret his loss. His tomb in Chelsea church-yard is thus inscribed:

"Sacred
to the memory of
Henry-Samson Woodfall, esq.
many years an eminent printer in London,
who departed this life Dec. 12, 1805,
aged 66;
a gentleman
of a liberal mind and education;
the associate and patron of
many distinguished literary characters
of the last age;
exemplary in the discharge of his duty of
husband, father, and friend."

Of William Woodfall, the younger brother of Henry-Samson, it is difficult to speak without sensations of the deepest regret. Of

Said to be High Flyers.

Applebey, Fleet-ditch, Printer of the Daily Journal, and of a Weekly Journal bearing his own name.

Of this truly ingenious person it will be universally recollected that he made himself so eminently useful by the employment of his talents as a journalist, and by the character and distinction which his reports of the parliamentary debates acquired, that the publick will desire to possess the history of a person who so long, so zealously, and so largely, contributed to their information. He was early placed by his father under Mr. Richard Baldwin, of Paternoster-row, to learn the art of bookselling; from whose house he went back to his father's office, and assisted in the printing and editing of "The Public Advertiser." He became so warm an amateur of the drama, that, to gratify his *penchant* for the stage, he made an excursion into Scotland, and performed several times for his amusement in the company of a Mr. Fisher. He used to relate many pleasant anecdotes of this jaunt, the most fortunate event of which, however, because it constituted the future happiness of his life, was his marriage with a most amiable woman, with whom he returned to the Metropolis about 1772, and engaged himself as editor of "The London Packet." From this he was called by the proprietors of "The Morning Chronicle" to the double station of printer and editor, which he filled with much credit to himself until the year 1789, when he commenced a paper called "The Diary" on his own account. His memory was uncommonly retentive; and, were it not for this quality, he would probably have risen to affluence in a world upon which he entered with a competence, and left in very humble circumstances. Aided and incited, however, by this advantage, he explored a path hitherto unknown, and commenced a career of great but unprofitable labour, the fatiguing and difficult task of giving a report of the Debates in the two Houses of Parliament on the night of the proceeding. In this line he attained the highest degree of celebrity, as well for the fidelity of his report, as the quantity and rapidity of his execution. Before his time a very short sketch of the Debate was all that the newspapers attempted to give on the same night, and the more detailed reports were deferred to some subsequent day. Without taking a note to assist his memory, without the use of an amanuensis to ease his labour, he has been known to write sixteen columns after having sat in a crowded gallery for as many hours without an interval of rest. He took pride in this exertion, which brought him more praise than profit. It wore down his constitution, which was naturally good; and when other papers, by the division of labour, produced the same length of details with an earlier publication, he yielded the contest, and suffered his "Diary" to expire. After that time he employed his talents in various publications. In 1784 he was invited to Dublin, to report the debates upon the Commercial Propositions; at which time, so great was his fame, crowds followed him.

Barber *, Lambeth-hill, (one of the Aldermen of London.)
Badham, Fleet street.
Bruges, Jewin-street.
Clark, Thames-street.

him through the streets, eager to catch a glimpse of a man whom they considered as endowed with supernatural powers. One striking circumstance on this particular point I can identify: Mr. Woodfall presented me, from Dublin, with an early copy of this Report; which, at his suggestion, I printed as a separate pamphlet, and advertised for sale; but not more than *three* copies were ever called for. Mr. Woodfall possessed all the virtues of private life that endear a man to society, and was particularly distinguished for his literary talents. In 1793, he sought to be appointed Remembrancer of the City, an office for which he was peculiarly qualified: but private friendships and superior interest prevailed. Mr. Woodfall was also devoted to the *belles lettres;* and, as such, was the intimate friend of Garrick, Goldsmith, Savage, and all the other members of the old Literary School, of which he was one of the very few remaining disciples. He was so passionately fond of theatrical representations, as never to have missed the first performance of a new piece for at least 40 years; and the publick had so good an opinion of his taste, that his criticisms were decisive of the fall or fortune of the piece and the performer. Unfortunately for himself and his family, he placed all his hopes on the most precarious species of property, and became the proprietor of a news-paper, which his talents raised to eminence; but the talents of no individual could secure it a permanent station upon that eminence. The paper fell, and with it fell his hopes. Though disappointed, he was not to be diverted from his favourite pursuits. He was constant in his attendance at the bar of the House of Lords, which he visited so lately as July 27, 1803. Although he was far advanced in life, he was active, animated, and in full possession of his mental faculties, without the appearance of any considerable waste of his physical strength. To a large family, entirely dependent upon his industry, his death was therefore an unexpected, deplorable, and afflicting event. As, however, the circle of his acquaintance was as wide as the circle of polished life; as he was known by almost every man of rank, fortune, and literary acquirements in England; and as he was loved by many of them, and respected by all; it is hoped that their regard for the man will not be buried in his grave, but that it will survive, and shew itself in acts of kindness to his sorely-afflicted family. He died, after a week's illness, in his 58th year, in Queen-street Westminster, August 1, 1803; and his remains were interred on the 6th, in St. Margaret's church-yard, Westminster.

* The only printer who has ever had the honour of being Lord Mayor of London. See before, p. 73.

Collins,

Collins *, Old-Baily.
Cluer, Bow Church-yard.
Edlin, near the Savoy.
Gilbert and *Phillips*, Smithfield.
Gent, Pye-corner.
Grantham †, Paternoster-row.
Heathcot, Baldwin's Gardens, Printer of a Half-penny Post, bearing his own name.
Hind, Old-Baily.
Humpheries, Printer to the Parish-clerks, Silver-street, in the city.
James ‡, Little Britain, Author and Printer of the Post-boy.

* "He is a composition so made up of justice and industry, that other printers may imitate but cannot exceed. He is a moderate Churchman. A sincere friend, and so expeditious in dispatch of business, that he printed more sheets for me in ten days, than some others did in twenty." Dunton, p. 325.

† "He swells not like L—— his neighbour, with looking big; but is courteous and affable to all, holding courtesy so main an ornament of a thriving printer, as that he loaths any thing that is proud or starched. He is one that thinks what he does, and does what he says; and foresees what he can do, before he promises; so that I have found his "*If I can*" is more than another's assurance. He is just and punctual in all his dealings, and wipes from printing all the blemishes and imputations cast upon it by ignorance or malice. And, to speak the truth, he is the best friend to a bookseller of all the printers I ever knew. He is a man of a large faith, and so very generous to those that live in his debt, that none but a villain would wrong him. For my own share, I have received so many favours from Mr. Grantham, that I should think it a sin to put away any thing that he can print; and for this reason he is my printer in chief. I never dispose of a copy, but I make it the main article, that Mr. Grantham shall print it. And all this is but what I owe him; for the favours I have received from him, and Mr. Darker, his predecessor, make me his debtor for ever. In truth, Mr. Grantham is so kind to me, the name of friend is too narrow for him, and I want a word that is more significant to express him: And, which crowns his character, he is blest with a wife that deserves him." Dunton, p. 327.

‡ Mr. George James was in this year appointed City Printer, in the room of Mr. Alderman Barber. Two of his brothers, John and Thomas, who distinguished themselves as letter-founders, will be noticed in a future page.—Harris James, originally a letter-founder, and related to this family, was formerly of Covent-Garden theatre, where he represented fops and footmen.

Thomas James, the father of George, who died in 1711, was thus characterized: "He is a man that reads much, knows his business very well, and is extremely obliging to his customers, and is something the better known for being husband to that she-state-politician Mrs. Elianor James." Dunton, p. 334.

This Mrs. Elianor James was a very extraordinary character, a mixture of benevolence and madness; an assertion that a perusal of the two following letters will fully justify.

1. "To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled in Parliament.

"May it please your Lordships,

"I have read a Case that is before your Lordships, relating to one Dye; and I find he has been greatly baffled, and it appears to me that he is the injured person: and the consideration that he has been twenty years, and has borrowed two thousand pounds, which if he should lose, his children would be ruined; and these considerations moved me to humbly entreat your Lordships, for the love of justice, to consider the length of time, and the great charge, that right may take place, and that an end may be put to this suit: for justice is beautiful; and the God of justice bless your Lordships. My heart is wounded to think that England will be ruined if your Lordships don't stand in the gap: for what advantage can it be to England for Scotland to be united to it? Is the cruel usage wherewith they used the Episcopal churchmen there so soon forgot? Surely there is not a miracle wrought in them, that their natures should be changed: Therefore let England be England; and Scotland be as it is. And 'tis in your Lordships power to do good to the Church and Kingdom; for the King leaves it wholly to you, and to the House of Commons: Therefore so act, as you will answer before God, who has committed the Talent of power to your Trust; that you may employ it to his glory, and for the good of your country: and therefore give not the power out of your own hand: and God Almighty give your Lordships such wisdom, that you may be more than conquerors for the glory of God, and the good of the kingdom! Which that the Lord may grant, is the prayer of your humble servant, and souls' well-wisher, ELIANOR JAMES."

2. "Mrs. James's Advice to all Printers in General.

"I have been in the element of Printing above forty years, and I have a great love for it, and am a well-wisher to all that lawfully move therein, and especially to you that are masters; therefore I would have you wise and just, and not willingly break the laws of God nor man, but that you would do by all men as you would desire they should do by you: and you cannot be ignorant of the great charge in bringing up of servants in the art of printing; neither can you be insensible how remiss, provoking, and wasteful some servants are, especially when they are encouraged therein, by the unjust hope of getting away from their masters, and having over-work from other masters that have not had the charge and trouble of bringing them up, which is too frequently practised among you, to the ruin of the trade in general, and the spoiling of youth. For when a boy has served half his time, and has gained some experience in his trade, he

he presently begins to set up for conditions with his master; then he will not work unless he has so much for himself, and liberty to go where he pleases; which if his master denies, he then strives to vex his master, and waste his time and goods; and then when he beats him, away he runs with great complaints, when the master is all the while the sufferer; and it is no wonder to hear a boy that wants an honest principle to do his own duty, rail against and bely his master and mistress; for he thinks to excuse himself by blackening them. Now I would have this great evil prevented, and that you may easily do, if you will resolve to take no man's servant from him, and then a master may (as he ought) have the benefit of the latter part of his time, to make him amends for his trouble and charge, which is according to the will of God and good men. For if it should happen, that an apprentice by any trick should get away from his master, I would not have you give any encouragements, as money, but that he should serve the term of his indenture as an apprentice without; for giving him money makes him a journeyman before his time: for indeed, if there be any consideration, it ought to be given to the master that had the trouble and charge of bringing him up; and who will serve seven or eight years, if they can get off before? For besides, boys will have a thousand tricks to provoke their masters to anger, in trifling away their time, and flinging their houses into pie, except their masters will be under conditions to give them encouragements, and to give them that liberty to go where they will, and have money to spend, and this is to make the master the servant, and the boy the master; therefore, pray, brother, do not be guilty in destroying of youth, for it is the destruction of the trade. I desire you to take care not to bind any boy except he be above the age of fourteen, and the fewer the better. So I rest your sister and souls' well-wisher, ELIANOR JAMES."

"Now to you, journeymen; you are my brothers, for my husband was a journeyman before he was a master, and therefore I wish you well: and take care that you are not guilty of any ill thing, as shewing servants ill examples, and giving bad counsels; for if you should, you would be like Judas, in betraying your master that employs you; for sober men, they scorn to be guilty of this crime; but for you of the worser sort, you are like devils, for you study how to do all manner of mischief to a good husband, for you hate them because they are better than yourself: had not you better imitate them, and pray to God to make you like them? For what benefit have you in starving your wives and children, and making yourselves sots only fit for hell? Pray, brothers, mend your faults, and pray to God to give you repentance, and to mend for the time to come, that you may be reconciled to God and man, which I heartily wish. ELIANOR JAMES."

Mrs. James, at her death, was a generous benefactress to the church of St. Bene't, Paul's-wharf, where she gave some plate; and on a tablet in that church is this inscription;

"Anno 1710, Mrs. Elinor James, to prevent scandal, has thought fit to erect this table, to satisfy the world what she has given to her children since her husband's death." And then follow several sums, amounting to a few hundred pounds, with the dates annexed, which were divided between her daughters *Ilive* and *Saunders*; and a lease for 23 years, worth 26*l.* a year.

On another tablet: "Anno 1712. Mrs. Elinor James did, in her life-time, give to this parish of St. Benedict, Paul's-wharf, for the use of the Communion-table, a large basin furbelowed and gilt, weighing 55 oz.—a large dish, embossed and gilt, 40 oz.—a large salver, furbelowed and gilt, 41 oz.—a pair of embossed candlesticks and sockets, 30 oz.—a small dish, embossed and gilt, 7 oz.—a salver of 18 oz. and two others of 14 oz. each—one chalice, with a patten, 6 oz.—and two chalices without pattens; besides several other articles, and an embroidered valance for the pulpit."

In the Library of Sion college are portraits of the father and mother of Mr. George James; and of his great-grandfather; which Mr. Malcolm thus describes:

1. "Thomas James, S.T.P. 1627, æt. 57; first keeper of the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Given by his grandson's wife. A florid countenance, full face, and white beard. Dressed in a black gown, cap, and ruff.

2. "Thomas James, Typogs; presented by his wife; a half-length picture, seated in a chair, the legs and arms of which are spiral. He has a stern thin visage; his hair brown, and part grey, and a white beard. His dress is a loose white gown, over an embroidered coat; laced band and ruffles, and black cap.

3. "Elianora conjux Thomæ James;" a very good picture, whose features and eyes have a disordered and singular expression. Her hair is dark, and fancifully adorned with rich lace, which hangs over the shoulders in tasteful folds. Her gown is of red silk; and her hands are crossed on a book, the binding of which is most minutely finished, and very splendid. On a table open before her is a pamphlet, intituled, "A Vindication of the Church of England, by Mrs. James: in Answer to a Pamphlet, intituled, A new Test of the Church of England's Loyalty." Londinium Redevivum, vol. I. p. 34; vol. II. p. 471.

Mr. Thomas James had left his books by will to the use of the publick, and the president and fellows of Sion college were indebted to his widow for giving them the preference: but Mr. Reading, in his Catalogue of that Library, observes that "Mrs. James, by virtue of a clause in her husband's will, claimed all the duplicates in his study. Accordingly some scores of folios, and some hundreds of smaller books, were returned. She insisted also that her husband's books, given *anno* 1711, might stand together in a distinct part of the Library; and was so far gratified, that the stalls were enlarged (*anno* 1720), and all the books digested anew, in order to print the foregoing Catalogue; which I hope will answer the utmost expectations of every Benefactor's friends, since now all the world may read his name subjoined to all the books which he has given."

Mr.

Ilive *, Aldersgate-street.

Mr. Bowyer had a small silver cup, inscribed, "The Gift of Mrs. Elianor James to W. Bowyer, after his loss by fire, Jan. 30, 1712;" under which has since been written: "Bequeathed, in 1777, by William Bowyer, to the Company of Stationers, as a Memorial of their Munificence to his father after his loss by fire, Jan. 30, 1712-13." This cup is now deposited amongst the Company's plate, and is occasionally used on days of public festivity.

* This was the father of Jacob, whom Mr. Rowe Mores thus describes: "Jacob Ilive was a printer, and the son of of a printer; and had two brothers, Abraham and Isaac, who were both likewise printers. Abraham died at Oxford in 1777. Jacob applied himself to letter-cutting [1730], and carried on a foundery and a printing-house together: in the year 1734 he lived in Aldersgate-street, over against Aldersgate coffee-house. Afterwards, when Calasio was to be reprinted under the inspection of Mr. Romaine, or of Mr. Lutzena a Portuguese Jew, who corrected the Hebrew, as we ourselves did sometimes another part of the work, he removed to London House (the habitation of the late Dr. Rawlinson), where he was employed by the publishers of that work. In 1751 Mr. Ilive published a pretended translation of The Book of Jasher, said to have been made by one of Alcuin of Britain. The Account given of the translation is full of glaring absurdities; but of the publication this we can say from the information of the only one who is capable of informing us, because the business was a secret between the two. Mr. Ilive in the night-time had constantly an Hebrew Bible before him *(sed qu. de hoc)* and cases in his closet. He produced the copy for Jasher, and it was composed in private, and the same worked off in the night-time in a private press-room. Mr. Ilive was an expeditious compositor; he knew the letters by the touch." Rowe Mores, Dissertation on Founders, p. 64.

Ilive, who was somewhat disordered in his mind, was author of several treatises on religious and other subjects. He published in 1733 an Oration proving the plurality of worlds, that this earth is hell, that the souls of men are apostate angels, and that the fire to punish those confined to this world at the day of judgment will be immaterial, written in 1729, spoken at Joiners Hall pursuant to the will of his mother, Elizabeth daughter of Thomas James, a benefactor to Sion-college library, and descendant of Dr. Thomas James librarian of the Bodleian. She was born 1689, and died Aug. 29, 1733, and held the same singular opinions in divinity as her son. See his Oration, p. 63. A second pamphlet, called "A Dialogue between a Doctor of the Church of England and Mr. Jacob Ilive, upon the subject of the Oration, 1733." This strange Oration is highly praised in Holwell's third part of interesting Events relating to Bengal. For publishing "Modest Remarks on the late Bishop Sherlock's Sermons," he was confined in Clerkenwell Bridewell from June 15, 1756, till June 10, 1758, during which period he published, "Reasons offered for the Reformation of the House of Correction in Clerkenwell; shewing, 1. The present state of this

Lee, St. John's-lane.
Lightboy, Old-Bailey.

this gaol, the debauchery of the prisoners, and the miserable condition they are in from the want of a sufficiency of food, &c. 2. Proposals in what manner these evils may be prevented for the future, humbly submitted to the consideration of the magistrates and inhabitants of the County of Middlesex. To which is prefixed, a plan of the said prison engraved on copper, with references describing the manner in which this gaol should be altered for the purposes proposed, with a calculation of the expence thereof. 1757;" 8vo; and "A Scheme for the Employment of all Persons sent as disorderly to the House of Correction in Clerkenwell: shewing, 1. that the profits of their labour will find them in a sufficiency of food; 2. pay the keeper an annual salary; and 3. defray the other expences and necessary repairs of the said gaol. The whole proving, that the county by the execution of this scheme will soon save several hundred pounds a year. 1759," 8vo. He projected also twelve other *reforming* treatises; 1. of the city tythings, &c. 2. of the justices of the peace, &c. 3. of thief-takers, &c. 4. of sheriffs, &c. 5. of the office of chamberlain, &c. 6. a relation of his own examination at Hicks's-hall, July 13, 1757, on the subject of his plan for reforming the house of correction; 7. of the Saxon courts of justice, &c. 8. of the building the gaol of Newgate upon the proposed plan, &c. 9. of the orphans debt, &c. 10. of debts under five pounds, &c. 11. a scheme for the erection of county workhouses, &c. 12. of ecclesiastical affairs. The several titles are literally exhibited *at length* at the end of the above pamphlet. Neither of them has yet been published, and probably neither of them was ever finished."—"July 3, 1762, being Saturday, Mr. Jacob Ilive and others, having given notice to the several freemen of the Company of Stationers, to meet that day to choose master and wardens of the said company; the said Jacob Ilive was first chosen chairman, to conduct the business of the day. After standing on the upper table in the Hall, he thanked the freemen for the honour they had done him; laid before them several branches of the two charters; and proposed Mr. Christopher Norris, and some one else, to their choice for master; the former of whom was chosen. Then, in like manner, he proposed John Lenthall, esq. and John Wilcox, gent. with two others, for wardens. The choice fell on the said John Lenthal and John Wilcox. A committee was then appointed by the votes of the common-hall, to meet the first Tuesday in each month at the Horn Tavern in Doctors Commons, to enquire into the state of the Company, consisting of 21 persons; five of which, the master and wardens being of that number, were empowered to act as if the whole were present. July 6, being the first Tuesday in the month, the new-elected master came into the Hall about twelve, and was seated at the upper end of it. The Clerk of the Hall being sent for, he was desired to swear Mr. Norris into his office; but, upon his declining it, Mr. Ilive swore him in. A boy then offered himself

Meere, Old-Baily, and Printer of the Daily Post and British Journal.
Midwinter, Pye-corner.
Mist, Great Carter-street, and Printer of a scandalous Weekly Journal bearing his own name.
Motte, Aldersgate-street.
Moor, Southwark.
Norris, Little Britain.
Nutt *, in the Savoy.
Powell, Aldersgate-street.
Redmayne, Jewin-street.
Richardson †, Salisbury-court.
Says, Aldersgate-street.
Says, Bishopsgate-street.
Sharp, Ivy-lane, Printer of the Freeholder's Journal.
Took, Old-Baily.
Todd, Fleet-street.
Wilde ‡, Aldersgate-street.

himself to be bound; but, no warden being present, he was desired to stay till next month; when several others were bound, some freemen made, and others admitted on the livery; of whom, one at least has frequently polled on contested elections at Guildhall." Gough's British Topography, vol. I. pp. 597. 637; from a communication by Mr. Bowyer.

* "He was originally a printer, and lived with Mr. Jones in the Savoy for many years, and has always had the character of being very discreet and obliging; and now gives as great content to those that employ him, as any publisher whatsoever. We went joint partners in the Parliament Lottery; and a prize of ten pounds *per annum* falling upon my ticket, it renewed our friendship. Upon a long experience of Mr. Nut, I find him to be a just paymaster, and a good publisher." Dunton, p. 298.

† This was the justly famous printer, and no less celebrated author, who will be more fully noticed in a subsequent page. Another printer of the same name, and of some eminence in his profession, resided in Fenchurch-street; and in 1705 was said to be "pretty much up in years; however, his young inclinations are not altogether dead in him; for I am informed his son and he have married two sisters; but let nature run as long as it pleases, so as it keep within bounds. The man is grave, and very just in trade. He has done a great deal of excellent work, and printed much for me." Dunton, p. 331.

‡ "He has a very noble printing-house in Aldersgate-street. Whilst I employed him, he was always very civil and obliging. I brought him to be concerned in printing 'The present State of Europe,' in which he is yet employed." Dunton, p. 334.

ROMAN

ROMAN CATHOLICKS.

Berrington, Silver-street, in Bloomsbury, Printer of the Evening Post.
Clifton, Old-Baily.
Gardiner, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
Howlett, eodem.

A List of the several News-papers published in London, with the Printers' names, and where they may be found.

DAILY PAPERS.

Daily Courant, printed by the worthy Mr. Buckley, Amen-corner.
Daily Post, Meere, Old-Baily.
Daily Journal, Appleby, near Fleet-ditch.

WEEKLY JOURNALS.

Mist's Journal, Great Carter-lane.
Freeholder's Journal, Sharp, Ivy-lane.
Appleby's Journal, near Fleet-ditch.
Read's Journal, White Fryers in Fleet-street.
London Journal, Wilkins, in Little Britain.
Whitehall Journal, Wilkins, in Little Britain.

PAPERS PUBLISHED THREE TIMES EVERY WEEK.

Post Man, Leach, Old-Baily.
Post Boy, James, Little Britain.
Flying Post, Jenour, Giltspur-street.
Berrington's Evening Post, Silver-street, Bloomsbury.
Whitehall Evening Post, Wilkins, in Little Britain.
St. James's Post, Grantham, in Paternoster-row.
The Englishman, Wilkins, in Little Britain.

HALF-PENNY POSTS, THREE TIMES EVERY WEEK.

Heathcot's, Baldwin's-gardens.
Parker's, Salisbury-court.
Read's, White Fryers, Fleet-street.

In

In January 1724-5, Mr. James Bonwicke, the younger son of Mr. Bowyer's worthy schoolmaster*, knowing his integrity and friendship, appointed him executor to his will, and bequeathed to him a small cabinet of medals†. The same cabinet, somewhat augmented, Mr. Bowyer afterwards left to his worthy friend and physician the late Dr. Heberden, for whom he had a sincere regard‡.

As the circumstances attending this executorship are remarkable, I shall annex, from Mr. Bowyer's hand-writing, a copy of the Will§: "In the

* The Greek "Spicilegium in usum scholæ Felstediensis sub S. Lydiat gymnasiarcho," was printed 1698, 12mo. for H. Bonwicke (brother to the schoolmaster) at the Red Lion, St. Paul's Church Yard; and the edition of 1738, for J. and J. Bonwicke, at the same place and sign.

† "I leave my cabinet of medals to my dear friend Mr. William Bowyer, Junior." *Mr. James Bonwicke's Will.*

‡ "I give to Dr. William Heberden my little cabinet of coins." *Mr. Bowyer's Will.*

§ On this will were grounded the following Cases, drawn up by Mr. Bowyer, and answered by two Counsellors of considerable eminence.

CASE I.

"J. B. dying, bequeaths above 600*l.* in legacies, and among the rest 200*l.* for charitable uses, by a Will of his own hand-writing before his sickness, though neither dated, signed, nor sealed; but which he delivered before his death to one of the Legatees mentioned in the said will, declaring it to be his last Will and Testament. Upon a view of the Effects of the said Testator, it appears that there are not assets near sufficient to pay the said legacies, unless an estate be sold for that purpose, which the Testator received the profits of when living, but which was bought in the name of another person, and by that person held in trust for the said Testator, of which estate no mention is made in the said Will.

"Query: Shall the said estate go to the Heir at law, in prejudice to the said legacies and charities, or to the Executor, to enable him to perform the said Will of the Testator?"

Answer. "I conceive very clearly, that, in this case, the trust of the real estate will descend to the Testator's heir at law, and that the Will is perfectly void as to lands, it not being executed according to the solemnities directed by the statute. But as to the personal estate, the Will, being all of the Testator's own hand-writing, is good for that, and may, and ought to be proved by the executor, who is entitled to retain the legacy specifically devised. EDMUND SAWYER, March 8, 1724."

CASE

name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, one God, blessed for ever. I James

CASE II.

"I give and bequeath to my sister Betty the sum of 20*l.* at my death, and Forty more at the birth of her first child. To my sisters Henny the like sum, to be paid one moiety at my decease, and the other at the day of marriage, if they marry with consent of my uncle James Bonwicke, esq.

"I. Query, what sum is implied in the like sum, to be paid, &c.? whether the 40*l.* just before mentioned, or the 20*l.* and 40*l.* added together, as the legacies to the other sisters are all 60*l.* each?

"II. The Testator here bequeaths to one brother and five sisters legacies, and a sixth sister is omitted. When no cause can be alledged from any distaste the Testator had against that sister in his life-time, why she was omitted, is not that sister sufficiently implied in the word sisters Henny, and afterwards by the Testator's referring to more than one in the same clause, and saying, if they marry, &c.? and is not this sixth sister entitled to her legacy, or the proportion thereof, if there are not assets to pay the whole?"

Answer. "1. I conceive that Henny will be entitled to 60*l.* under his Will, in case she perform the condition annexed to the devise, the sum bequeathed to her other sister Betty being so much, though made payable at different times; and therefore I conceive the like sum will be construed to extend to the whole sum bequeathed to the other sister, and not to the 40*l.* only; which construction is fortified by the same legacies being bequeathed to the other sisters.

2. "The other sixth sister not being mentioned in the will, I conceive there is not a sufficient description in the words referred to in the query to entitle her to the same legacy with her other sisters, though there was no distaste in the Testator to her, and it might possibly be the Testator's intention to give her the same legacy with the rest; yet here being only one sister named, and one sum bequeathed, I conceive it is *casus omissus*, and consequently she will not be entitled."

"Item, To my brother John 40*l.* to be paid when he shall have been settled one whole year in business, with the approbation of my uncle.

"Query, May not that man be said to be settled in business, who, having served a clerkship to an attorney, is ready to practice that profession whenever any one offers him any business; and if he make but a bond once or twice a year, or exercises any other small part of his profession, may he not be called a practitioner of the law? If so, will it not be determined, that the uncle's refusing to give his approbation of his being settled in business, shall be no bar to the legatee's demanding his legacy? Or, in case the uncle dies, is not the legatee entitled to his legacy, since it is then out of the uncle's power either to give or refuse his approbation?"

Answer.

Bonwicke, being now, by the blessing of God, in good health, do, by this my last Will and Testa-

Answer. "I conceive that John is entitled to the legacy in case he has been one year out of his clerkship, and pursues the business of an attorney when required by his clients. The condition annexed to the legacy, of, 'being settled in business one whole year with the approbation of his uncle,' can, as I conceive, extend no farther than that the legatee be diligent and industrious in the profession he was bred up in (to which 'tis probable he was placed by his uncle's or father's directions), and not that the uncle can put the legatee to any new business. Nor will the uncle's refusal of his approbation prevent the legatee's being entitled to this legacy, if he is willing and ready to practise in his profession when called upon to it by his clients. Upon the death of his uncle, the legacy becomes absolute."

"I desire also that 20*l.* may be laid out in a monument for my dear F. and M.

"Query, whether the letters F. and M. sufficiently imply Father and Mother, so as to oblige the executor to appropriate 20*l.* for the said monument, or the proportion of that legacy, if there are not assets to pay the several legacies mentioned in the Will?"

Answer. "I conceive these initial letters are not so sufficient an evidence of the Testator's intention as to oblige the executor to lay out 20*l.* in a monument for the Testator's Father and Mother; nor can I advise the executor so to do, without the direction of the Court to indemnify him."

"I desire that 100*l.* may be disposed of to augment two poor livings, particularly where my friends Mr. B. C. Mr. G. H. Mr. R. N. or Mr. M. B. may be incumbents.

"Query, Is this legacy perfectly void; or is it valid with respect to some two poor livings or other being entitled to the 100*l.*? Though no persons supposed to be meant by Mr. B. C. &c. can lay claim to it, nor any other particular livings, yet may not the Attorney-General, or some other commissioner who is to look after the augmentation of poor livings?'

Answer. "The intention of the Testator being to augment two poor livings, and that not in general, but for a particular purpose, *viz.* where his friends Mr. B. C. Mr. G. H. &c. may be incumbents, and the Will being manifestly void as to them; I conceive that the bequest is likewise void, and that a Court of Equity (upon an information brought in the Attorney-General's name) will not establish the Will in part, when the persons for whom this augmentation was intended cannot have the benefit of it. EDMUND SAWYER. April 10, 1725."

CASE III.

"A. B. by his last Will and Testament in writing, gives and devises unto his five daughters the sum of 400*l.* apiece, and unto his wife and two sons John and James doth *(inter alia)* give and bequeath as follows: *viz.* 'I give and bequeath to my dear Wife all

ment, dispose of that temporal estate He hath been pleased in much mercy to bless me withal. I have

all that my Messuage, or Tenement and Farm, of all those Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or therewith used, occupied or enjoyed, as part, parcel, or member thereof, commonly called or known by the name or names of Burford and Boxland, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Mickleham aforesaid, and all other my Freehold Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments whatsoever, within the said parish of Mickleham, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold during her natural life, if she continues a widow so long; and upon her decease or marriage, to my son James and his heirs, he paying within six months after he comes to the possession of the said estate 200*l.* to his brother my son John."

"A. B. died Oct. 20, 1722; and on Dec. 3 following, his widow and relict also died. Whereupon James, the said Testator's younger son, being then of the age of 18 years, received the rents and profits of the said estate from J. B. esq. the Testator's brother, in whose name the said estate was purchased in trust for the said Testator, and in whom the legal right was to the day of James's death, he having never made any conveyance thereof to the Testator's widow, or the said James the son.

"That the said James, about two years after his mother's decease, at the age of 21, died likewise, without having paid to his elder brother John the 200*l.* or any part thereof, mentioned in the said Will to be paid to him by the said James within six months after he should come to the possession of the said estate.

"That the said James, by his Will, neither dated, signed, nor sealed, but all of his own hand-writing, (and for the validity whereof sentence has been given in Doctors' Commons), bequeaths several legacies, and among the rest 200*l.* to charitable uses, no mention being made therein of the estate given him by his father's Will, but only in general words leaves his cabinet of medals to his dear friend Mr. W. B. junior, to whom he bequeaths all his other goods and chattels whatsoever, and appoints him likewise executor of his last Will and Testament.

"That, without the said estate, there will not be assets sufficient to discharge his legacies; notwithstanding which, the said John the brother not only claims the said estate, but also the 200*l.* with interest for the same, and 40*l.* being a legacy left him by his said brother James's Will.

"Query, Is James's Will sufficient to convey to his Executor the said Estate held in Trust, to enable him to fulfil the said Will; or must it go to the brother John as heir at law, in prejudice to the said charities and legacies?"

Answer. "This Will is not sufficient to pass lands of freehold or inheritance, not being signed or executed according to the

been a miserable sinner, God he knows, and unworthy of the least of those many mercies he has

the statute, and it therefore descends to the heir at law John, and not affected with the charities or other legacies."

"II. If the trust of the estate descends to John the heir at law, is it not sufficiently implied in his father's Will that the 200*l.* legacy he bequeaths to the said John should be an incumbrance on the estate bequeathed to James? Can John therefore claim the said 200*l.* as a debt of James's executor, when he possesses that estate which seems to be charged with the very incumbrance he claims?

"Or, farther, may not James's neglect to pay the said 200*l.* (that is, to perform the conditions by which he was to hold the said estate) be interpreted as a refusal to accept of that estate, to which his father had annexed such conditions? Or shall his receiving the rents and profits of the estate during his minority be looked upon as an acceptance of that estate, which was never made over to him, and the profits whereof he never received after he came of age."

Answer. "I think, the land devised to James being charged with the 200*l.* and the land so charged descending to John (to whom the 200*l.* was also payable) it amounts to an extinguishment or satisfaction of the 200*l.* and all interest due on that account, and cannot be claimed by John of the executor of James."

"III. If the 200*l.* is likewise due to John as a debt from James, is James's executor obliged to pay interest for the said 200*l.* to the claimant John any longer than to the time of the said James's death, provided the executor has made no interest of the said money; and especially considering that the claimant John, by litigating his brother's Will for near half a year, hindered the executor from paying either interest or principal?"

Answer. "I think James's executor is liable to pay neither principal nor interest."

"IV. When was James, according to the words of his father's Will, possessed of the estate? Was it from the time he received rents and profits of the said estate, which was from the Michaelmas before his father, who gave it him, died, his father and mother both dying between Michaelmas and Christmas? Or was he not rather then only possessed of it, when his mother, who during her life was the obstacle to his possessing it, was dead? Or, lastly, was he, or could he be possessed of it, before he was of the age of 21? Consequently, must the interest the elder brother John claims with the 200*l.* commence from six months after the Michaelmas which preceded his father's death, or from six months after the younger brother James came of age?"

Answer. "James was possessed of the estate within the meaning of the Will when the mother died, and the devise to him took place; and whether he was 21 or not, as long as he was entitled to the rents and profits, it was sufficient; and if

James

vouchsafed me all my life long; yet humbly hope for the greatest of all, even the salvation of my

James had lived, John might have demanded interest from six months after his mother's death; but he dying, and the estate out of which both principal and interest was to be paid coming to John, the demand, I think, is extinguished.

THOMAS LUTWYCHE, *April* 25, 1726."

The whole progress of this business reflects honour on the integrity of Mr. Bowyer; but his conduct to the unprovided sister deserves to be particularly known. I have now before me an exact debtor and creditor accompt * of the whole of his executorship, by which it appears that he not only paid to Margaret Bonwicke 21*l.* 8*s.* the whole surplus which remained after all the other legacies were paid, and added 10*l.* to it as a free gift, but, at the distance of thirty years, made up the sum which her brother had most probably intended for her. This circumstance is confirmed by the following remarkable receipt: "Whereas a legacy of Sixty Pounds was probably intended to have been left to my wife Margaret, when a maiden, by her brother Mr. James Bonwicke, who died January 1724-5; but her name beng omitted in his Will, and there not being assets sufficient to pay the whole of the said intended legacy, she gave a discharge in full to his executor Mr. William Bowyer, May 23, 1729, on receiving Twenty-one Pounds Eight Shillings, being the whole surplus which remained after the other Legacies were paid: And

* I shall transcribe a few *Items* from this accompt.

EXECUTORSHIP.	Debtor. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Found in a box dedicated to the poor	6	9	1
Sold three sheets of paper	0	0	1
Sold Miss Henny a book called *Hygiasticon*	0	0	4
Sold Mrs. Winny a pair of black buttons	0	0	2
Received of the Administrators of Mr. Ambrose Bonwicke and E. Bonwicke an eighth Share of odd things which were not divided in their brother's life-time	0	2	5½
——— for household goods	146	0	0
——— for eatables and drinkables	4	15	0
——— of Mr. Woodward for books	102	2	0
——— of Mr. Bonwicke, bookseller	185	0	0
——— of Lord Oxford for seven MSS.	7	7	0
——— of Mr. May for MS Sermons	12	0	0
Per Contra,	Creditor.		
Paid for my journey to London upon Mr. Bonwicke's horse, waterage to and from Vauxhall, and putting up the horse at the Vine	0	2	9
Paid neighbour Martyr's score	1	11	3½
Paid Goody Hubbard, for her trouble in attending Mr. James Bonwcke during his last sickness	0	10	6
Spent at a coffee-house, waiting for Mr. Stubbs	0	0	1
Paid Counsel for resolving three cases (see p. 308)	3	3	0
Paid the pocket expences of Mrs. Elizabeth, Dorothea, Winefrid, Henrietta, and Margaret Bonwicke, when they went to London to give testimony to their Brother's Will	0	11	6

whereas

poor soul, through the merits of our blessed Redeemer Jesus Christ. I give and bequeath to my sisters Thea and Winny, to each of them the sum of Sixty Pounds, to be paid them immediately upon my decease; to my sister Molly the like sum, to be disposed to her own private advantage in a small settlement; to my sister Betty the sum of Twenty Pounds at my death, and Forty more at the birth of her first child; to my sisters Henny the like sum, to be paid, one moiety at my decease, and the other at the day of marriage, if they marry with consent of my uncle James Bonwicke, esq.; to my brother John Forty Pounds, to be paid when he shall have been settled one whole year in some business with the approbation of my uncle; to my grandmother Stubbs, and uncle Mr. Samuel Stubbs, and my godson James Jones, to each of them Twenty Pounds; and to Mrs. Sarah Norton Ten Pounds, to be laid out for her private use; I de-

whereas the said William Bowyer did, out of his own good will, pay at the same time, and at his own expence, Ten Pounds more in aid of the said intended legacy; and afterwards, on or about July 16, 1747, did give to my said wife Margaret Four Pounds Five Shillings more out of the second dividend made to him on account of Mr. Edward Jones's bond of a Hundred Pounds; which sums made in all Thirty-five Pounds Thirteen Shillings: And whereas Mr. Samuel Stubbs, dying on or about December 12, 1756, left the following clause in his Will: 'I give and bequeath unto Mr. William Bowyer, of Hatton Garden, London, Printer, the Sum of Thirty-one Pounds Ten Shillings (willing him to take it as a part of my late nephew James Bonwicke's estate) and to dispose of it as he shall think proper;' by which clause the said Mr. William Bowyer, having received Thirty-one Pounds Ten Shillings, hath thought proper to dispose of Twenty-four Pounds Seven Shillings to me: I hereby acknowledge to have received the said Twenty-four Pounds Seven Shillings; which, with the sums before received by my wife and myself, amounting to Sixty Pounds, is in full of the intended legacy of Mr. James Bonwicke to my wife, and of the utmost intention of the late Mr. Samuel Stubbs. Witness our hands,

"EDWARD ANDREWS, MARGARET ANDREWS."

"Received of Mr. William Bowyer, each of us respectively, Two Pounds Eight Shillings, the sum which he hath thought proper to dispose of in pursuance of the before-mentioned clause in the late Mr. Samuel Stubbs's Will.

"MARY JONES, DOROTHY WILDMAN, WINEFRID COOKE."

sire

sire also that Twenty Pounds may be laid out in the building of a monument for my dear F. and M.; I desire that One Hundred Pounds may be disposed of to augment two poor livings particularly where my friends Mr. B. C. Mr. G. H. Mr. R. M. or Mr. M. B. may be incumbents; and One other Hundred Pounds, whose annual product for eight years may be given to two poor children born in the year of my decease in the parishes of Mickleham or Headley, and to be nominated by the vicar of Leatherhead and the rectors of Mickleham and Headley; I leave my cabinet of medals to my dear friend Mr. William Bowyer, Junior; to whom I bequeath all my other goods and chattels whatsoever; I appoint him likewise executor to this my last Will and Testament."

In 1725, Mr. Chishull issued proposals for printing by subscription, from the press of Mr. Bowyer, a continuation of his learned researches, which was thus announced: "Lectori φιλελλήνι salutem. Accipe, benevole Lector, Tèiam, quam promiseram, Inscriptionem, Sigeæ isti et ætate et raritate proximam; specimen futuri operis, quod, quò maturius ac felicius è prelo prodire possit, humanitatem nunc vestram ambit. Titulum feret: 'Antiquitatum Asiaticarum Reliquiæ: sive nobiliores quædam ab Asiâ Minores Inscriptiones Græcæ. Opus in tres Partes divisum.'—Prima dabit Inscriptionum duarum Sigearum, cùm commentario et notis, editionem novam. Accedent eidem Latina Monumenta duo: unum Ancyranum; ex autographis Schedis Tournefortianis, longè quàm ante auctius et emendatius: alterum Stratonicense; ex Itinerario Sherardiano nunc primum in lucem datum.—Secunda complectetur Inscriptionum Græcarum seriem, numero circiter trecentarum, partem longè maximam hactenus ineditarum, à Teo, Lebedo, Epheso, Mileto, Stratoniceâ, Magnesiâ ad Mæandrum, Trallibus, Aphrodisiade, Laodiceâ, Hierapoli, Philadelphiâ, Sardibus, Thyatiris, Pergamo, Lesbo Insulâ,

Insulâ, Smyrnâ, aliisque Urbibus Asiaticis. Adjicientur passim breves Notæ criticæ, cum non paucis, de singulari quarundam Inscriptionum materiâ, et locis ubi repertæ sunt, Proœmiis.—Tertia exhibebit Alphabeticum ad rariora et difficiliora Inscriptionum Commentarium; variosque, secundum methodum Scaligeranam et Reinesianam, Indices. Studio et Operâ Edm Chishull, S.T.B."

In May 1726 the state of this work was thus announced: "The First Part (containing a new edition of the *Inscriptio Sigæa*, with many other Greek monuments, all before the birth of Christ) is already advanced in the press to near thirty sheets in folio, and will be continued with all expedition. The two other Parts, containing a series of near 300 Greek inscriptions, with an Alphabetical Commentary to the whole, will be put to press immediately after the publication of the First. Price to Subscribers Three Guineas; whereof one Guinea to be paid on subscription, one upon the delivery of the First and Second Part, and one upon delivery of the last. A few copies will be printed on large paper, at two Guineas on subscription for the First Part, two on receipt of the Second, and one for the last. Specimens of the work to be delivered, and Subscriptions taken in, by Messrs. W. and J. Innys, at the West end of St. Paul's; W. Bowyer, printer in White Fryars; and by the Editor."

Among the other books printed in this year were,

"A Defence of the Validity of the English Ordinations, and of the Succession of the Bishops in the Church of England. Together with Proofs justifying the Facts advanced in the Treatise. Written in French by the Rev. Father Peter Francis Le Courayer, Canon Regular and Librarian of S. Genevieve at Paris. Translated into English by Daniel Williams *, Presbyter of the Church of England.

* Mr. Williams was author of "Succession of Protestant Bishops asserted, or, the Regularity of the Ordinations of Church of England justified: wherein the first Protestant Bishops are cleared from the Aspersions lately cast upon them by Mr. Thomas Ward, a Romanist, in his Book, intituled, *The Controversy of Ordination truly stated, &c.*"

land. To which is prefixed, a Letter from the Author to the Translator."

"Oratio Comitiis Anniversariis Harveianæ Memoriæ sacris in Amphitheatro Medicorum Londinensium. Habita postridie D. Lucæ MDCCXXIV. A Ricardo Hale, M. D. Coll. Med. Lond. et Soc. Reg. Soc."

The second edition of "A complete History of Drugs, written in French by Mr. Pomet, Chief Druggist to the late French King Lewis XIV. To which is added, what is farther observable on the Subject from Messrs. Lemery and Tournefort, divided into three Classes, Vegetable, Animal, and Mineral; with their Use in Physick, Chemistry, Pharmacy, and several Arts; illustrated with more than 400 Copper Cuts, curiously done from the Life, and an Explanation of their different Names, Places of Growth, and Countries from whence they are brought, the Way to know the true from the false, their Virtues, &c.: A Work of great Use and Curiosity. Done into English from the Original."

A beautiful edition of "The Works of Flavius Josephus: translated into English by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knt.: with Maps, Sculptures, and accurate Indexes. The Fourth Edition; with the Addition of a new Map of Palestine, the Temple of Jerusalem, and the Genealogy of Herod the Great, taken from Villalpandus, Ruland, &c." folio.

"An Historical Essay on the Legislative Power of England; wherein the Origin of both Houses of Parliament, their antient Constitution, and the Changes that have happened in the Persons that composed, with the Occasions thereof, are related in a chronological Order; and many things concerning the English Government, the Antiquities of the Laws of England, and the Feudal Law, are occasionally illustrated and explained; by George St. Amand, of the Inner Temple, Esq.

"Twelve Discourses on Practical Subjects; by Jeremy Collier *, M. A." 8vo.

* "This day is published, A Collection of Sermons by Mr. Jeremy Collier, and are ready to be delivered to the subscribers by

Two editions of "The Use and Intent of Prophecy in the several Ages of the World; in several Discourses delivered at the Temple Church in April and May 1724. To which are added, Three Dissertations; *viz.* 1. The Authority of the 2d Epistle of St. Peter; 2. The Sense of the Antients before Christ, upon the Circumstances and Consequences of the Fall; 3. The Blessing of Judah, Genesis xlix. By Thomas Sherlock, D. D. Dean of Chichester, and Master of the Temple."

"The Miscellaneous Works of Dr. William Wagstaffe *, Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hos-

by Mr. Bowyer, printer in White-Fryers; and by Mr. Smith, at the Bell, the corner of Lamb's Conduit Passage, in Red Lyon-street, Holbourn." *Evening Post, May* 1, 1725.

* This humorous Physician (whose writings, as well as his indolent habits of life, seem to have very strongly resembled those of the facetious Dr. William King of the Commons) was descended from a very antient family of the same name, who were lords of the manor of Knightcote in Warwickshire; and was a near relation of Colonel Wagstaffe, mentioned by Lord Clarendon, who so eminently signalized his courage in the retaking of the Close in Lichfield, and the city of Bristol, for the King; as likewise of Sir Joseph Wagstaffe, who is more than once mentioned by the same noble author, for his great loyalty to his King and Country. His father, who was a younger brother, was bred a clergyman, and, as soon as he was capable of holding a benefice, was presented to the rectory of Cublington, Bucks. Having no more sons than the Doctor, he took a more than ordinary care of his education, and put him out very early to school at Northampton, to be educated in grammar learning by a gentleman, at that time, of as great note as any in England for bringing up youth in true learning and sound principles; from whence, after he had completed his studies in classical learning, he was sent, at the age of 16, to Lincoln college in Oxford; where he was early distinguished, not only for the soundness of his learning, and the readiness of his parts, but more particularly for being a very pleasant and facetious companion, which made his conversation very much admired and sought after by persons of superior rank and standing in the university. After he had taken the degree of B. A. (in 1703) he had some thoughts of putting on the gown, having a very fair prospect of being provided for in the church by the assistance of a near relation; but, some time after taking the degree of M. A. 1707, he left the university, and came up to town; where, frequenting the house of the Rev. Thomas Wagstaffe, his relation, a gentleman highly distinguished for his sound learning and steady principles, but particularly for his most incom-

pital, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society. To which is prefixed, his Life,

parable Defence of King Charles's *Eikon Basilike;* but, not complying with the Government after the Revolution, had followed the practice of physic in London for many years with very great reputation; whose daughter the Doctor marrying some time after, induced him probably to apply himself to the study of physick, having so near a relation who was capable of assisting him in that way. But it was not long before the Doctor lost his first wife; yet not the friendship of her family, who continued to serve him to the utmost of their power so long as he lived. Some years after, the Doctor married a second time, with a daughter of the truly eminent and learned Charles Bernard, esq. serjeant-surgeon to Queen Anne; and, not long after his marriage, went to Oxford; where (July 8, 1714) he took the degrees of B. and M. D. as grand compounder; soon after which he was admitted fellow both of the College of Physicians and Royal Society; and, returning to London upon the death of his first wife's father, who died much about this time, by the interest of the family he fell into a good share of his business; which gradually increasing to the death of Dr. Salisbury Cade, he was then chosen by the Governors to succeed him as one of the physicians of St. Bartholomew's hospital; which trust he discharged with great reputation to himself, and benefit to the poor patients, as great, if not a greater number of these being sent away perfectly restored to health by him, as ever had been known to be cured in the same compass of time by the ablest and best of his predecessors. The cheerfulness of his temper, before his spirits were oppressed by misfortunes, which he suffered to be brought upon himself by the easiness and indolence of his nature, was such as made him not only beloved by the gentlemen of his own profession, but likewise rendered his conversation agreeable to all sorts of people. He was a person indeed who did not greatly apply himself to study in his later years, otherwise than the business of his profession; and some public exercises which he had taken upon him, obliged him sometimes to consult books, which if he had thoroughly read and studied, as some others have done, his parts and abilities were such, that none of the profession would have made a better figure, either as a gentleman, scholar, or physician. A weight upon his spirits, occasioned by a sense of the misfortunes which he had inadvertently fallen into, brought an illness upon him, which it is since thought he might have recovered, if he had unburthened his mind to some who had a more than ordinary value for him, and who would have spared neither cost nor pains to have made him easy till he could have made himself so. He took a journey to Bath, in March 1724-5, for the recovery of his health, where he had not been many weeks before he relapsed; and, continuing to grow worse and worse, he at length departed this life, on the 5th of May, 1725, in the fortieth year of

and an Account of his Writings. Adorned with several curious Cuts *, engraved on Copper. Printed for Jonah Bowyer, J. Isted, and John Worral."—The Contents of this Volume are, 1. "A Comment upon the History of *Tom Thumb* †; the fifth Edition."—2. "Crispin the Cobler's Confutation of Ben H[oadly], in an Epistle to him;" the third Edition.—3. "The Story of the St. A[lba]n's Ghost, or the Apparition of Mother Haggy; collected from the best Manuscripts;" the fourth Edi-

of his age, very much lamented by all who had ever been acquainted with his character and conversation.—His character was thus given by an eminent physician soon after his death: '*He was no less valued for his skill in his profession, which he shewed in several useful treatises, than admired for his wit and facetiousness in conversation.*'

* These consisit of a portrait of the author, and of two very humourous designs, without the name of the artist, but which are truly *Hogarthian*.

† This whimsical "Comment" owed its rise to two celebrated Spectators, published to shew the beauties contained in the antiquated song of "Chevy-Chase;" in which the learned author undertakes to shew, that the sentiments in that ballad are extremely natural and poetical, and, as he says, full of the majestic simplicity which we admire in the greatest of the antient poets; for which reason he hath quoted several passages of it, in which he affirms the thought to be altogether the same with what we meet in several passages of the "Æneid;" not that he infers from thence that the poet (whoever he was) proposed to himself any imitation of those passages, but that he was directed to them, in general, by the same kind of poetical genius, and by the same copyings after Nature. The Doctor happened to be of a different opinion, and therefore pitched upon the "History of Tom Thumb," a poem of equal fame, though (it may be) less venerable for its antiquity than that of "Chevy-Chase," to shew that the sentiments of the antient poets may be as well adapted to the one as the other; and whoever will take the pains to compare the performances of these two authors, will find the quotations in "Tom Thumb" as just and as properly adapted as those in "Chevy-Chase." However, the main thing the Doctor seemed to have in view, in writing this small piece, was to evince that a man of quick parts and ready wit might sometimes extend his thoughts on criticism too far; and if men of learning were once to give into that way of writing, they might indeed please some persons of a vulgar and superficial taste; but the graver part of mankind, and those of a sounder judgment, would be apt to think they might have employed their talents after a more useful and instructive manner.

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tion.—4. "The Testimonies of the Citizens of Fickleborough, concerning the Life and Character of Robert Hush, commonly called Bob. To which are prefixed, some Memoirs of the Life of Charity Hush, the Grandfather, and of Oliver Hush, the Father of the said Bob."—5. "The Representation of the loyal Subjects of Albinia;" the third Edition.—6. "The Character of Richard St[ee]le *, Esq. with some Remarks. By Toby, Abel's Kinsman; or, according to Mr. Calamy, A. F. & N. In a Letter to his Godfather." The fourth Edition.—7. "The State and Condition of our Taxes considered; or, a Proposal for a Tax upon Funds: by a Freeholder." The third Edition.—8. "The Plain Dealer," 1712, XVI Numbers.—9. "Preface to the Compleat History of the Treaty of Utrecht."—10. A Letter † from the facetious Dr. Andrew Tripe, at Bath, to

* The Character of Richard St—le, Esq. does indeed want some apology to be made for it, because it seems to bear too hard upon a gentleman of known parts and abilities, though of contrary principles to the Doctor. It was written at the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, when the person characterised had endeavoured to distinguish himself, by his opposition to the then ministry, by publishing his Crisis. The Doctor, who had some friends in the Ministry, thought he could not take a better way to oblige them, than by thus shewing his dislike to a gentleman who had so much endeavoured, on all occasions, to oppose them. Though this may be said for him, that he was so far from having any personal pique or enmity against the gentleman whose character he wrote, that at the time of his writing it, it is believed, he did not so much as know him even by sight, whatever he might afterwards. Nor, indeed, was it ever in his nature to bear malice or enmity against any man.

† A little before this Letter was written, a quarrel happened between a physician of the greatest note, and one of an inferior character; in which the former had, as was then reported, been maltreated by the latter, for which he received a gentleman-like reproof; but not satisfied therewith, he endeavoured to vindicate his former miscarriage in print, or at least somebody for him. The Doctor being a little provoked to see a gentleman, the first in his profession, and to whom he had been obliged, thus used, wrote the above Pamphlet, not so much to vindicate his friend, who was above being injured in his person or character by so low an adversary; but merely to shew his contempt of a person who durst be so insolent as to affront a gentleman so much his superior, and for whom the whole Faculty had the utmost esteem.

his loving brother the profound Greshamite, shewing, that the Scribendi Cacoethes is a Distemper arising from a Redundancy of Biliose Salts, and not to be eradicated but by a diurnal Course of Oyls and Vomits. With an Appendix concerning the Application of Socrates his Clyster, and the Use of clean Linnen in Controversy *." The second Edition.

"The Case of Toleration considered, with Respect both to Religion and Civil Government; in a Sermon preached in St. Andrew's, Dublin, before the Hon. House of Commons, on Saturday Oct. 23, 1725; being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion. By Edward Synge †, M. A. Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Published by Order of the House of Commons."

A new edition of "Useful Transactions in Philosophy, and other Parts of Learning, in Three Parts; by William King, LL. D. Advocate of Doctors Commons, &c. &c." 8vo; and a new edition also of his "Art of Cookery, in Imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry," 8vo.

"The Anatomy of the Human Body, by William Cheselden ‡, Surgeon to his Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Member of the Royal Academy of Surgeons at Paris," 8vo.

"Publick Education, particularly in the Charity Schools. A Sermon preached in St. Philip's Church

* The tracts which make up the remainder of Dr. Wagstaffe's volume were mostly written in his younger years. However, as they contain in them a great deal of humour, as well as the marks of a brisk and lively spirit, they may serve to convey a true idea of the natural temper of the author; but, as they were then published without a name, so it is presumed the Doctor never did intend it should be known who wrote them. But the person who had the copies of them thinking it worth his while to reprint them at this time, it was judged proper to give the publick this account both of the Author and his writings.—These notes, it may be superfluous to say, are by the Editor of Dr. Wagstaffe's Works.

† Son to the celebrated Archbishop, and himself (in 1740) Bishop of Elphin.

‡ Of whom see hereafter, under the year 1734.

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in Birmingham, Aug. 9, 1724, at the Opening of a Charity School, built to receive an hundred Children; which are there not only to be taught and cloathed, but also to be fed and lodged. By Thomas Bisse, D. D. On Psalm cxliv. 12. Published at the Request of the Trustees," 8vo.

" Τῆς αὐτοῦ καὶ τῆς νυν Οἰκουμένης Περιήγησις, sive Dionysii Geographia emendata et locupletata, Additione scilicet Geographiæ Hodiernæ Græco Carmine pariter donatæ. Cum XVI Tabulis Geographicis; Editio quinta;" published by Edward Wells, D. D. Rector of Cottesbach in Leicestershire, 8vo.*

" Proposals for printing by Subscription, A Vindication of the Church of England, and the Lawful Ministry thereof†, &c. Written by Francis Mason,

* This he reprinted in 1733.

† " This is the book so often and honourably mentioned by all the later writers on this side of the Controversy, as being not only the first, but by much the most full and particular, in obliging the world with vouchers from the original records, registers, and other books. For the evidences produced by most of the rest are generally taken upon Mason's credit, without recourse had to the originals; there not being the least colour to suspect him of forgery or misrepresentation. Its usefulness is so well known to the learned, that I need only say, it is a pity the English reader should be deprived of so complete a Vindication of the Ordinations of our Reformed Bishops and Clergy; since it is among such as are not masters of the Latin tongue, that the adversaries of our orders reap the greatest harvest: a thought worthy of serious consideration, especially of those, who have, or expect to have, a cure of souls. It is true, our author's first performance in this way was in English; but that is so far from rendering this translation needless (as some inconsiderate persons may imagine) that it bears no more proportion to his enlarged work in Latin, than 269 folio pages do to 680. So much is the Latin book more full (as well as more correct) than the English draught of it. Twenty entire chapters thereof having never yet been in English; and most of the rest so altered and improved by the author himself, as to become also in a manner wholly new. And since this Controversy (especially concerning the pretended Nag's-head Consecration) is now again brought upon the stage by our adversaries, no time could be so proper for this translation as the present, to shew the true foundation upon which all our later advocates at home and abroad have raised so many excellent and useful superstructures. This book is in great forwardness, and has already been favoured by

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B. D. &c. and now faithfully translated from the Author's Latin Edition; with considerable Enlargements. By John Lindsay, Presbyter of the Church of England. Subscriptions are taken in, and receipts given, by Messrs. Graves, C. King, Stokoe, Gosling, Hooke, Crokat, Innys, Rivington, Bettesworth, Strahan, J. Clarke, booksellers; Mr. W. Bowyer, printer in White Fryars; and by the Translator: to one of whom, the subscribers are desired to send their names, and first payment, by Michaelmas next at farthest, at which time the subscription will be closed."

"Histoire de la Peinture Ancienne extraite de l'Histoire Naturelle de Pline, liv. XXV. avec le Texte Latin, corrigé sur les MSS. de Vossius et sur la premiere edition de Venise, et éclairci par des Remarques nouvelles *," in folio; an anonymous publication of M. Durand.

An excellent edition of Anacreon †, in 4to, to which the following memorandum is subjoined by

about 200 Right Honourable, Reverend, and worthy subscribers; and the translator has reason to depend upon many more; resolving to finish it with due care, and all the expedition such an undertaking is capable of." *Evening Post, June* 29, 1725.

* "A whole translation of such a valuable work as the Natural History of Pliny, attended with such Remarks, would be a very useful performance, and very acceptable to the publick." *New Memoirs of Literature*, 1725, vol. II. p. 252; where see a full and particular account of this book. Such a translation of Pliny the French have since got in several volumes, 4to, by M. Poinsinet, and other learned hands, 1772, &c.

† "We are indebted to Mr. Maittaire for this beautiful edition of Anacreon. He gives us the Greek text such as it was printed in 4to by Henry Stephens. He has translated LXI Odes into Latin verse. As for the other odes, fragments, and epigrams, they are translated into prose according to the best interpreters. Perhaps it were to be wished that Mr. Maittaire had been contented to publish a translation in prose of all the Odes of Anacreon. He has added his own notes, and short remarks taken from Henry Stephens, Mr. De Longepierre, Madame Dacier, Tanaquill Faber, Mr. De la Fosse, Mr. Desmarais, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Baxter. Next to those notes, the reader will find an index of all the words of Anacreon, interspersed with many passages out of antient authors, which may give some light to the text of that poet; and then an account of the life, writings,

Mr. Maittaire:—"Hujus editionis Anacreonticæ centum sola excusa sunt exemplaria*; in quibus omnibus errata graviora meâ ipse manu expungi: reliquis veniam ut indulgeat, lector benevolus oratur."

A new edition of "Sir John Mandeville's Travels," 8vo.

The 13th edition of "Nelson's Festivals."

The 10th edition of "Schrevelius's Lexicon."

"The Gentleman's Religion," 8vo.

1726.

Amongst other capital works, which received the benefit of Mr. Bowyer's corretion at this period, were, "Joannis Seldeni † Juris consulti Opera omnia,

writings, style, dialect, and metres of Anacreon; with a collection of epigrams upon Anacreon, and a catalogue of the editions of his works consulted by Mr. Maittaire, and of the authors quoted by him. Many curious persons will be sorry to hear that Mr. Maittaire has only published 100 copies of this valuable edition. He has taken no notice of some emendations of Dr. Bentley upon the XIIIth ode of Anacreon. They were printed at Rotterdam in 1712, in a translation of Anacreon's odes into French verse, and are also to be found in the former "Memoirs of Literature," vol. IV. p. 286. *New Memoirs*, 1725, p. 253.

* Of this small impression 93 copies were disposed of to subscribers; of whom a list is printed, with this inscription, "Horum Fautorum subsidiis et sumptibus procurata est hæc Anacreontis editio: quam ipsis igitur solis propriam dicavi; qualecunque grati erga tam generosos meorum in re philologicâ conatuum adjutores animi monumentum." To this volume is annexed, "Huic editioni finem imposuit Gulielmus Bowyer Typographus in vico vulgò vocato White Fryars, Londini, Anno Domini millesimo septingentesimo vicesimo quinto; undecimo kalendas Quintiles."

† John Selden was descended from a good family, and born Dec. 16, 1584, at Salvington ‡ in Sussex; educated at Chichester

‡ "Over what was once the front of the house, which was called *Lacies*, was discovered on removing a shelf this inscription, written by him at 10 years old, which I give as I find it on an anonymous paper in my hands, copied 17—:

Gratus, honeste, mihi; non claudiar, inito, sedebis.
Fur abeas, non sum facta soluta tibi.

and to be seen when Dr. Wilkins wrote his life, 1725."

Gough's Camden, ed. 1806; vol. I. p. 291

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tam edita quam inedita; in tribus Voluminibus collegit ac recensuit, Vitam Auctoris, Prefationes, et

free-school, and admitted of Hart-hall, Oxon. 1598; removed to Clifford's Inn in 1602, to study the law; admitted of the Inner Temple in May 1604; and drew up "A Treatise of the Civil Government of this Island in 1606." His first friendships were with Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry Spelman, Camden, and Usher, all of them learned in antiquities; which was also Mr. Selden's favourite object. In 1610, he began to distinguish himself by publications in this way, and put out two pieces that year; "Jani Anglorum Facies altera;" and "Duello, or the Original of single Combat." In 1612 he published notes and illustrations on the first eighteen songs in Michael Drayton's "Poly-Olbion," and the year after wrote verses in Greek, Latin, and English, upon Browne's "Britannia's Pastorals;" which, with divers poems prefixed to the works of other authors, occasioned Sir John Suckling to give him a place in his Session of the Poets. Pursuing such studies, Mr. Selden soon acquired superior eminence. Though not above 33 years of age, he had shewn himself a great philologist, antiquary, herald, and linguist; and his name was so wonderfully advanced, not only at home, but in foreign countries, that he was actually then become, what he was afterwards usually styled, the great dictator of learning to the English nation. In 1618, when he was in his 34th year, his "History of Tithes" was printed in 4to. in the preface to which he reproaches the clergy with ignorance and laziness, with having nothing to keep up their credit, but *beard* *, title, and habit, their studies not reaching farther than the *breviary*, the *postils*, and *polyanthea* †; in the work itself he endeavours to shew, that tithes are not due under Christianity by divine right, though he allows the clergy's title to them by the laws of the land. This book alarming the clergy, and offending king James I. it was suppressed, and the author forced to make public submission. He again offended that monarch in 1621 by an opinion he gave against the Crown, as counsel, in the House of Lords, and was committed into the custody of the sheriff of London; but was released in five weeks by the favour of the lord keeper Williams. He was chosen member for Lancaster that year; but neglected all public business to apply himself to study. In 1624 he was appointed by the Inner Temple reader ‡ at Lyon's Inn, but refused to accept that office. In 1625 he was chosen burgess for Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, and again in 1626, when he was an active manager against the duke of Buckingham. In 1627, he was counsel for Mr. Hampden, and in the third parliament of king Charles was again elected for Lancaster, and had

* If the clergy were *bearded*, so were the king and courtiers. *T. F.*

† What were these to a Protestant clergy? *T. F.*

‡ The office of *Reader* was held at a great charge to the person who executed it. See a note on this subject in Dodsley's Old Plays, IX. 364.

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Indices adjecit, David Wilkins, S.T.P. Archidiaconus Suffolciencis, Canonicus Cantuariensis, Re-

a considerable hand in the Petition of Rights. After the prorogation in June, retiring to Wrest in Bedfordshire, he finished his Commentaries on the Arundelian marbles. In the next session he warmly opposed the court, and was committed to the Tower, and had his study sealed up, March 24, 1628. He was closely confined three months, but magnificently supported at the king's expence; and being afterwards allowed the use of such books as he desired, he proceeded in his studies. In Hilary Term, 1629, declining to give security for his good behaviour (as unwarrantable by law), he was committed to the King's Bench prison. He was released at the latter end of the year, though it does not appear how; only that the parliament in 1646, ordered him 5000*l.* for the losses he had sustained on that occasion. In 1630, he was again committed to custody, with the earls of Bedford and Clare, Sir Robert Cotton, and Mr. St. John, being accused of having dispersed a libel, intituled, "A Proposition for his Majesty's Service to bridle the Impertinency of Parliaments;" but it was proved, that Sir Robert Dudley, then living in the Duke of Tuscany's dominions, was the author. All these various imprisonments * and tumults gave no interruption to his studies; but he proceeded, in his old way, to write and publish books. In 1640 he was chosen member of parliament for the University of Oxford; and though he was against the Court, yet in 1642 the King had thoughts of taking the seal from the lord keeper Littleton, and giving it to him. In 1643, he was appointed one of the lay-members to sit in the assembly of divines at Westminster, in which he frequently perplexed those divines with his vast learning. About this time he took the Covenant; and the same year, 1643, was by the parliament appointed keeper of the records in the Tower. In 1644, he was elected one of the 12 commissioners of the Admiralty; and the same year was nominated to the mastership of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, which he did not think proper to accept. In the beginning of 1653, his health began to decline; and he died on the 30th of November that year, at the Friary House in White Friars, where he had resided for some years, being possessed of it in the right of Elizabeth countess-dowager of Kent, who had appointed him executor of her will, having before, from the first of her widowhood, committed the management of her person and affairs to him. He was buried in the Temple church, where a monument was erected to him; and Abp. Usher preached his funeral sermon. He left a most valuable and curious library to his executors, Matthew Hale, John Vaughan, and Rowland Jewks, esqrs.; which they generously would have bestowed on the society of the Inner Temple, on condition of their providing a proper place to receive it, which

* This gave Sir Walter Raleigh all his leisure. *T. F.*

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verendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino Domino Gulielmo Divinâ Providentiâ Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, &c. &c. à sacris Domesticis." These three volumes (the two first of which are his Latin Works, and the third his English) consist of 804 sheets; and were published by subscription, in a manner which would now be thought singular. The small paper copies were paid for at the rate of two pence a sheet, and amounted to 6*l.* 14*s.*; the large paper, at 3*d.* a sheet, cost 10*l.* 2*s.*

This edition was begun in 1722, and finished in 1726, very highly to the credit of Dr. Wilkins*;

they declining, it was given to the University of Oxford. Mr. Selden was immensely learned, and skilled in Hebrew and Oriental languages beyond any man: Grotius styles him "the glory of the English nation." He was knowing in all laws, human and divine, yet did not greatly trouble himself with the practice of law: he seldom or never appeared at the bar, but sometimes gave counsel in his chamber. A chronological list of his writings, as published by Dr. Wilkins, is printed in Mr. Bowyer's Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 39.—Granger mentions seven different prints of Mr. Selden. There is a medal of him, struck in the last century, by one of the Dassiers; I know not which, for it has not the artist's name; it was left without a reverse, and that of the medal of Wolfius added to it. This last has the initials of Dassier the father.—Selden had sent his library to Oxford in his life-time: but hearing that they had lent out a book without a sufficient caution, he sent for it back again. After his death, it continued some time at the Temple, where it suffered some diminution: at last, the executors thinking that they were executors of his will rather than his passions, generously and nobly sent the whole to Oxford.

In 1671, came out, under his name, "A Discourse of the Office of Lord Chancellor of England:" in 1675, "Joannis Selideni Liber de Nummis;" but this latter was written, before he was born, by Alexander Sardo of Ferara. In 1683, Dr. Adam Littleton published his English translation of "Jani Anglorum Facies altera;" with "The Original of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of Testaments;" and "The Disposition or Administration of Intestate Goods." And "The Table Talk" was published by his amanuensis R. Milward in 1689. Some of these, however, were thought not genuine, and unworthy of Selden's learning and judgment.

* David Wilkins, F.S.A. was, about 1715, appointed by Archbishop Wake to succeed Dr. Benjamin Ibbot as keeper of the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth; and in three years drew up a very curious Catalogue of all the MSS. and printed books in that valuable

the laborious editor; and Mr. Bowyer's great at-

valuable library in his time, in which was incorporated the earlier Catalogue of Mr. Henry Wharton, which remains there to this day. As a reward for his industry and learning, Archbishop Wake collated him to the rectory of Mongham Parva, April 20, 1716; and to that of Great Chart, Aug. 20, 1719, being then S.T.P.; to the rectory of Hadleigh, Nov. 17, 1719. He was also constituted chaplain to the Archbishop, Nov. 24; collated to the rectories of Monks Eleigh * and Bocking, Nov. 25, 1719; appointed commissary of the deanery of Bocking, jointly and severally with W. Beauvoir; collated to a prebend of Canterbury, Dec. 27, 1720; and presented to his Grace's option of the archdeaconry of Suffolk, May 16, 1724. He published, 1. "Novum Testamentum Copticum, Oxon. 1716," 4to. 2. A fine edition of "Leges Anglo-Saxonicæ ecclesiasticæ & civiles; accedunt Leges Edvardi Latinæ, Guilielmi Conquestoris Gallo-Normannicæ, & Henrici I. Latinæ; subjungitur Domini Henrici Spelmanni Codex Legum Veterum Statutorum Regni Angliæ, quæ ab ingressu Gulielmi I. usque ad annum nonum Henr. III. edita sunt. Toti operi præmittitur Dissertatio Epistolaris admodùm Rev. Domini Guilielmi Nicolsoni Episcopi Derrensis, de jure feudali veterum Saxonum. Cum Codd. MSS. contulit, notas, versionem, & glossarium adjecit David Wilkins, S.T.P. Canonicus Cantuariensis, Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino Domino Gulielmo Divinâ Providentiâ Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, &c. &c. à sacris Domesticis & Biblioth. Lond. 1721," folio. 3. "Joannis Seldeni Jurisconsulti Opera omnia, tam edita quàm inedita, 1726," 3 vols. folio. 4. "Pentateuchus Copticus," London, 1731, 4to. 5. "Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ," &c. 4 vols. folio, 1736. His "Præfatio Historiam literariam Britannorum ante Cæsaris adventum †, Bibliothecæ hujus Schema, Bostonum Buriensem, aliaque scitu non indigna complectens," was prefixed to Bishop Tanner's Britannico-Hibernica, 1748. He married, Nov. 27, 1725, the eldest daughter of Thomas Lord Fairfax of Scotland; and, dying in 1745, was buried at Hadleigh, with this epitaph:

"H. S. E.
D. Wilkins, S.T.P.
Tho. D'no Gulielmo Wake Arch. Cantuariensi à sacris;
Archid. Suffolc., Can. Cantuar.
necnon rector de Hadleigh et Monks-Ely.
Uxorem duxit honoratissimam D. Margaretam
maximam natu filiam prænobilis Thomæ Baron de Fairfax,
quam ad extremum vitæ terminum summo amore fovit.
In omni ferè literarum genere versatus fuit,
Orientalibus præsertim et Teutonicis instructissimus.

* Adams and Ecton, *Monks Ely*; in some old registers at Canterbury it is called, *Il igh Monachorum*. *T. F.*

† One should expect but little learning among the *Britons* before *Cæsar's* time, or at least but little account of it. *T. F.*

Peragrata

tention to it appeared in his drawing up the Epitome

Peragratâ semel atque iterùm Europâ
(cujus admodùm pollebat vernaculis)
postquam diversas religionum formas subacto judicio exploraverat,
cæteras omnes Ecclesias Anglicanæ posthabuit,
quam sibi semper charam, beneficiis et vitâ, exornavit.
Pastor fuit fidus et sedulus,
idque tam publicè docendo tum privatim monendo
per annos ultra viginti
multo cum audientium fructu explevit.
Erat vultu apertus et gravis: in rostris disertus.
Affluit ei in colloquiis suavitas: erga omnes
candor, urbanitas, benevolentia.
Fatali tandem correptus podagrâ,
animam Deo reddidit, spe fretus beatæ immortalitatis,
6 Septembris, an. Dom. 1745, ætatis 60mo.
Honorabilis vidua, ab illo immaturè relicta,
marmor hoc dilectissimi mariti sui memoriæ
semper charæ, semper honorandæ, posuit."

Dr. Wilkins's successor, as librarian at Lambeth, was John Henry Ott, born in the canton of Zurick, where his father resided, from whom Archbishop Wake had received many civilities in the younger part of life. Mr. Ott having many children, the Archbishop, remembering his former kindness, appointed this John Henry his librarian; ordained him deacon and priest, and collated him, June 26, 1721, to the rectory of Blackmanston, Kent; July 28, 1722, to that of East Horsleigh, Surrey; Dec. 15, 1722, to the vicarage of Bexhill, Sussex (an option); March 9, 1722-3, to a prebend of Litchfield (an option); Sept. 21, 1728, appointed him one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral; and, Nov. 16, 1730, a prebendary of Peterborough. He continued librarian till Archbishop Wake's death; and understood coins and medals (of which he had a good collection) extremely well. His printed books were sold; but his MSS. came to his relation Mr. Fairfax of Leeds Castle.

Mr. Henry Wharton, a very learned and laborious Divine, librarian and chaplain at Lambeth under Abp. Sancroft, drew up an accurate Catalogue of the MSS. there, with transcripts of all the unprinted tracts, and an exact collation of all the printed ones; but into whose hands that Catalogue is fallen is now unknown. His own MSS. were purchased by Archbishop Tenison, and deposited in Lambeth library. The original Catalogue of these, in his own hand-writing, was in the library of the late John Loveday, esq. of Caversham; and a list of them is incorporated in the first volume of Dr. Wilkins's Catalogue. Many MSS. having since been added to that valuable library, a second volume of the Catalogue was drawn up by the late Dr. Ducarel. A life of Mr. Wharton is prefixed to two volumes of his Sermons; and a small monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey is thus inscribed:

"H. S. E.

of part of the treatise "De Synedriis* veterum Hebræorum," "taken in haste as he read the proofs," and the several memoranda from "The Privileges of the Baronage," and "Judicature in Parliament," &c. which are printed in his "Miscellaneous Tracts."

"I most heartily thank you," says Dr. Wotton, in a letter to Mr. Bowyer, dated St. Luke, 1726, "for the trust you have reposed in me, in lending me the new Selden. Assure yourself it shall be particularly taken care of."—To which Mr. Clarke subjoins, "I can only add my thanks to the Doctor's, for the great treasure you have sent us. They came down safe; and I will take as much care as possible that they receive no damage. I have already put new coats upon them, that change of air and other like accidents might not affect them. I shall not think of returning† them till the roads are fair

"H. S. E.
HENRICUS WHARTON, A. M.
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyter,
rector ecclesiæ de Chartham,
necnon vicarius ecclesiæ de Minster
in Insulâ Thanato, in diœcesi Cantuariensi:
Reverendissimo ac sanctissimo præsuli
Wilhelmo Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi
à sacris domesticis.
Qui multa ad augendam & illustrandam
rem literariam,
multa pro ecclesiâ Christi conscripsit,
plura moliebatur.
Obiit 3 Non. Mart. A. D. MDCXCIV;
ætatis suæ XXXI."

* The antient Jews had three kinds of Synedria, consistories or courts of judicature, established among them. The first, called Synedrium Magnum, consisted, according to some authors, of LXX, LXXI, or LXXII members. The second, called Synedrium Viginti-triumvirale, consisted, as the term shews, of XXIII. And the third, or lowest court, called Synedrium Triumvirale, was established in the villages, and consisted of three persons only. See Selden, vol. I. p. 1232.

† The following Chronological View, drawn up by Mr. Clarke, and first printed in Mr. Bowyer's "Miscellaneous Tracts," p. 39, accompanied the volumes on their return.

Operum

again; nor shall I forget your directions about hay, though I hope you do not take me to have *fœnum in cornu.*"

Operum Seldenianorum Ordo Chronologicus.

	A. D.
Analecta Anglo-Britannica. Script. an. ætat. 22.	1606
England's Epinomis.	1610
Janus Anglorum.	ibid.
The Duellum.	ibid.
Notes on Drayton.	1612
Titles of Honour; { an. ætat. 30 } 1 / { an. ætat. 47 } 2	1614 / 1631
Notæ in Fortescue de Laud. Leg. et in Sum. D. Rad. de Hengham.	1616
De Diis Syriis.	1617
Of the Jews in England.	ibid.
History of Tithes.	1618
The Privilege of the Baronage, script. A. D.	1621
Notæ in Eadmerum. An. æt. 38.	1622
Letter to Mr. Vincent.	ibid.
Commentaries on the Arundelian Marbles.	1627
De Successionibus in Bona Defuncti, secundum Leges Hebræorum.	1629
De Jure Naturali & Gentium.	About 1634
Mare Clausum.	1636
De Anno Civili et Calendario Judaico.	1644
Uxor Hebraica.	1646
Dissertatio ad Fletam.	1647
De Synedriis et Præfecturiis Hebræorum, lib. I.	1650
Judicium de X Scriptoribus.	1652
De Synedriis, &c. lib. II.	1653
Vindiciæ secundum Integritatem Existimationis suæ.	ibid.

Opera Posthuma.

A Review of the History of Tithes.	1661
Birth-day of our Saviour.	ibid.
Office of Lord Chancellor.	1671
Of the Judicature in Parliament (an imperfect piece, MS. lost).	1691
Of the Original of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of Testaments; written about the year 1628.	1683
Table Talk.	1689

Published by Dr. Wilkins.

1. Answer to Sir James Sempill.
2. ——— to Dr. Tilseley.
3. Of the Number 666.
4. Of Calvin's Judgment of the Revelations.
5. Of his Purpose in writing the History of Tithes.

"Remarks on several Parts of Europe: By J. D. Breval *, Vol. II." folio.

The Fourth edition of "A Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels appointed to be used in the Church of England on all Sundays and Holy Days throughout the Year. Designed to excite Devotion, and to promote the Knowledge and Practice of sincere Piety and Virtue. In Four Volumes. By George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty," 8vo.

"Sermon concerning Edifying; preached at All Saints Church in Northampton, Aug. 11, 1726, at the Triennial Visitation of the Rt. Rev. Father in God, White, Lord Bishop of Peterborough. By Nicholas Clagett †, D. D. Dean of Rochester, Rector of Brington, and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty."

"The Good Man's Gain by Death; a Sermon

6. Letter to the Marquis of Buckingham.
7. Argument concerning the Barony of Grey and Ruthin.
8. Speeches.
9. Letters and Poems.

* Of whom see before, p. 254.—Both the volumes of these "Travels" were reprinted, for Mr. Lintot, in 1728.

† Son of Nicholas Clagett (an eminent divine, who died at the age of 73, archdeacon of Sudbury, and rector of Hitcham, Suffolk, Jan. 27, 1726-7); grandson of Nicholas Clagett (vicar of Melbourne in Dorsetshire, 1636, who died preacher at St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, Sept. 12, 1663); nephew also of Dr. William Clagett (preacher at Gray's-Inn, who died March 28, 1688).—Bp. Clagett was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1705; M. A. 1709. He published a Sermon preached before the King and Queen 1694; on Christian Simplicity, 1704; on the Duties and Obligations arising from the Advantages of Life, 1714; on the Consecration of Bp. White, 1718; a Spital Sermon on Easter Tuesday 1720. He was presented to the archdeaconry of Bucks in 1722; and Sept. 1, 1731, was collated to the bishoprick of St. David's; after which he published another Spital Sermon, on Easter Monday 1733; a Sermon before the Lords on June 30, 1736; another in the same year, on the Propagation of the Gospel; and one on the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity Schools 1739. He was translated to Exeter in 1743, and died in 1746.

preached

preached at the Funeral of Lady Whichcote *, by John Mason †," 4to.

" Proposals for printing by Subscription, 'A Vindication of the Church of England, &c. written in Latin by Francis Mason,' (as in p. 328.)—N. B. This book is actually in the press, and will be finished with all due care and expedition. And, to render this work the more complete, it is farther proposed, by way of Appendix, to reprint the First Ordinal of King Edward VI. published in the year 1549; a performance so exceeding scarce and curious, that few men now living have seen it. This Office, though a considerable addition to the charge, will not advance the price to those who have already favoured it with their subscription, or who shall actually return their subscriptions to Mr. William Bowyer the printer before the said subscription be closed; of which there is a reasonable prospect within a very few months. If any copies should remain unsubscribed for, they will be sold at an advanced price ‡."

" Case of Brigadier Hunter §."

* Daughter of Joseph Banks, of Reresby Abbey, esq, and wife of Sir Francis Whichcote, of Aswarby, co. Lincoln, bart. She died Sept. 19, 1726.

† Of Clare Hall, Cambridge; rector of Aswarby, and prebendary of Lichfield.

‡ Evening Post, March 19, 1725-6.

§ Author of the celebrated " Letter on Enthusiasm," and, if Coxeter is right in his MS conjecture in the title-page of the only copy extant, of a farce called " Androboros." See Biographia Dramatica, I. 251.—He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1708, but taken by the French in his voyage thither. Two excellent letters, addressed to Colonel Hunter at Paris, are in the tenth volume of Swift's Works, 1808, by one of which it appears that the Letter on Enthusiasm had been ascribed to the Dean. In 1710 he was appointed governor of New York, and sent with 2700 Palatines to settle there. He returned to England in 1719; and on the accession of George II. was continued governor of New York and the Jerseys. On account of his health, he obtained the government of Jamaica, where he arrived in February 1727-8; died March 31, 1734; and was buried in that island. His epitaph, written by the Rev. Mr. Flemming, is here subjoined:

" Hic

The fourth edition of Dr. Wells's "Antient and Modern Geography," published by an association of respectable booksellers, who, about the year 1719, entered into an especial partnership for the purpose of printing some expensive works, and styled themselves *The Printing Conger* *. They consisted at first of R. Bonwicke, J. Walthoe, B. and S. Tooke, R. Wilkin, and T. Ward; and in 1736 the firm consisted of Messrs. Bettesworth, Bonwicke, Ware, A. Ward, Osborn, and Wicksted. A second partnership of the same kind, about the same period, formed by Messrs. Bettesworth and Rivington, called themselves *The New Conger* *.

"Proposals for printing by Subscription, a second impression of the Supplement to the great Historical, Geographical, Genealogical, and Poetical, &c. Dictionary. By Jeremy Collier, M. A. Subscrip-

"Hic charæ recumbunt exuviæ
ROBERTI HUNTER,
hujus Insulæ nuperrimè Præfecti;
qui nihil à patrum gloriâ mutuatus
suæ nobilitatis virtute emicuit.
Miræ corporis pulchritudini
suavitatem ingenii,
rerum et literarum scientiæ
morum comitatem adjecit.
In bello illustris,
nec in pace minus insignis,
negotium cum sapientiâ et fortitudine,
otium cum dignitate et elegantiâ exercuit.
Hic ergo, lector candide,
ad defuncti tumulum
laudis pende vectigalia,
quæ viventis verecundia
accipere non sustinuit.
Huic doloris debitum posteri
lachrymarum fluctu solvite,
qui, dum publicam salutem
sollicitus curaret,
suam fatigatus deperdidit."

* The term *Conger* was supposed to have been at first applied to them invidiously, alluding to the *Conger Eel*, which is said to swallow the smaller fry. Or it may possibly have been taken from *Congeries*.

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tions are taken in, and Proposals delivered, by W. Bowyer, printer, in White Fryars; &c. *

"Mr. Collier's *Supplement*, &c. is now in the press. Those who do not pay in the first payment by Midsummer-day, will not be allowed the customary advantage. Subscriptions will be taken in by W. Bowyer, printer in White Fryars; and by Mr. Smith and the author, at the Bell, the corner of Lamb's Conduit-passage in Red Lion-street, Holborn. Where may be had, the Appendix to the said Dictionary, the Author's Ecclesiastical History, and his collection of Sermons lately published †."

"Mr. Collier's Supplement to the great Historical Dictionary of Mons. Moreri being near finished at the press; those who intend to take the benefit of Subscription are desired to send. A List of Subscribers' Names to be printed before the Work; together with the first payment, being one guinea (the other to be paid on the delivery of the book), to Mr. Bowyer, printer in White Fryars, on or before the last day of Michaelmas Term 1726 ‡.

A new edition of Mr. Collier's "Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage §, together with the Sense of Antiquity upon this Argument;" 8vo.

* Whitehall Evening Post, Jan. 25, 1725-6.

† Evening Post, April 9, 1726.

‡ Postboy, Nov. 1, 1726.

§ This engaged him in a controversy with the Wits; and Congreve and Vanbrugh, whom with many others he had taken to task very severely, appeared openly against him. The pieces he wrote in this conflict, besides the one above mentioned, were, 2. "A Defence of the Short View, being a Reply to Mr. Congreve's Amendments, &c. and to the Vindication of the Author of the Relapse, 1699," 8vo. 3. "A Second Defence of the Short View, being a Reply to a Book intituled, *The Antient and Modern Stages surveyed, &c.* 1700," 8vo. The book here replied to was written by Dr. Drake. 4. "Mr. Collier's Dissuasive from the Play-house: in a Letter to a Person of Quality, occasioned by the late Calamity of the Tempest, 1703," 8vo. 5. "A farther Vindication of the Short View, &c. in which the Objections of a late Book intituled, *A Defence of Plays*, are considered,

"Discourses on the Gout, Rheumatism, and the King's Evil; containing an Explanation of the Nature, Causes, and different Species of those Diseases, and the Method of curing them, under the following Heads; *viz.* Sect. I. Of the Nature,

considered, 1708," 8vo. *The Defence of Plays* has Dr. Filmer for its author. In this controversy with the stage, Collier exerted himself to the utmost advantage; and shewed, that a Clergyman might have wit, as well as learning and reason, on his side. It is remarkable that his labours here were attended with success, and actually produced repentance and amendment; for it is allowed on all hands, that the decorum which has been for the most part observed by the later writers of dramatic poetry is entirely owing to the animadversions of Collier. What Dryden said upon this occasion in the Preface to his Fables will shew that this is not observed without sufficient foundation:

"I shall say the less of Mr. Collier, because in many things he has taxed me justly; and I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expressions of mine, which can be truly arraigned, of obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and retract them. If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, as I have given him no personal occasion to be otherwise, he will be glad of my repentance. It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cause, when I have so often drawn it for a good one."

If Congreve and Vanbrugh had taken the same method with Dryden, and made an ingenuous confession of their faults, they would have retired with a better grace than they did; for it is certain that, with all the wit which they have shewn in their respective vindications, they make but a very indifferent figure. Mr. Collier was son of a clergyman, born at Stowe Qui, near Cambridge; educated at Caius college; and, taking orders early, had the small living of Ampton in Suffolk. In 1685 he came to London, and was soon after appointed lecturer at Gray's Inn. He strenuously attached himself to king James; and wrote the first pamphlet which appeared against the Prince of Orange, and others against his government after he was settled on the throne. He twice incurred imprisonment; and, by refusing to comply with certain legal forms, was condemned to outlawry, under which he continued till his death: but, changing the subjects of his writing, he published a collection of Essays in three volumes, which was favourably received; a translation of Moreri's Dictionary, and of M. Antoninus's Essays; a Collection of Sermons; and an Ecclesiastical History of England. In 1713 he was consecrated Archbishop by the Nonjurors. His other Works will be occasionally elsewhere noticed. He died of the stone, April 26, 1726, aged 76; and was interred three days after in the church-yard of St. Pancras, near London, where no memorial has been erected to him.

and

and distinguishing Properties of the Gout; of the Symptoms that attend the last Stage of that Disease. Sect. II. Of the immediate Causes of the Gout; of the remote Causes of the Gout. Sect. III. Of the different Sorts or Denominations of this Disease. Sect. IV. Of the Method of Cure; of the Method to be observed in preventing the Gout when not hereditary, and curing it when produced; of the Means to relieve the Patient during a fit of the Gout; the Method how to moderate the Gout, that the Fits may be less frequent, more sufferable, and of shorter Duration. The Method of Cure, or rather Mitigation, in the third or last Stage of the Gout; of an Arthritis Scorbutica Vaga, that is, a Scorbutic and wandering Gout. Sect. V. Of a Rheumatism, of a Scorbutic Rheumatism. Sect. VI. Of the King's Evil, of the Nature of the King's Evil, of the Species of several Sorts of this Distemper; of the Method of Cure. By Sir Richard Blackmore, Knight, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London."

"Histoire du Seizième Siécle, qui commence avec le Regne de Louis XII. en 1498, et finit à la mort d'Isabelle de Castille, en 1594. Par Monsieur Durand;", published in Monthly Numbers.

"A Volume of Sermons in French, by Monsieur David Durand *,"

* Mr. Durand (afterwards D. D. and F. R. S.) has been already mentioned in p. 329, as author of "Histoire de la Peinture:" and will occur again in some subsequent pages. Of the "Histoire du Seizième Siécle," Mr. Bowyer printed for him four parts in 1725 and 1726; and the above-mentioned volume of French Sermons in 1726. He was also author of "La Vie et les Sentimens de Lucilio Vanini," printed at Rotterdam 1727, 12mo; and in 1729 published "Histoire Naturelle de l'Or et de l'Argent, extraite du Pline le Naturaliste," folio; in 1732, "La Vie de M. de Thou," 8vo; in 1740, "Academiques de Ciceron, avec le Texte Latin de l'edition de Cambrige, et des Remarques Nouvelles, outre les Conjectures de Davies et de Mons. Bentley, et le Commentarie Philosophique de Pierre Valentia, Jurisp. Espagnol. par un des Membres de la S. R." 8vo; and "Academica, sive de Judicio erga Verum. Ex ipsis primis fontibus; operâ

"Naturalis Philosophiæ Principia Mathematica," by Sir Isaac Newton; a new edition, 4to, published by the author himself, under the direction of Henry Pemberton. M. D.

"The Clergyman and Gentleman's Recreation; shewing the Pleasure and Profit of the Art of Gardening; *viz.* preparing the Ground for Planting and Sowing; the Method of Planting Fruit Trees in their Gardens; the most agreeable Disposition of a Garden; of Nurseries; of Pruning; of Pruning the Vine, Peach and Nectarine, the Pear, and the Fig; of Grafting and Inpculating; the proper Dispositions of Trees against a Wall; the best Kinds of each; their Order and Time of Ripening. The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th general Causes of Barrenness; the admirable Qualities of untried Earth; a new

operâ Petri Valentiæ Zafrensis, in extremâ Bœticâ. Editio Nova emendatior; Typis Bowyerianis," 8vo. He was also the editor of Telemachus printed by Watts 1745. In 1777 a posthumous work of his was published, under the title of "La Vie de Jean Frederic Ostervald, Pasteur de Neufchâtel en Suisse, par M. David Durand, Ministre de la Chapelle Françoise de la Savoye, et Membre de la Societé Royale," 8vo. A little poem of his, under the title of "Avis aux Predicateurs; ou Idée Generale de la vraie Prédication," is prefixed to the Life of Ostervald. The Preface, containing a short account of Dr. Durand, was written by the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Beuzeville of Bethnal Green, a French Clergyman of great learning and piety (whose funeral sermon was preached, on the 14th of January 1782, by the Rev. John Moore, one of the minor canons of St. Paul's; and has since been printed). Mr. Beuzeville represents him as "one of the most distinguished and eloquent among the French Protestant preachers, as is amply proved," he says, "by the very favourable reception given to a volume of Sermons published by him when he was but 30 years old. No less favourable was that which his translation of two books of Pliny on gold and silver, with that on antient Painting, and of the Academics of Cicero, and his History of the 16th Century, met with. He was an universal scholar, a deep divine, a devotee to truth, and, to crown all, a most benevolent disinterested man. Many of his valuable MSS. perished at London in an accidental fire." There existed among the late Mr. Beuzeville's papers in MS. by Mr. D. Durand, "Des Note sur le N. Testament de Mr. Le Cêne, et sur le N. Testament ds Généve." "Idée Générale de l'Histoire;" and "La Vie de Mr. Jaquelot;" which last the possessor wished much to have seen printed.

Method

Method of building Walls with horizontal Shelters. Also the Fruit Garden Kalendar, teaching in Order of Time what is to be done therein every Month in the Year. To which is added, an Appendix, of the Usefulness of the Barometer, with some short Directions how to make a right Judgment of the Weather. Herein are contained all the Experiments and useful Observations relating to Fruit Trees. Published by the Rev. John Laurence *, M. A. Rector of Bishop's Weremouth in the Bishoprick of Durham. With his Effigies, and Pruning Knife annexed. The Sixth Edition."

"A new System of Agriculture: being a complete Body of Husbandry and Gardening, in all the Parts of them, *viz.* Husbandry in the Field, and its several Improvements; of Forest and Timber Trees, great and small, with Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs, &c.; of the Fruit Garden; of the Kitchen Garden; of the Flower Garden. In Five Books; containing the best and latest, as well as many new, Improvements useful to the Husbandman, Grazier, Planter, Gardener, and Florist; wherein are interspersed many curious Observations on Vegetation, on the Diseases of Trees, and the general Annoyances to Vegetables, and their probable Cures: as also a particular Account of the famous *Silphium* of the Antients." Written by the Rev. Mr. Laurence; and dedicated to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales; folio."

The third edition, corrected, of "The Emperor Marcus Antoninus his Conversation with himself, together with the preliminary Discourse of the learned Gataker: As also the Emperor's Life, written by Mons. Dacier, supported by the Authorities collected by Dr. Stanhope. To which is added, the Mythological Picture of Cebes the Theban, &c. Translated into English from the respective Originals. By Jeremy Collier, M. A."

* Of whom an account will be given in a future page.

"Travels

" Travels into several remote Nations of the World; by Lemuel Gulliver, first a Surgeon, and afterwards Captain of several Ships. In two Volumes.

Compositum jus, fasque animi, sanctosque recessus Mentis, et incoctum generoso pectus honesto."

" An exact Diary of what was observed during a close Attendance upon Mary Toft, the pretended Rabbit-breeder * of Godalmin in Surry †, from Monday Nov. 28 to Wednesday Dec. 7 following. Together with an Account of her Confession of the Fraud. By Sir Richard Manningham ‡, Knt. Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians, London;" three large impressions in a very short period.

" *Firma Burgi:* or, an Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England. Taken from Records. By Thomas Madox, Esq. his Majesty's Historiographer.—N. B. It may be proper for every City and Corporate Town to have this book in their Chamber of Muniments."

* " Having contributed in some measure to the belief of an imposture, in a Narrative lately published by me, of an extraordinary delivery of Rabbits performed by Mr. John Howard, Surgeon, at Guilford; and having been since instrumental in discovering the same, so that I am now thoroughly convinced it is a most abominable Fraud: I think myself obliged, in strict regard to truth, to acquaint the publick thereof; and that I intend in a short time to publish a full account of this discovery, with some considerations on the extraordinary circumstances of this case, which misled me in my apprehensions thereof; and which, as I hope they will in some measure excuse the mistakes made by myself and others, who have vilified the woman concerned therein, will also be acceptable to the world in separating the Innocent from those who have been guilty actors in this fraud. St. Andre; *Dec.* 8, 1726."

Whitehall Evening Post, Dec. 10.

† Some authentic documents on this curious imposture are printed at the end of the third volume of " The English Rogue, or the Life of Jeremy Sharpe, 1776," 4th edition.

‡ This produced " An Advertisement occasioned by some Passages in Sir R. Manningham's Diary lately published; by J. Douglas, M.D." To which Sir Richard printed a Reply, in 24 pages, 8vo; but did not think proper to publish it.

In

In the same year Mr. Madox printed a specimen of the learned work which he afterwards published under the title of "Baronia Anglica."

"Xenophontis Ephesii Ephesiacorum Libri V. de Amoribus Anthiæ et Abrocomæ *. Nunc primùm prodeunt è vetusto codice Bibliothecæ Monachorum Cassinensium Florentiæ, cum Latinâ Interpretatione Antonii Cocchii †," 4to.

* Suidas mentions this work of Xenophon of Ephesus; which is also taken notice of by Politian and Montfaucon. The publick were indebted for the above-mentioned impression of it to Henry Davenant, esq.; who lent a copy of the MS. to Dr. Cocchi, by whom it was translated into Latin; and it was also translated into Italian by Salvini. In the "Foreign Literary Intelligence" of the Gent. Mag. vol LXVII. p. 867, it is stated, that in 1797, "A new edition of the Ephesiaca of Xenophon Ephesius, or the Loves of Anthias and Habrocomo, has been published at Vienna, by Aloysius Emercius, Liber Baro Locella. The only MS. of this romance is preserved in the Benedictine abbey of Monte Cassino at Florence, and is written in so small a character that the whole five books are comprised in nine quarto leaves. Salvini first transcribed it, and, in 1723, translated it into Italian. The first edition of the Greek text was prepared and published from Salvini's copy by the celebrated physician Ant. Cocchi, at Florence 1726 (though in the title-page said to be printed at London), with a Latin translation; but his edition is full of errors, and incorrectly pointed."—If any edition of this work, as here stated, was actually printed at Florence (which is not very probable) it must have been a *re-print* from the London edition; which was certainly printed in 1726 by Mr. Bowyer. We often see "London," or "Amsterdam," to religious or political works published under arbitrary governments: but assuming the name of an eminent printer in another country to an antient classical work, and its passing unnoticed, would have been a most singular deception; and the motto under the wooden cut between the title and date, *Renovant incendia nidos*, alludes to the elder Mr. Bowyer having been burnt out in 1712-3, and stamps it with apparent authenticity.

† The Earl of Corke gives the following character of this learned physician, in his tenth letter from Italy to Mr. Duncombe, dated "Florence, Nov. 29, 1754. Mr. [now Sir Horace] Mann is fortunate in the friendship, skill, and care of his physician, Dr. Cocchi, who has formerly been in England with the late Lord Huntingdon. The Doctor is much prejudiced in favour of the English, though he resided some years among us. He is a man of most extensive learning, understands, reads, and speaks all the European languages, is studious, polite, modest, humane, and instructive. He will always be admired and beloved

A new edition of "Johannis Freind ad celeberrimum virum Ricardum Mead, M. D. de quibusdam Variolarum Generibus Epistola," 4to.

"A Volume of Posthumous Discourses of the late Rev. and learned Dr. George Hickes, Dean of Worcester; left in the hands of, and now published by, N. Spinckes, M. A. The Subscribers are desired to send the second payment, and deliver up the receipt for the first, to W. Bowyer, printer in White Fryars near the Temple, where the books are ready to be delivered *."

"Bellum Grammaticale." Q. what was it?

"Twelve Sermons, preached on several Occasions at the Church of St. Margaret Westminster. By Alexander Innes, D. D. Preacher Assistant at the said Church. Printed for Abel Roper †." 8vo.

"Prælectiones Ecclesiasticæ Triginta-novem, olim habitæ in Sacello Collegii Emanuelis apud Cantabrigienses, à Johanne Richardson, S. T. B." 2 vols. 8vo.

The second volume of Abp. Tillotson's Sermons, in folio.

"Reliquiæ Baxterianæ; sive Willielmi Baxteri ‡ Opera posthuma. Præmittitur eruditi Autoris Vitæ à seipso conscriptæ Fragmentum §. Londini, ex Officinâ G. Bowyer, Sumptibus Editoris;" 8vo. —For the new edition of this volume, which contains a valuable Glossary ‖ of the Roman Antiquities,

loved by all who know him. Could I live with these two gentlemen only, and converse with few or none others, I should scarce desire to return to England for many years." And in a note it is said, "Dr. Cocchi is now (1773) no more. His son is one of the present Literati of Florence."

* Evening Post, April 7, 1726.

† "Mr. Roper rises in the world, and his behaviour methinks is extremely obliging. He prints the Post-Boy, the Life of King William, the Annals of Queen Anne, and several excellent abridgments. I have formerly been a partner with him, and have found him very just in trade, and very true to his word." Dunton, p. 286.

‡ See some memoirs of Baxter under 1719, p. 163.

§ A second edition of this title-page is noticed in p. 164.

‖ "This Glossary, though ten sheets larger than the former, is sold at 6s. a book on small paper, and 12s. on large paper, in sheets.

and is replete with grammatical and philological erudition, the publick were indebted to the Rev. Moses Williams, who prefixed to it an elegant dedication *.

Besides several Etymologies, some of which are very happy and undeniable, and others not so certain, and what concerns the Roman Antiquities,

sheets. There are no more copies printed of this, than of the former Glossary [250 on common paper, 120 on large paper.]" *Evening Post, Jan.* 19, 1726-7.

* "Reverendo admodum in Christo Patri ac Domino Domino Ricardo Smalbrokio, S.T.P. Episcopo Menevensi, Moses Gulielmius, S.P.D.

"En tandem, Præsul ornatissime, Reliquias Baxterianas, Tuo hortatu prelo commissas, jam publici juris factas, Tuoque patrocinio obsequentissimè commendatas. Ex hisce lucubrationibus, utut imperfectis nec ad unguem castigatis, facilè perspexisti D. Baxterum fuisse omnimodæ eruditionis virum, bene peritum antiquarium, criticum acrem, etymologum neque inaudacem neque infelicem, atque adeo quæ in schedis reliquerat luce publicâ non esse prorsus indigna. Te olim hujusmodi Literaturæ amatorem et judicem agnovit Magdalena, Episcoporum non arida nutrix, cum in numerum sociorum istius Collegii cooptatus fueras. Tali autem doctrinâ ornatus intra Collegii muros non diu delituisti. Fama enim consummatæ Tuæ in rebus divinis tractandis facundiæ citò Te commendavit magno Tenisono, quem summos viros à sacris domesticis semper habuisse nemo inficiabitur. Neque cæca fuit tanti Præsulis de Te exspectatio. Postquam enim ad varias in Ecclesiâ dignitates quæ virtutibus Tuis debebantur, promotus fueras, ad summum tandem honoris fastigium bonis omnibus suffragantibus evectus es, quo nihil diœcesi Menevensi feliciùs accidere potuit. Multa hic dicenda occurrunt de morum Tuorum erga omnes, præsertim vero Clericos Tibi subjectos, comitate, quæ missa facere cogor ne Tuæ modestiæ offendam. Tuam tamen munificentiam erga pauperum Clericorum Viduas, quibus mortuaria, quæ vocant, alacri animo remittere soles, silentio præterire nequeo: id enim et iniquum foret et ingratum. Neque dissimulandum est ingenuis Wallis inter gratissima esse, quod indigenæ bene merentes Tibi non sint despicatui. Walliam ames, apud nos commorari non dedigneris, Wallicè loqui studeas, imo usque adeo didiceris, ut in officiis quibusdam sacris peragendis eâ linguâ usus fueris. Ideoque nullus dubito, quin Walli nostri, quas Tibi offero, Reliquias eâdem humanitate susceperis quâ editorem semper soles. Nil amplius oro. D. O. M. Te, vigilantissime Præsul, incolumem quàm diutissimè conservet. Vale, et conatibus nostris favere perge. Dabam Augustæ Trinouantum, VII. kal. Apr. A.C. CIↃDCCXXVI.

the

the Reader will find in this volume many unexpected observations, which are proofs of the author's learning. Four letters of Mr. Baxter are at the end of the book: to which an excellent index was added by Mr. Williams; which is the more useful, as the Glossary goes no farther than the first letter of the alphabet; Mr. Baxter having declined the thoughts of proceeding farther, from a displeasure he had entertained against the booksellers, who had refused to print his "Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum;" which, however, he had the satisfaction of seeing published before his death, through the generosity of Dr. Mead *, who was always ready to

* Mr. Baxter's acknowledgments to this learned and benevolent Physician are worth transcribing:

"Viro clarissimo doctissimoque D. Ricardo Mead, M. D. Willielmus Baxter, S. P. D.

"Tamesti jam eâ sim ætate ut amicis penè omnibus superstes videar, eâ tamen nunc usus sum felicitate ut illorum, triste alioquin, desiderium Tua, vir clarissime, in me benevolentia multò levius efficiat: Opportunè etiam mihi hæc oblata est occasio hoc qualequale grati animi testimonium exhibendi. Egregiæ Tuæ in arte Medicâ dotes tot tantæque sunt, ut supra omnem laudem assurgant, imò ipsam vincant invidiam. Eas igitur hìc enumerare necesse non habeo. Nec quenquam latet quàm proclive in recondita Literariæ Antiquitatis studia Tuum sit ingenium, quàm in cognoscendis ejusmodi rebus peritum, quàm in colligendis minimè parcum, quàm liberale in erogandis ad easdem publicandas sumptibus. Gratos ergo Tibi oportet esse quicunque de Re Antiquariâ student bene mereri: neque ægrè tuleris, vir doctissime, me inter alios Tuam eo nomine ambire gratiam. Quo enim Patrono potiùs gaudeat hic libellus, qui quidem, nisi Tu intercessisses, flammis dudum damnatus, vel unà cum suo autore æternùm fuisset sepultus? Vix opus esse videtur ut moneam Antiquario Britannico prorsus esse necessariam Britannicæ Linguæ peritiam; ob hujus tamen inscitiam multi nec parvi nominis viri non rarò in errores incidêre. Ego autem hujus ope gentis nostræ Antiquitatibus nonnihil lucis afferre conatus sum; meumque inde Tibi adeò gratum fuit propositum, ut hasce lucubratiuncula tenebris ulteriùs premendas non censueris. Te itaque jubente jam tandem in publicum prodeunt; in quibus quòd plurima lectoribus forsan non paucis nova neque satis probata comparent, eo magis defensore amico et erudito vindice opus esse animadverti; qualem cùm Te potiorem nesciam, patere ut mea hæc in Britannicis Antiquitatibus illustrandis conamina Tui nominis autoritate fulta, lectoribus si non quodammodo utilia, accepta saltem fiant: quod si contigerit, me bonas

promote Learning, and encourage Men of Letters, and that in so kind a manner as considerably to enhance the obligation.

This was followed by a small tract from Mr. Bowyer's pen, under the title of "A View of a Book, entitled, *Reliquiæ Baxterianæ*. In a Letter to a Friend;" a single sheet, 8vo.—Of this View Mr. Clarke, in a letter without date, says, "Your account of Baxter's Glossary has pleased the Doctor [Dr. Wotton] exceedingly; and it is his opinion that we shall see your own press produce nothing better than what you put into it. It is exactly to his taste; and books which have the greatest variety of matter, require the greatest judgment to give a proper view of them. After his opinion, you need not ask, nor can I think it worth the while to mention, my own. This is the first view which you have given the publick of yourself; the only fault I find with it is, that it is not so large as the life. The more we see of it, the better we shall like it. The Doctor is now in his *Winter Solstice*, not able to write much, or even to amuse himself."

Very few copies of this critique were printed; and those having been given as presents, it is seldom found with the Glossary. It is preserved, with additions, among Mr. Bowyer's Miscellaneous Tracts; and as that work has *unfortunately become scarce*, the substance of it shall here be extracted.

"Kind Sir, It is with double pleasure I now look into the various occurrences of the Learned World, since you are not displeased with my accounts of them: while I am deprived of your company, it is some satisfaction I can give you an entertainment at a distance; and I am sure, where you make one of the guests, I can never enjoy pleasure without advantage. At present I send you a small history of 'Reliquiæ Baxterianæ;'

bonas in his horas non malè collocâsse mihi denique gratulabor. Vale. Dabam Londini, ex Scholâ Mercatorum, kal. Jul. MDCCXIX."

which

which you should have received among the 'Memoirs of Literature,' if the author of them had not rejected it: but, since his representation of this book has not wholly superseded mine, I now address myself to you, instead of speaking unknown to I know not whom, the gentle reader.

"These Remains of Mr Baxter contain a fragment of his own Life written by himself, a Glossary of Roman Antiquities, as much as he had digested under the letter A, and four Familiar Epistles.

"The person to whom we are indebted for the publication of them is the Rev. Mr. Moses Williams; the same who, during the author's life-time, obliged us with Mr. Baxter's 'Glossary of British Antiquities.' As the design of that work was to settle the situation of the antient towns in England, and to give the true etymology of their names, it was chiefly useful to an English Antiquary: as this is formed upon a more general plan, and takes in a greater compass of Antiquities, every Scholar may find something peculiar to his taste. In both the Author proceeds much in the same method, and searches out the meaning of each word by tracing it to its original. By this means at once the memory is relieved, at the same time the judgment is informed, new observations are made on the change of languages, the analogy between them, and the original of them.

"As to this last particular, Mr. Baxter's hypothesis is the same through both works; his proofs of it you may see in his 'British Antiquities' under the word BRIGANTES; in his 'Roman Antiquities' under ARABES, ARAMÆI, ARMENII.

"The most antient people, according to the concurrent testimony of profane history, were the Scythians. 'Scytharum gens semper antiquissima,' is a maxim asserted by Justin, l. ii. and confirmed by a multitude of other Historians. They spread themselves, Mr. Baxter observes, over the greatest part of Asia and Europe, under the name of Scythians, Phrygians, or Thracians. As they received

different

different names according to their different plantations, so Mr. Baxter reduces them all to much the same signification. What the language of these antient Scythians was, has been matter of enquiry among the learned. Salmasius supposes that from thence great numbers of words were received into the Greek, the Persic, and the Teutonic or German; that the Teutonic in particular sprang from it. Before him Goropius Becanus spent two folios to prove that the German was the Scythian dialect: that Japhet and his progeny, having no concern in the Tower of Babel, preserved this original language from being lost in the confusion which followed that undertaking. Mr. Baxter at length (with what success I leave you to determine) sets up the Armenian. In this he finds those old Scythian words, preserved in Herodotus and other Greek writers, which Salmasius owns himself at a loss to explain.

"Again. Do Salmasius and Becanus both require that the original tongue should abound in monosyllables, which other languages have since improved into a greater length? Mr. Baxter appeals to the same testimony, and produces words which appear in Armenian in their simple form, but in other tongues only as compounds, or with prefixes and affixes joined to them.

"Mr. Baxter mentions nothing of the difficulties which occur concerning the confusion of tongues; but concludes (as I suppose) with Becanus, that the country where the ark rested was first peopled, and the original language there preserved. The ark stopt (according to his and the most received opinion) at the top of Mount Taurus in Armenia Major; from whence Japhet's progeny, having passed into Scythia and Thrace, spread themselves over Asia and Europe. I might go farther back, and observe to you, that Mr. Baxter makes mankind to have been first planted, where it was afterwards renewed; and as the Tygris and Euphrates were agreed upon to be two of the rivers of Paradise, he

first discovers the Araxes and Phasis to be the other two, p. 281.

"This conjecture he endeavours to confirm from etymology; but, as that cannot afford much certainty on so obscure a subject, I shall rather give you an instance of the use it may be of, in settling the true meaning of common words. How grossly is Ovid mistaken, when (in his Fasti, lib. ii. ver. 569) he derives *feralia* from *fero*, 'quia justa FERUNT,' a word which is as applicable to all sacrifices, as to those which are offered for the dead! But we have some foundation for the signification of it, if we derive it from Ἔρα, *Æol.* Γέρα, *Terra, unde* Ἔνερθοι, *Inferi, Inferia*, p. 217.

"Another use Mr. Baxter makes of etymology, is to unravel the mysteries of the Heathen mythology, and show how they multiplied their gods under different names of the same signification; whereas, when that obscurity is once removed, the sun, moon, or stars, generally appear to have been the foundation of their fables, and the original objects of their worship.

"He has shewn likewise the conformity of the Heathen religion among different people, and how they borrowed from each other the same deities, though they gave them new appellations. He has farther illustrated the Heathen theology from the writings of the Oneirocriticks, whose observations being founded on the Hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, let us into a reason why particular honours were paid to ordinary creatures, instead of the things they once represented. *Adonis* may be an instance of all these particulars, pp. 37, 38.

"In a Glossary of this nature you will easily imagine Festus is often cited and illustrated; the emendations of Scaliger upon that author are frequently confirmed, and sometimes new ones proposed; and since other authors, both sacred and profane, receive light from Mr. Baxter in abundance of instances, I shall just give a specimen or two of his illustrations in each particular.

"In

" In p. 33, we have a new interpretation of Psalm lxviii. 13, 14. He translates the original thus: 'Si requieveritis sub oris alarum columbæ deargentatæ, cujus alarum terga sunt de fulgore auri; hæc, ubi disperserit Saddai reges per eam, nivea comparebit in vexillo.' It was the custom, he tells us, for the Hebrew armies, as well as the Syrians and Assyrians, to have a dove for their standard; to which the Psalmist alluding says, 'If you shall abide by your standard the silver-coloured dove, whose wings are gilt with gold, when the Almighty by its means has scattered the kings, the marks of victory shall be displayed in your ensign, and your dove appear as white as snow.' All interpreters have blindly followed the LXXII in this place, who either ignorantly, or perhaps wilfully, rendered it obscure; for, being unwilling to gratify the Syrians, who worshiped a dove, with so honourable a mention of their deity, instead of translating the Hebrew word a *standard*, as they ought to have done, they made a proper name of it, and rendered it Mount *Selmon*. On this head he observes, there was a sect of Samaritans among the Jews, who corrupted Judaism with heathen notions, and confounded the true God with the Syrian PANTHEUS, who is the same with *Deus Lunus*, *Adonis* or *Bacchus*, *Dea Luna*, or *Semiramis*. These worshiped a dove, to speak in the terms of their gross idolatry, as the bird of God. By one of this sect he thinks the 4th book of Esdras was writ, which was justly condemned as uncanonical by the Council of Trent, though cited by Clemens Romanus. Accordingly he endeavours to shew evident marks of the Forger's principles in that book.—But the proofs being too long to insert here, I refer you to them, and several other curious observations, under the article AROSSA, p. 330.

" To come now to profane authors. In the sixth Æneid, where the poet represents his hero in Elysium, the commentators are miserably upon

the rack to explain one particular in the description.

"Ver. 658, Æneas sees,

— lætum choro Pæana canentes
Inter odoratum lauri nemus: unde superne
Plurimus Eridani per sylvam volvitur amnis.

'— some the choir maintain
Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his head below.' DRYDEN.

"The difficulty in the original I choose to represent in the words of the judicious Mr. Trapp: 'Servius, and after him Ruæus, interpret *superne* as of running from Elysium to the upper world. But I wish either of them had given us an instance, in any good author, in which *superne* is used for *sursum, upwards.* I imagine it is always used for *desuper, from above.* But, taking it in the sense which I choose, they know not how to account for *unde,* just before it. Why not? The river runs from the wood, because it runs beyond it one way, and comes from above, because it is beyond it another way; the wood being situated in a declivity.' Accordingly he translates the passage thus:

— 'In the fragrant grove
Of laurel; whence descending through the wood
Eridanus abundant rolls his waves.'

"Though this translation may possibly be just, the comment upon it, I fear, will hardly hold. That *superne* does not *always* signify *desuper* is plain from Hor. lib. II. od. 20. 'Album mutor in alitem *superne.*' So again, De Art. Poet. ver. 4. 'Desinat in piscem, mulier formosa *superne.*' And notwithstanding the authority of Lexicographers and Grammarians *, I much question whether it is

* I add *Grammarians,* because they place this adverb only among those which express *motum à loco;* whereas, with equal right

ever used in that signification; and much more, whether it is ever so used, without being joined to some other word that necessarily betokens *descent*. *Volvitur superne* can never signify *rolls from on high*, if *superne devolvitur* possibly may do so. The words then in Virgil, if they are so to be connected, can signify no more than *from whence the river rolls on high*, not *sursum*, but *in supero loco*. But if *unde superne* joined together will express the same as *ex quo supero loco*, the sense will then be *from which ascent the river rolls*. Either of these constructions (and these are the only ones the words can possibly admit) is a confirmation of Mr. Baxter's explication, *viz.* That we have no occasion to consider this Eridanus in Elysium as descending from Earth; no not of coming from *beyond the wood* where Æneas views it (for you may, if you please, suppose it to take its rise there); since as the antients divided the world into three parts, so they gave the same names to rivers and places in each of them, and they had a distinct Eridanus in heaven, in earth, and the shades below; as they had three suns, &c. p. 284.

" To give one specimen more of Mr. Baxter's illustrations, I shall mention that of the famous passage in Martial, lib. xi. Epigr. 95. ' Jura, Verpe per Anchialum.' Anchialus he supposes to be made from a Hebrew word אנחיאל *Anchiel*, h. e. *Rudens Deus*, or Ὀνόθεος, a word compounded of אנח and אל, as אריאל *Ariel*, *Leoninus Deus*, is of ארי and אל. You know it was a common scandal cast upon the Jews, and afterwards on the Christians, that they worshiped an ass. Theodorus, a Latin Jewish poet, to clear himself of the crime he was taxed with, swears by Jupiter Tonans, an oath which Martial knew he took in vain, how

right at least, it ought to be ranked among the *Adverbia in loco*; just as *intus* is placed under both classes, being used to express *from within*, when joined to *exit*, *evocat*, *prodit*, or a verb compounded with some such preposition.

sacred

sacred soever it was among the Heathens, who esteemed that God as the more especial avenger of perjury. The heathen poet then thus retorts the sneer upon the Jewish:

'No, by thy long-ear'd braying godhead swear,
Such is thy Jove, thy dreadful thunderer.'

The foundation of this false report concerning the Jews has been matter of as much enquiry as the passage before us. Fuller supposes it to have taken its rise from what Moses relates of Anah the Horite, Gen. xxxvi. 24. 'This was that Anah that found the mules in the wilderness, as he fed the asses of Zibeon his father.' He might with as much reason have pitched upon any other passage in the books of Moses, where an ass is so much as mentioned. Tanaquil Faber, therefore, having justly wondered that so great a man as Fuller* should invent, or Vossius† subscribe to such a poor solution, proposes another of his own, in Ep. vi. Vol. I. 'Josephus,' says he, 'gives us an account of Onias's building a Jewish temple near Heliopolis, from whom the city where the temple stood was called Ὀνιεῖον, and the country thereabouts ἡ χώρα Ὀνίου. The people of Alexandria, and other Grecians, hearing the Jews often talk of going up εἰς τὴν Ὀνίου, wilfully mistook it for Ὄνου; and from hence propagated the story, as if they had it from the Jews' own mouths, that they went up to the temple of an ass.'

"Without examining into the probability of this conjecture, I proceed to Mr. Baxter's; and, to prepare the way for your reception of it, be pleased to reflect on the opposition between the Jews and Egyptians in their religious customs. It is remarkable (as Origen‡ observes) that the ceremonial law appointed those beasts in particular to

* Miscell. Sacr. l. iii. c. 8.
† De Idololatr. l. iii. c. 75. p. 565.
‡ Contra Celsum, l. iv. p. 225.

be

be unclean, by which the Egyptians and other nations used to make their divinations, and allowed the Jews the free use of most others. On the other hand, the Egyptians increased the opposition, and would not suffer the Jews to slay those creatures which they themselves worshiped *; and on this account their sacrifices are said in Scripture to be 'an abomination to the Egyptians.' Now Plutarch tells us, that an ass and a hog were the usual victims of the Egyptians to their god Typhon, who was said to be the father of Hierosolymus and Judæus. The Jews then (says Mr. Baxter), might perhaps purposely avoid putting those two creatures to death, in opposition to the Egyptians, who so frequently sacrificed them, and from hence might occasion the story of their paying divine worship to them. I will only add, that as they were forbidden by their law the use of swine's flesh, so were they commanded to redeem every firstling of an ass with a lamb †. Their observance of these precepts, Selden ‡ thinks, might occasion the report. But the difficulty is, why their abstinence from swine's flesh should be more notorious than that from several other creatures, especially since the Egyptians §, and many other nations, in like manner usually abstained from it. Mr. Baxter's solution will hardly account for this notoriety, if what Dr. Prideaux ‖ observes be true, that the antient Egyptians made use of no bloody sacrifices at all; and though in Herodotus's time they offered some animals, yet but very few, before the Ptolemies brought in the Grecian way of worship among them ¶.

* See Bochart, Hieroz. Par. I. l. ii. c. 34, 35. Prideaux, Connect. Part II. Book I. p. 11. ed. fol.

† Exod. xiii. 13. Numb. xxxiv. 18.

‡ De Synedr. l. ii. cap. 1.

§ Jenkin's "Truth of the Christian Religion," c. xv.

‖ Connect. vol. II. l. i. p. m. ii.

¶ "I do not like Will Baxter's interpretation of the passage in Martial, though I had not thought of those reasons you give for rejecting it. But, notwithstanding that, you acted rightly not

"As to the Letters at the end of this book, the First of them to Mr. Llwyd begins with an observation concerning the Irish antiently using the letter *C* for *P*, as among the Ionians *K* for Π, so Πέμπε *quinque*, Ἵππος *equus*, Ἐπάν δὲ *quando*. Πείσω *quæro*, Κῶ for Πῶς. [See Gloss. p. 136. and 156.] From hence he takes occasion to mention a new notion of his own concerning the origin of letters, which he supposes to have received their several forms from particular creatures from whence their sounds were borrowed.

"The Second Letter is no more than a congratulatory epistle to Mr. Llwyd, on his publishing his 'Archæologia Britannica.'

"In the Third, to a Person of Quality, he observes, that before the invention of letters they used to count by the heads of nails, and for a great

not to omit it in the account of the book. You had no thoughts of defending all Baxter's notions; but to shew what nostrums, and how much variety there was in it, and how agreeable an entertainment it might be for a man of letters. The true sense of *per Anchialum* was undoubtedly first owing to Jos. Scaliger. חי אלה. *Vivit Deus* was the Jewish oath: whatever has been done since, has been, I believe, upon that plan; and they that have come nearest the sound of *Anchial*, think they have succeeded best: Mr. Farnaby's *am, chi, ala, si vivit Deus*, seems to be as good as any of them. Mr. Chappellow thought the true sense of this place so considerable a discovery, that he gave us notice of it in his Proposals for the new *Spencer de Legg. &c.* I do not know what he there says of it; but I think Scaliger deserves all the honour of the discovery. He first shewed that *Anchiale* (urbs), which honest Brodæus embraced, was nonsense. To talk as well as live in a manner peculiar to himself, was a privilege Will Baxter always claimed: it is now too late either to correct it, or complain of it. It was great pity that his executor did not bury him in his beaver. That exact editor of his works has let the world know that the original W. Baxter could never be without it: there must be something odd in a layman's head, that would always be under such hat.—And I cannot imagine who Cadmus the Carian was, unless he was his hatter.—Will Baxter perhaps discovered this third gentleman in some corner where I shall never find him." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, Jan.* 31, 1726-7.—See some severe strictures on Baxter's etymological reveries by Dr. Davies, in the "Origines Divisianæ, 1754;" reprinted in "The Repository, 1777."

while

while afterwards kept memorandums of years that way. Livy and Festus mention the custom, and the officer appointed *pangendo clavo*. Hence likewise (p. 11.) ACCENSI *numerati à* κεντέω, *pungo*. Without the knowledge of this, says he, how unintelligible is Eccles. xii. 11! The Fourth Letter to Mr. Gardiner is concerning the antients writing *per notas*.

"The Author's Life is rather a short account of his family than himself. The name *Baxter*, he derives from the Saxon Bæcerten, a *Baker* *; for which reason he writes himself, from a word of the same signification in Welsh, *Popidius*. He begins with John Baxter under Hen. VI. Edw. IV. and Hen. VII. who received an addition to his arms for his strict adhering to the York faction. He mentions, by the way, the original of the Welsh proverb, 'Howel is equal to Heylin;' and the reason why among the burgesses of Shrewsbury the right of burgesship descends to all their posterity. He introduces an old composition, under Hen. VII. between the vicars of St. Chadde and John Baxter in com. Salop. By all that appears, the father of this John Baxter had left to the vicars, for certain *obits* in St. Chadde's for ever, an annuity of eight shillings. The son contests the vicar's right to it. The arbitrators compromise the matter, and award that the vicars should enjoy the annuity left them, but should pay to the said John Baxter 4*s*. yearly out of it, during his natural life. I mention this story, because I cannot see any reason for that reflection with which the author prefaces it, 'unde licet æstimare et egregiam vicariorum Sancti Ceaddæ impudentiam et gentis nostræ ἐπιείκεια, ne dicam ἐνηθείαν.' I wish he had shewn a little more of this family-disposition in the exalted character he gives of his great-uncle the famous Richard Baxter. 'Vir extemporanea dicendi facultate incredibili,

* In Scotland, and in the midland counties of England, a Baker is still called a *Baxter*.

zelo

zelo planè Apostolico (quem scurræ nostrorum temporum *cantum* dicunt) morum etiam simplicitate nimis Britannicâ, contemptuque rerum humanarum incognito suo seculo.—Non ferens provincialium sui temporis sacerdotum inscitiam atque impuros mores, sponte quâdam indolis suæ ad Calvinianos, Puritatis eo tempore damnatos deflexit, etsi ab episcopo tunc temporis Brennogeniensi in sacerdotem Anglicanum evectus." If in this passage you think him guided by too much heat, in the deference he pays to his own dreams * and to the heathen † divinations ‡, you will condemn him of too much superstition. But you may easily indulge the old man in his dreaming faculty, if you do not find him guilty of it waking; you may share with him in his knowledge of the Oneirocriticks, in explaining the Heathen mythology, as well as with the learned Daubuz in unfolding the Revelations.

"Upon the whole, whatever imperfections may be found in this work, the Glossary must be confessed to be a specimen of a noble undertaking, which, if it had met with the encouragement it deserved §, would have remained a lasting repository of all sorts of antiquities. However, unfinished as it is, all thanks are due to the learned Editor, who has rendered the work as useful as possible, by adding an Index || of all the words occasionally explained in it, as was done (I suppose by

* Vitæ, p. penult. † P. 267.

‡ "Antequam stantes reputat paludes
Imbrium divina avis imminentum,
Oscinem corvum prece suscitabo
Solis ab ortu." Hor. Carm. III. xxvii.

Aruspices non fuisse ex iv Sacerdotum Collegiis censent adversus Gutherium Gisb. Cuperus, lib. iv. Obs. c. 13. et Norisius Cenotaph. Pisan. Diss. II. c. v.

§ The first edition of the "Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum" was published by subscription: only 350 were printed; and more than 250 were subscribed for.

|| In the volume of Mr. Bowyer's "Miscellaneous Tracts," p. 54, an Index is added, of authors collated and illustrated by Mr. Baxter in this Glossary.

the

the same hand) in the former Glossary; I should first have said, who has preserved these remains from oblivion *, to his own and the author's honour, and to the disgrace of those, who, by rejecting his former Glossary, discouraged him from completing this. Yours, &c. W. B."

1727.

"Petri Petiti Medici Parisiensis in tres priores Aretæi Cappadocis Libros Commentarii, curante Michaele Maittaire, A. M., nunc primum editi. Londini, typis Gulielmi Bowyer; impensis Johannis Pellet, ad Insigne Capitis *St. Evremont*, in Fœni Foro apud Westmonasterium," 4to.

For the publication of this valuable Commentary, (which was found among the papers of the learned Grævius, and formed an acceptable appendage to the Oxford Aretæus †), the publick were indebted to Mr. Maittaire.

"Synopsis Communium Locorum, præcipuè ad Mores spectantium; ex Poetis Latinis tum antiquioribus tum recentiorious collecta; et in Capita cuique propria digesta. In usum Puerorum, qui in Scholis Grammaticis Poetarum Latinorum tum Lectione tum Imitatione prima faciunt Tyrocinia. Editio quarta; accuratiùs recognita et castigata," 12mo.

"A Discourse of the Judicial Authority belonging to the Office of Master of the Rolls in the

* "Huic operi ut hic addatur necesse est. Plura enim D. Baxterus super hâc materiâ chartæ non commisit. Totum Alphabetum percurrere in animo habuisse probè novi, id quod manifestum est vel ex vocibus quamplurimis ad quas Lectorem subinde refert. Quod verò non ultra processerit, Bibliopolarum vafritiei tribuendum est, qui "Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum' ab hoc autore prelo paratum ipsisque imprimendum oblatum improbârunt. Intempestivam operis tanto labore elimati, hunc quovis pretio comparandi, rejectionem summâ cum indignatione (cum par erat) ferens autor manum de tabulâ subduxit, non sine immani literato orbi detrimento. " Moses Williams."

† Of which and of the learned editor see the "Essays and Illustrations," in vol. IV. No XV.

High

High Court of Chancery *;" commonly ascribed to Sir Joseph Jekyll. Printed for R. Williamson near Grays-inn Gate in Holborn.

The second edition, folio, of "the late Rev. Mr. Jeremy Collier's Supplement (or vol. III.) to his great Historical, Geographical, Genealogical, Poetical, &c. Dictionary (to which he had printed an 'Appendix,' or Fourth Volume, in 1721), delivered to the Subscribers by W. Bowyer, printer in White Fryars, and Mrs. Collier his Widow, at the Bell, the Corner of Lamb's Conduit-passage, in Red Lion-street, Holborn."

"A Sermon preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the 30th of January, 1726; being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles I. By William Baker †, D.D. Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge."

The Title-pages only, of "A Catalogue of choice and valuable Books in most Faculties and Languages; being the Sixth Part of the Collection made by Thomas Rawlinson, esq. deceased; which will begin to be sold by auction at London-house in Aldersgate-street, on Thursday the 2d of March, 1726-7, beginning every evening at five of the clock, by Charles Davis, bookseller.

Qui non credit, cras credat. Ex Autogr. T. R. N. B. The Creditors are allowed to buy out their debts; and those gentlemen who had Catalogues before the title-page was printed, may be supplied at London-house, sending their names and catalogues ‡."

* This tract produced "The Legal Judicature in Chancery stated; with Remarks on a late Book intituled *A Discourse of the Judicial Authority belonging to the Master of the Rolls in the High Court of Chancery.*"

† Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. there 1701; M. A. 1705; B. D. 1712; D. D. 1722. He published two other single Sermons: "The Authority of the Church in Controversies of Faith, 1716," 8vo; and "The Credibility of Mysteries, 1728," 8vo.

‡ Postboy, Feb. 25, 1726-7.

"It

"*Il Cortegiano;* or, the Coürtier: written by Conte Baldassar Castiglione. And a new Version of the same into English; together with several of his celebrated Pieces, as well in Latin as Italian, both in Prose and Verse. To which is prefixed, the Life of the Author; by A. P. Castiglione, of the same Family. Printed by W. Bowyer in White Fryars; where the books are ready to be delivered*."

"*Il Cortegiano;* or, the Courtier, &c. having been published ever since April last, those Subscribers who have not yet received their books are desired to send for them forthwith to W. Bowyer†."

"*Il Cortegiano;* or, the Courtier, having long since been published, those Subscribers that have not yet received their books are desired to send for them, that the Editor may dispose of the remaining copies‡."

"A Syllabus of Chirurgical Operations; wherein many egregious Errors in the Chirurgical Writers and in common Practice are pointed out, and a more rational Method proposed. By John Douglas, Surgeon, F. R. S."

"Proposals for printing in folio, by subscription, 'The Anatomy of the Bones, &c.; by William Cheselden, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and F.R.S.'—This Work will be printed on the finest imperial paper, and will consist of 50 Copper Plates, in which all the Bones are separately drawn as large as the life; with great variety of Diseased Bones, and the entire Skeleton in different views. Beside, at the front and close of every chapter, will be a distinct head-piece and tail-piece of the Skeletons of different Animals. The Plates have cost above 600 guineas. The price to Subscribers will be four guineas; and no more than 300 will be printed; and the Author promises, upon the publication, either to return the first payment, which

* Postboy, May 4, 1727.
† Whitehall Evening Post, Oct. 17, 1727.
‡ Postboy, March 9, 1727-8.

is

is two guineas, if demanded within two months, or upon the payment of two more, to deliver a perfect book in sheets. Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. Gerard Vandorgucht, the engraver, in Queen-street, near Montague-house; where Proposals may be had, and Specimens are to be seen. N. B. No Subscriptions will be taken in after the 14th instant *."

Archbishop Synge's "Disquisitio de Religionis Christianæ Fundatione."

The third edition of "Divine Predestination and Foreknowledge consistent with the Freedom of Man's Will; a Sermon preached at Christ Church, Dublin, May 1709, before his Excellency the Earl of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Right Honourable the House of Lords. By his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin [Dr. W. King]."

"On Friday the 19th of January next, will be published, Mason's Vindication of the Church of England, &c. Translated by J. Lindsay; with a large and curious Appendix, &c. not mentioned in the Proposals.—N. B. The whole is just finished, but waits for the list of Subscribers' Names. All, therefore, who have any receipts or subscriptions for this book are desired to return the same to the printer (Mr. Bowyer) in White Fryars, London, by Christmas-day next; otherwise they will lose the advantage of buying it at the Subscription price †."

"The right Use and Improvement of Sensitive Pleasures, more particularly of Music. By Peter Senhouse, M. A. Vicar of Linton, and Prebendary of Brecon," 8vo.

A considerable part of Bp. Patrick's "Commentary on the Historical Books of the Old Testament," in two volumes folio.

"The Christian Institutes; or, the sincere Word of God; being a plain and impartial Account of

* Whitehall Evening Post, July 6, 1727.

† Postboy, Dec. 12, 1727.

the

the whole Faith and Duty of a Christian. Collected out of the Writings of the Old and New Testament. Digested under proper Heads, and delivered in the Words of Scripture, by the Right Reverend Father in God, Francis Gastrell, late Lord Bishop of Chester. The Fifth Edition." 12mo.

"A Survey of the Cathedrals of York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Man, Lichfield, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, and Bristol; giving an Account of their Foundations, Builders, Antient Monuments and Inscriptions, Endowments, Alienations, Sales of Lands, Patronages, Dates of Consecration, Admission, Preferment, Deaths, Burials, and Epitaphs of the Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Precentors, Chancellors, Treasurers, Archdeacons, and Prebendaries, in each Stall belonging to them. With an exact Account of all the Churches and Chapels in every Diocese; distinguished under their proper Archdeaconries and Deaneries; the Patrons of them; to what Religious Houses impropriated; and to what Saints many of them were dedicated. The whole extracted from numerous Collections out of the Registers of every particular See, Old Wills, Records in the Tower, and Rolls Chapel; and illustrated with XX curious Draughts of the Ichnographies and Uprights of every Cathedral; newly taken, to rectify the erroneous Representations of them in the *Monasticon*, and other Authors*. By Browne Willis, Esq." 4to.

* In a dedication of this volume "to the Hon. Alexander Denton, of Hillisden, in the county of Buckingham, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas," to whom the Author's situation in that neighbourhood had given him "frequent opportunities of access, and of receiving signal proofs of goodness, and who had condescended to inspect and approve of the method of the attempt," Mr. Willis observes, that "it is impossible for any Author to write without disobliging; there being no sort of learning but what has its enemies; it being natural also more particularly for those who have no relish for Antiquities, to reflect on the revival of every thing beyond their own time. But I would beg leave to remind such nice observers, of the great variety of things and persons, and the long series of successions here treated of, the want of records, their imperfections,

"Proposals for two new volumes of Mr. Breval's Travels *;" which were not published till 1739.

"A Catalogue of the late Duke of Kingston's Library †;" 77 sheets folio; of which only 20 copies were printed.

"*Introductio ad Prudentiam*; or, Directions, Counsels, and Cautions, tending to prudent Management of Affairs in common Life. By Thomas Fuller‡, M. D." 12mo; compiled for the use of the Author's dear Son J[ohn] F[uller].

tions, the difficulty and expence of access to offices, the defect of information from the unskilfulness and incuriousness of some correspondents; which circumstances duly weighed, certainly no candid person need be pre-admonished to make favourable allowance; especially if they consider that an undertaking of this kind would more properly have been the province of an Ecclesiastick than of a Layman, who chiefly attempts it for want of others engaging therein; without any private end or interest, but only to present things impartially, according to the best of his judgment and information."

* "Mr. Breval intends soon to publish a new Volume of his Travels, which he has made since the year 1723, during a course of four years, in two volumes folio, upon large Genoa paper (the same with his Remarks formerly published) with upwards of forty copper-plates, engraved by the best masters. This work (among many other new observations in Italy, Germany, &c.) will contain a Tour round Sicily in 1725; with very accurate drawings of, and dissertations upon, the Grecian remains at Gergenti (the old Agrigentum), Syracuse, Taermina (the old Naxos), and Salinuntum, which is the largest ruin in all Europe. As also a complete Survey of the Southern parts of France; with exact views of the Arch and Theatre of Orange, the Mausoleum of St. Remi in Provence (and their Bas-reliefs), the Pont de Gar, Temple of Diana, and Tour-magne at Nismes, and the Theatre of Bourdeaux; some of which have never been published at all, and others at best very imperfectly. The price to Subscribers is two guineas; one to be paid in hand. Proposals are to be had at Mr. Lintot's, in Fleet-street; where Subscriptions are taken in for the Author; who is ready, if desired, to shew any Subscriber his original drawings and sketches.—N. B. The Author will revise the sheets himself; which, as he was not able to do when his Remarks were published (being then abroad), occasioned many mistakes." *Republick of Letters, May* 1729, p. 391.

† This Catalogue has *no title*; but is adorned with head and tail-pieces of the Duke of Kingston's house, library, gardens, &c.

‡ Author also of "*Introductio ad Prudentiam*; or, the Art of Right Thinking, assisted and improved by such Notions as Men of

Ninth edition of "Nelson's Christian Sacrifice."

of Sense and Experience have left us in their Writings, in order to eradicate Error, and plant Knowledge, 1731-2." 12mo; which was thus inscribed:

"To the right honourable John Sidney, earl of Leicester.

"My Lord; I humbly beg permission to inscribe this my book to your noble name, that I may have an opportunity of publishing my gratitude for favours received, and of telling the world I truly honour you. The antiquity of your illustrious Family is beyond memory; for that Sir William Sidney, who about the year 1155, came from Anjou with King Henry the Second, must be of remarkable extract and quality in France, otherwise he could scarcely have started up of a sudden to be the favourite of that Prince, and his Chamberlain when King. And his worthy posterity ever since have all along continued great and conspicuous; and been persons of dignity and distinction: have held places and offices of honour and trust: have several times gone ambassadors to foreign courts; and particularly Sir Henry Sidney, at twenty-two years of age: have signalized their valour in Spain, the Netherlands, France, Ireland, and Scotland; and have performed such heroic acts, as have made our Nation famous, and themselves glorious. To speak of each in particular, would be to write an History, and not an Epistle. But, among the rest, I must not omit mentioning Sir Philip, son of the aforesaid Sir Henry Sidney, who is universally applauded, and hath large eulogies given him by all our Historians since his time. Sir Richard Baker (in his Chronicles) saith concerning him, 'He was a man of so many excellent parts of Art and Nature, of valour and learning, of wit and magnanimity, that, as he had equalled all those of former ages, so future ages will hardly be able to equal him.' Another saith, 'His extraordinary qualities made him to be courted by all the Potentates of Europe.' His fame was so great, that the Polanders proposed him for their King; which Queen Elizabeth would not allow, unwilling to lose such a subject. In fine, he was one of the greatest Worthies ever born in England. And now, my Lord, I may have leave to approach yourself: you have the same noble blood flowing in your veins; you inherit the virtues of your great Ancestors. And here, if I were able duly to celebrate your own accomplishments and perfections, I should willingly attempt it; but that I know you would be displeased at any thing that carrieth the face of a panegyrick, though it had never so much truth in it. All, therefore, all that I dare venture upon, is, but just to hint, in a transient manner, at your innate sweetness of temper, and honourable (though now-a-days unfashionable) sincerity and probity; which, together with your many other rare virtues and endowments, render you admired, honoured, and beloved, by all that have had the happiness to know you: and in a particular manner by, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged, most devoted, and faithful servant, T. FULLER."

This useful Physician was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge; M. B. there 1676; M. D. 1681; but does not appear to have been a member of the College of Physicians in London.

"Miscellanies. In Two Volumes. By the Rev. Dr. Swift, Alexander Pope, Esq. &c." 12mo.

He settled at Sevenoak in Kent; where he was greatly esteemed by the rich, and adored by the poor, to whom he was an especial benefactor, and a zealous assertor of their rights, having, not long before his death, prosecuted the managers of a considerable charity given to the inhabitants of that town, by Sir *William Senoke* (a foundling of that place, and in 1418 lord mayor of London); and obliged them to produce their accompts in Chancery, and to be subject for the future to an annual election. (An account of Sir William Senoke may be seen in Lambarde's Perambulation, p. 520; or in Hasted's Kent, vol. I. p. 355.)—By an epitaph in Sevenoak church, it appears that Thomas Fuller, Doctor in Physic, was born June 24, 1654; that he married Mrs. Mary Plumer, Sept. 23, 1703; that he died Sept. 17, 1734, in the 81st year of his age; and made this tetrastic for himself:

"Ante obitum felix cantabo epicedia nostra:
Octoginta annos sum passus tristia terræ;
Mors dabit his finem; mecum lætaminie, amici;
Æternum posthac cœlorum læta tenebo."

Mary, his mother, died June 11, 1715, æt. 85; Mary, his wife, died July 28, 1726, æt. 53. Two of his sons, both named *Thomas*, and two daughters, both called *Mary*, died infants.

Dr. Fuller's medical publications were, "Pharmacopœia extemporanea," 1702, and 1714, 8vo; "Pharmacopœia Bateana, 1718," 12mo (see p. 146); "Pharmacopœia Domestica," 1723, 8vo; and "Of Eruptive Fevers, Measles, and Small Pox," 1730, 4to.

His death was prematurely recorded, in Gent. Mag. for 1731, vol. I. p. 83; the foundation for which, as I find by searching contemporary newspapers, arose from the following paragraph (which identifies the person): "We hear from Sevenoak in Kent, that on Wednesday last died Dr. *Thomas Fuller*, an eminent physician, author of an excellent Treatise on the Small-Pox and Fevers, lately published, and several other useful books, both in physic and morality." *Universal Spectator, Feb.* 13, 1731.—The good old Doctor, then far advanced in years, had probably at that time a serious illness; but he survived till Sept. 17, 1734, when another mistake was made by all the newspapers, and copied by Mr. Urban, vol. IV. p. 512, where, by another mistake, he is called author of the "Medicina Gymnastica" (of which hereafter). This has led to still more confusion, in an account, partly by Mr. Granger, and partly by his Continuator, Mr. Noble, vol. II. p. 226, where a portrait of Dr. *Thomas* Fuller is properly mentioned, as painted by D. Tyrrwell, and engraved by Vertue, for a new edition of the "Pharmacopœia Domestica, 1739," 8vo. "It is evident," says Mr. Noble, "that Mr. Granger has mistaken him for *Thomas* Fuller, M.D. who died June 1706; author of the 'Medicina Gymnastica, a book,' he observes, "which ought to be read by all the sedentary, the studious, and the valetudinary. Such as are engaged

The fifth edition of "Parsons his Christian Directory, Englished by Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury; 8vo.

"The great and wonderful Works of God. By Dr. Walter Harris;" 4to.

gaged in literary pursuits are apt to think the time lost which is spent in exercise. I would ask such, whether they think the time lost which a carpenter spends in whetting his plane, or a clockmaker in cleaning a clock. The body is a much more complicated machine than either of those, and requires great care and pains to keep it in order." [Fuller appears to have written his Directions principally for the use of his son, to whom they were addressed.] The gymnastic Doctor was a wit as well as a physician, if he, instead of the reverend wag, Thomas Fuller, B. D. universally known and admired, wrote these following lines on a left-handed writing-master:

Though Nature thee of thy right hand bereft;
Right well thou writest with the hand that's left."

All this quotation (except the two lines between crotchets) relates, not to *Thomas Fuller, M. D.* but to *Francis Fuller*, of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1691; and M. A. 1704; who, after having been several years a valetudinarian, published, from his own feelings, '*Medicina Gymnastica;* or, a Treatise concerning the Power of Exercise, with respect to the Animal Œconomy; and the great necessity of it in the Cure of several Distempers. By *Francis Fuller*, M. A." which obtained an especial *Imprimatur* from Dr. Edward Brown, the then president, and Walter Charlton, W. Vaughan, Walter Harris, and John Hawys, Censors of the College of Physicians, Feb. 2, 1704; and of which "A second Edition, with Improvements," was published in 1705. An Appendix is added, describing the Author's particular malady; which originally arose from his "applying to the skin, for the cure of a troublesome cutaneous infection, a substance well charged with a dangerous mineral."—"It was under that severe discipline," he says, "I made most of the observations of this treatise; and though mine was an anomalous and singular case, yet from what I perceived to be the immediate effects of that exercise in common to all, and from the manner by which it caused my distemper to give way, I could not but discern in what other cases it was likely to be of the same consequence.—As for the exercise of the body, which is the subject of this Discourse, if people would not think so superficially of it, if they would but abstract the benefit got by it from the means by which it is got, they would set a great value upon it; if some of the advantages accruing from exercise were to be procured by any one medicine, nothing in the world would be in more esteem, than that medicine would be; but, as those advantages are to be obtained another way, and by taking some pains, men's heads are turned to overlook and slight them."

"Memoire de M. Benedict Vanthiennen."

"Lord Scudamore's * Bounties," a handsome volume in 4to, of about 250 pages.

On the 20th of December 1727, Mr. Bowyer lost an affectionate mother; and received the following consolatory letter from Mr. Chishull:

"SIR, Christmas-day, 1727.

"I WOULD not trouble you with any business of mine yesterday, having too great a fellow-feeling of your case, and knowing how heavily you must then go, as *one that mourneth for his mother*. It is now your turn, as it once was mine, to experience the divine rhetorick of that expression, in the fewest and lowest words, the fullest and highest that can be made: but withal, *sunt verba et voces quibus hunc lenire dolorem—possis;* I mean that irresistible consolation of St. Paul, 1 Thess. iv. 13, 14.

"I doubt not but this, and many like Christian comforts, occur of themselves to you, with all the advantage of reflection. Providence, when I was under the same disconsolate circumstances, the very day after I received the afflicting news, led me to Westminster Abbey, and there first fed, and then alleviated my sorrow, by a Greek inscription:

Μνημονεύων τῆς σῆς ἀγαθότητ[ος], &c.
Αἰάζω σε, καλλίζη, καὶ λυπέμαι σφόδρα.
Ἀλλ' οὐκ ὡς ἀγνοῶν, &c.
Τὴν γάρ ἀνάςασιν νεκρῶν
Πιςεύω βεβαιῶς, καὶ προσδοκῶ.

"The melancholy occasion will, I hope, be so far from hindering, that it will rather incline you to retire hither, and to fly a little from the place, though you cannot fly from the time, of mourning. If he could find it convenient, I should be very glad to see your father with you; and, in the mean time,

* By the bounty of John Lord Viscount Scudamore of Sligo, the church of Dore in Herefordshire was entirely rebuilt; and the tithes of that parish, and of Home Lacy restored, under the authority of an express Act of Parliament, 13 and 14 Car. II. *Journals of the House of Commons*, vol. VIII. p. 365.

with

with my hearty prayers for the consolation of both him and you, I remain your assured friend and humble servant, EDM. CHISHULL."

The following paper was found in the handwriting of this affectionate parent: "The last request of Dorothy Bowyer to her loving husband William Bowyer: If he will be so kind as to grant it, then my relations cannot but say, but that he has been a very good friend to them in my lifetime, and also at my death. So soon after my death as he can conveniently spare so much money, my desire is, that he will give to my brother Ichabod Dawks ten pounds; to my sister Anne Tracey ten pounds; to my sister Jemima Pemmell ten pounds; to Dorothy Lingly five pounds; to John Bishop five pounds; and to Anne Prudom five pounds." That the request was complied with, appears by their several receipts, dated May 23, 1728.

On a mourning ring for his mother, Mr. Bowyer caused to be inscribed, "MATERTERA VICE MATRIS;" and on another, on the same occasion, "ΩΣ ΑΠΟΓΕΓΑΛΑΚΤΙΣΜΕΝΟΝ."

In this year Mr. Bowyer lost a kind and valuable friend, by the death of Dr. George Hooper *, the truly venerable Bishop of Bath and Wells.

1728.

"Mason's Vindication of the Church of England, and of the lawful Ministry thereof, &c. Translated by John Lindsay †. Whereunto is added a

* See before, p. 212; and the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. IV. No XVI.

† Mr. Lindsay for many years, and till his death, officiated as Minister of the Nonjuring Society in Trinity Chapel, Aldersgate-street; and is said to have been their last minister. I have several of his letters to Dr. Zachary Grey; from which a few extracts shall here be given: "You give me great satisfaction by telling me that my poor endeavours [his translation of Mason's *Vindication of the Church of England*] are favourably censured by yourself and other friends at Cambridge; but I shall not grow proud on that account, because I know how much more is due to your candour than to my own abilities. Your promoting its sale will be

New Edition of a Sermon of the said Author's; a Copy of the first reformed Ordinal; and a Trans-

be a great obligation to me; for you know the booksellers will not promote any thing which is not their own property; and this is a very weighty burthen for my weak shoulders. I heartily thank you for your kind invitation to Houghton; which I please myself with the hopes of an opportunity of accepting; for I am now, by the Doctor's direction, to ride moderately and frequently; in pursuance of which, I am looking out for a horse able to carry my weight easy journeys. Whether I can disengage myself from the good old Lady Fanshaw, without getting a curate, I cannot tell. I am every day at her Ladyship's house in Little Ormond-street. *May* 23, 1728."—"It would very much grieve me, if I thought you would suspect me of negligence in any affair you think fit to intrust me. The truth is, that, after divers meetings and advances made towards the publication of your present work (the fourth part of the "Examination of Neal's History of the Puritans"), when I had reason to think there was nothing more to do but to report to you the conclusion of a contract; no sooner did we come to the point, but I found, the taste of the times is such, that the three former parts of the same work did not answer in trade; and therefore I have no hopes of dealing for it, unless you will print it at your own hazard. I wish I could have answered you more effectually. But this moment I received the answer I have given you. As to the pamphlets, *The Case of Allegiance to a King in Possession* (as well as a *Defence* of it), were Mr. T. Browne's, formerly of your St. John's, B. D. *The Answer to Obedience and Submission* (as well as to Sherlock's *Vindication* on the same subject) were written by Mr. Wagstaffe. *The Examination of the Arguments from Scripture and Reason*, by Mr. Theophilus Downes. Dr. Sherlock's *Case of Allegiance considered*, by Mr. Jeremiah Collier. *July* 20, 1738."—"Dear Sir, I am very glad you approve of the scheme proposed for the Animadverter. As to the objection against the way of dialogue, I would be very sorry to differ in opinion, and much rather give up my own to that of better judges: but I humbly presume, when they consider my case, and the frequent occasions which will occur to make a breach in the thread of discourse, they will be convinced that I could not acquit myself well in the other way. This was found by experience of some who trod the same path before; and particularly by Tutchin, who began (as I remember) in a series of observations, but was soon forced to fall into the way of dialogue, as L'Estrange did before, and Leslie after him. I hope, therefore, the objection will be dropped. And whenever I find myself enabled to begin, I must find out some fresh topick to set out with, which may tempt the reader to peruse it. *The Case of the Dissenters* (just now published) seems a very proper one, and would afford matter enough for animadversion: but I fear it will be exposed to death, before I can be ready to cast a stone at it. I

shall

lation of some Fragments of Letters written to Father Le Courayer, in an Appendix; together with

shall not say any thing of it here, because you probably have or will soon see it. But I hear one curious piece of *finesse* relating to it, that some people will have it, that the repeal of the Test, &c. is to be brought in by the Tories, and rejected by the Ministry. But I rather think it will be brought in by the Craftsmen; who (if they have any principles) may probably wish to see Jack Presbyter once again with jack-boots on; and the Ministry then perhaps may throw it out, in opposition to them who take the patronage of it. I flatter myself with the hopes of such a number of subscribers as will answer the expence at least, and then I shall be less solicitous about the profit: but, if some of my friends here are not out in their calculations, it might (with a little pains, seconded by the interest of our friends) become considerable in that respect also. I doubt not, Sir, of your friendship in it, so far as may be proper for you to appear in its favour; but, if some of the young gentlemen would stir in it, it would probably much increase the numbers. *Dec.* 13, 1738."—"This Catalogue is this moment come to my hand. The books were Mr. Blackbourne's. I shall attend the auction constantly; and if you have any commands, they shall be duly executed. *Brick Court, Temple, Feb.* 26, 1742."—"As I gladly embrace all opportunities of paying my respects to you, the inclosed letter from my brother (sent by one of his sons lately come to London) presents me this occasion to acquaint you, that I removed last Christmas from the Temple, and took a small house in Pear-tree-street, near St. Luke's, Old-street, where I spend my time chiefly among books, or in my garden. That I am still a dealer in the former, you may perceive by these Proposals. You know I published the greatest part of Mason's Works several years ago; but had not then the whole. Now, having luckily procured the last Sermons, which I had been so long in quest of, I have printed them on the same paper and letter with the rest, which makes the collection complete. There are a good many copies of the former still on my hands; which I hope may go off now. Those who have the rest already, may have these Sermons by themselves. I presume, Sir, upon the favour of your interest, to promote this method of distributing them. All I need to observe to you is, that they will cost no more than five farthings *per* sheet. I shall begin to publish the first week in June. Whatever encouragement you procure me, shall be placed to the long account of former obligations. *May* 11, 1747."

Mr. Lindsay died in 1768; and was buried in Islington Church-yard, where the following epitaphs remain, 1808.

On a flat stone:

"Hic requiescit in Domino
Maria uxor Johannis Lindsay
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyteri,

de

an exact Index, and Marginal Notes. To all which is prefixed, a Series of the Succession of our Bishops since the Reformation; an History

da quâ
nil dicere non fas est, satis non tutum.
Vin' verbo dicam!
In illâ omnis enituit
quæ fœminam optimam ornaret
virtus,
cujus ad exemplum si vixeris,
amice Lector,
mori non est quod timeas.
Vale.
Obiit in Festo Omnium Animarum,
A.D. MDCCXXVII;
ætatis suæ 43."

On an upright stone adjoining:

" Hic etiam restant exuviæ
Reverendi J. LINDSAY, Aulæ Mariæ
apud Oxonienses olim Alumni,
qui, Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ exinde Minister,
(beneficiis cujus, *opulentis* licet,
interiori stimulo, Aditus causa, recusatis)
animo in adversis æquo magnoque,
sincerâ fide, nudâque veritate,
honos posteris effulsit.
Eruditione insuper eximius,
vitæ integer, propositique tenax,
spectatâ pietate insignis,
moresque præcipuè ingenuus, vixit.
Cursu tandem bene peracto,
fortiter diuque pro fide certando emeritus,
obdormientis more, benedicens, obiit
Jun. 21, A.D. 1768; ætatis 82.
En virtus! en prisca fides!"

Mr. Lindsay published the " Short History of the Regal Succession, &c. with Remarks on Whiston's Scripture Politicks," &c. London, 1720, 8vo; which occurs in the Bodleian Catalogue. His valuable translation of " Mason's Vindication" has a large and elaborate Preface, containing " A full and particular Series of the Succession of our Bishops, through the several Reigns since the Reformation," &c. He dates it from " Islington, 13 Dec. 1727." In 1747, he published in the same size, " Two Sermons preached at Court in 1620, by Francis Mason;" which he recommends " as well for their own intrinsic value, as to make up a complete Collection of that learned Author's Works." He had a nephew, who died curate of Waltham Abbey, Sept. 17, 1779.

of

of the present Controversy, and of the Writers on both Sides, &c. in a Preface."—"The Subscribers are desired to send their receipts, and pay the second payments, to W. Bowyer, printer in White Fryars, where the Books are ready to be delivered to them *."

The second edition of "A Discourse of the Judicial Authority belonging to the Office of Master of the Rolls in the High Court of Chancery; with large Additions on that Subject, and the Antiquity of Proceedings in Equity. Together with a Preface occasioned by a Book, intituled *The Legal Judicature in Chancery stated*." 8vo.

"The History of the Knights of Malta; containing a particular Account of their Wars with the Infidels, and the various Revolutions of the Turkish Empire. By Mons. l'Abbé de Vertot. Illustrated with the Heads of the Grand Masters, &c. engraved by the best Hands in France, from the original Paintings, under the inspection of Mons. Bologne, Director of the Royal Academy of Painting. With Maps by Mons. de Lille, and the Plans and Fortifications of Malta by the Chevalier de Tigne. And a complete Index to the whole. In Two Volumes." folio.—Translated at Paris, under the direction of the Author, who furnished the original plates for this edition. This work was beautifully printed on a fine paper; and a small number on a fine royal paper.

Two editions of "Comitia Westmonasteriensium, in Collegio Sti Petri habita Die Anniversario Fundatricis suæ Reginæ Elizabethæ inauguratæ Jan. xv. Typis Guil. Bowyer," 8vo; for Dr. Robert Freind.

"Just published, by W. Bowyer in White Fryars, and by him ready to be delivered to all Subscribers, according to their receipts, at one guinea the small, and two the large paper, The First Part of the Asiatic Antiquities; *viz.* Antiquitates Asiaticæ Christianam Ætatem antecedentes,

* St. James's Evening Post, Feb. 1, 1727-8.

ex

ex primariis Monumentis Græcis descriptæ, Latinè versæ, Notisque et Commentariis illustratæ. Accedit Monumentum Latinum Ancyranum. Per Edm. Chishull, S. T. B.*"

"A Charitable Address to all who are of the Communion of the Church of Rome. By the most reverend Dr. Edward Synge †, Lord Archbishop of Tuam."

* Postboy, March 19, 1727-8.

† This most truly Reverend and highly respected Primate (son of one bishop ‡, nephew of another §, and himself the father of two bishops ‖) was born April 6, 1659, at Inishonane, of which parish his father was then vicar. From a grammar-school at Corke, he was sent to Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A.; soon after which, he visited his father at Corke; on whose death, in 1678, he did not return to Oxford, but chose to finish his studies at Dublin; where he was admitted *ad eundem*, and took the degree of M. A. His first preferments were two small parishes in the diocese of Meath, worth together about 100*l.* a year; these he exchanged for the vicarage of Christ-church in Corke, of about the same value; which he served for about 20 years, mostly without any assistant; preached twice every Sunday, catechised, and discharged all the other duties of his function. Some ecclesiastical preferments, tenable with his great cure, were given him at different times by the Bishops of Corke and Cloyne, which at last increased his income to near 400*l. per annum*. In this situation, in 1699, he was offered the deanry of Derry; which he declined from filial piety, his aged mother not being able to remove with him. Continuing at Corke, he was chosen proctor for the chapter in the Convocation of 1702-3. Soon after, the Duke of Ormond, then Lord-lieutenant, gave him the Crown's title to the deanry of St. Patrick's in Dublin; but, this title being contested and found defective, on a compromise of the dispute, he succeeded in 1710 to the chancellorship of that cathedral; which brought him to Dublin, without any addition of income, or ease from labour; for that chancellorship, as such, has the cure of the parish of St. Werburgh, one of the most noted in Dublin; which great cure he served for eight years, preaching almost constantly to crowded audiences; and in that time he took the degree of D. D. and was appointed vicar-general to the Archbishop. He was chosen

‡ Edward, Bishop of Limerick, 1660; of Corke, Cloyne, and Ross, united, 1663; died 1678.

§ George, Bishop of Cloyne, 1638; nominated Archbishop of Tuam, 1646; but prevented taking it by the violent troubles. He died at Bridgenorth in 1653.

‖ 1. Edward, Bishop of Clonfert, 1739; of Cloyne, 1731; of Leighlin and Ferns, 1733; and of Elphin, 1740; died Jan. 29, 1762. 2. Nicholas, Bishop of Killaloe, 1746; died Jan. 19, 1771.

proctor

Abp. Synge's "Defence of his Address to Roman Catholicks."

proctor for St. Peter's in the Convocation of 1713; and, Nov. 2, 1714, was promoted to the bishoprick of Raphoe. His great zeal for the Hanoverian succession was the cause of his immediate advancement when that event took place. In 1716, he was translated to the archbishoprick of Tuam; presently after a privy-counsellor; and four times (1716, 1717, 1718, 1721,) a commissioner of the great seal. This most excellent Prelate died at Tuam, July 24, 1741, with the character of a gentleman of true piety, an excellent scholar, and a great Divine; and lies buried in the church-yard of his own cathedral. In the course of his ministry, Abp. Synge composed and published several excellent Treatises for the promotion of piety and virtue; which are written in a sensible, easy, and rational manner, consisting for the most part of small tracts; of which the following is a list; and many of which were again and again in large numbers reprinted by Mr. Bowyer:

1. "A peaceable and friendly Address to the Nonconformists, written upon their desiring an Act of Toleration without the Sacramental Test, 1697;" 4to. 2. "A Defence of *The peaceable and friendly Address to the Nonconformists*, against the Answer given to it, 1698;" 4to. 3. "Plain Instructions for the Young and Ignorant; comprised in a short and easy Exposition of the Church Catechism; adapted to the Understanding and Memory of the meanest Capacity;" 8vo. 4. "Some short and plain Directions for spending one Day well; by which (if every Day be carefully observed) a Man may be much enabled (through God's Grace) to spend his whole Life well:" 8vo. 5. "An Answer to all the Excuses and Pretences that Men ordinarily make for their not coming to the Holy Communion. To which is added, a brief Account of the End and Design of the Holy Communion; the Obligation to receive it; the Way to prepare for it; and the Behaviour of ourselves both at and after it." 12mo. 6. "An Essay towards making the Knowledge of Religion easy to the meanest Capacity; being a short and plain Account of the Doctrines and Rules of Christianity;" 8vo. 7. "The Wisdom of being Religious; a Sermon preached at the Castle-chapel in Dublin, Feb. 20, 1703-4." 8. "A Gentleman's Religion, in Three Parts; the first contains the Principles of Natural Religion; the second and third, the Doctrines of Christianity, both as to Faith and Practice. With an Appendix, wherein it is proved, that nothing contrary to our Reason can possibly be the Object of our Belief; but that it is no just Exception against some of the Doctrines of Christianity, that they are above our Reason." The first part was published by itself; and the second and third parts were added in the second edition, 1705, 12mo. 9. "A Defence of the Established Church and Laws, in Answer to a Book, intituled, *A Vindication of Marriage as solemnized by Presbyterians in the North of Ireland*, 1705;" 12mo. 10. "A brief Enquiry into the Origin and Power of Ecclesiastical Synods;" written at the instance of Dr. Wake, then engaged in the controversy on that subject with Dr. Atterbury, 1705, 8vo.

"P. Papinii Statii Silvarum Libri V. Ex vetustis Exemplaribus recensuit, et Notas atque Emenda-

8vo. 11. "Some Rules for the Conduct of Human Life, shewing the way of living wisely, harmoniously, peaceably and quietly, in Business, in much Business, in the intervals of Business, and in Travel; chiefly done from the Latin of J. A. Cominius." 12. "A true Churchman set in a just and clear Light; or, an Essay towards the right Character of a faithful Son of the Established Church. To which is added, the learned Mr. Chillingworth's Demonstration of the Apostolic Institution of Episcopacy, 1709;" 8vo. "The Divine Authority of Church Government and Episcopacy stated, and asserted upon Principles common to all Christians; in a Sermon preached at the College-chapel, at the Consecration of the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Peter Brown, late Provost of the said College, Dublin, and now Lord Bishop of Corke and Ross, on Sunday April 2, 1710;" 12mo. 14. "Thankfulness to Almighty God for his more antient and later Mercies and Deliverances vouchsafed to the British and Protestants within the Kingdom of Ireland, recommended and pressed, in a Sermon before the Honourable House of Commons, Oct. 23, 1711, preached at St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, published by order of the House, 1711;" 4to. 15. "Dr. Synge's Defence of himself, against the unjust Aspersions thrown on him in a late Pamphlet, intituled, *A Reply to a Vindication of a Letter published in a Pamphlet called 'Partiality detected,* 1711'," printed in 1712, 4to; which was answered the same year by William Percival, Archdeacon of Cashel. 16. "The Virtue of a good Name; the Way and Duty of getting and preserving it; together with the Sin of depriving another of it; in a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Werburgh, Dublin, Nov. 1, 1713;" 8vo. 17. "Religion tried by the Test of sober and impartial Reason, 1713." 18. "Eternal Salvation the only End and Design of Religion. In a Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Werburgh, Dublin, on Sunday Oct. 3, 1714; published for the better information of those to whom it has been misrepresented." 19. "The Rule of Self-Examination; or, the only Way of banishing Doubts and Scruples, and directing the Conscience in the satisfactory Practice of all Christian Duties. By the Right Reverend Dr. Edward Synge, late Minister of the Parish of St. Werburgh, Dublin, and now Lord Bishop of Raphoe, 1715." 20. "A plain and easy Method, whereby a Man of moderate Capacity may arrive at full Satisfaction in all Things that concern his everlasting Salvation. To which is added, a Paraphrase on St. Athanasius's Creed." 21. "Unanimity in the present Time of Danger recommended, in a Sermon preached before the Lords Justices of Ireland, in Christ-church, Dublin, on Sunday Feb. 5, 1715;" printed in 1716, 8vo. 22. "The Happiness of a Nation and People; in a Sermon preached at Christ-church, Dublin, before the Government and House of Lords, May 29, 1716," 8vo. 23. "A modest Enquiry into the Danger of the Church, 1716." 24. "An Abstract of the Church Catechism,

tiones adjecit Jer. Marklandus, Coll. Sancti Petri Cantabrig. Socius. Londini, Typis Guilielmi Bow-

Catechism, briefly containing the Substance of all that is necessary to Salvation, 1717." 25. "A Convert's Vindication, in a Letter to his Friend of the Church of Rome, 1718." 26. "A sincere Convert distinguished from a Hypocrite; and a sincere Convert's Vindication of himself." 27. "The Reward of converting Sinners from the Errors of their Ways. In a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Bridget, Dublin, at the Annual Meeting of the Charity Schools in Dublin, 1719," 4to. 28. "Universal Benevolence, a Sermon, 1721," 12mo. 29. "A Sermon against Persecution on account of Religion; preached before the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant, and the House of Lords, in Christ-church, Dublin, on Monday, Oct. 23, 1721," 12mo. 30. "St. Paul's Description of his own Religion, opened and explained, 1721." 31. "An Account of the Laws now in Force in Ireland, for encouraging the Residence of the Parochial Clergy, and erecting of English Schools; with the good Use that may be made of them: With an Appendix, shewing how the Fund of First Fruits settled in Trustees by Queen Anne has been applied, 1723," 8vo. 32. "De Religionis Christianæ Fundamentalibus, et eorundem usu, Disquisitio brevis; cum Appendice, in quâ ex Principiis in hâc Disquisitione positis vel suggestis, ad tres maximi momenti Questiones respondetur; quarum Determinatio Communioni inter diversas Ecclesias restituendæ multùm conducere videtur." 33. "A brief Discourse of the Fundamentals of Christianity, and the Use that is to be made of them;" (a Translation of the former Tract). 34. "The Case of the Poor of Ireland stated, and considered upon the common Principles of Christianity." 35. "Short and plain Directions for all that go to Service." 36. "Free-thinking in Matters of Religion stated, and recommended, 1727," 8vo. 37. "The Sin of Schism most unjustly and groundlessly charged by the Nonjurors upon the present Established Church of England." 38. "Catholic Christianity; or, an Essay toward lessening the Number of Controversies among Christians." 39. "A Charitable Address to all who are of the Communion of the Church of Rome, 1729," 8vo. [This was answered by Dr. Cornelius Nary.] 40. "The Archbishop of Tuam's Answer to two Objections lately made against his *Charitable Address to all who are of the Communion of the Church of Rome*, 1728." 41. "A Defence of the *Charitable Address to the Roman Catholics*, in Reply to Dr. Nary's Answer, 1729," 8vo; [to which Dr. Nary wrote a Rejoinder.] 42. "Observations on Dr. Nary's Rejoinder," 43. "The abstruse Philosophy of Transubstantiation considered, 1733," 8vo. 44. "The Authority of the Church in Matters of Religion, 1733." 45. "A short Dissertation upon eating Blood, 1733." 46. "The Root and Spring of true Virtue and Piety; a Sermon preached at Tuam, 1733," 12mo. 47. "The Way to eternal Salvation plainly pointed out, a Sermon, 1734." 48. "A Help to the devout

ver. To be had at Mr. Innys's at the West end of St. Paul's, Mr. Prevost's at the Ship in the Strand, Mr. Woodman's in Russel-street, Covent Garden, Mr. D. Brown's at the Swan without Temple Bar, and at Mr. Bowyer's printing-house in White Fryars, &c. Price 12*s.* in sheets. At which places may be had his "Epistola Critica ad eruditiss. Virum Fran. Hare, Decanum Vigorniensem *."

The fifth edition of "The true Church of England-Man's Companion in the Closet; or, a complete Manual of Private Devotions, fitted for most Persons and Cases; collected from the Writings of Abp. Laud, Bp. Andrews, Bp. Kenn, Dr. Hickes,

devout Performance of Private Prayer, 1735." 49. "A Persuasive to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, in a Letter to a sober Gentleman of the Church of Rome, 1736." 50. "The true Nature of an Oath; a Letter to a sober Quaker, occasioned by the Act of Parliament, whereby it is enacted that the solemn Affirmation of a Quaker shall be of like Force with an Oath taken in the common Form of Law." 51. "Honesty the best Policy; an Essay concerning the true Way of rendering a Nation happy, and its Government firm and lasting, 1737." 52. "Two Essays; the one on Foolish Questions; the other on contending for the Faith; being Two Visitation Sermons, 1738," 8vo. 53. "Sober Thoughts for the Cure of Melancholy, especially that which is Religious, 1738." 54. "Advice to a young Divine concerning Preaching, 1738." 55. "Two Tracts; the one, Directions to a sober Christian, for the acceptable offering up the Lord's Prayer in his private Devotions; the other, sober Thoughts on the Doctrine of Predestination. 56. "A brief and plain Abridgment of the Christian Religion." 57. "A Discourse of Confirmation, in a Dialogue between the Minister of a Parish and a young Servant-Maid, containing proper Instructions for such Persons as are to be confirmed: humbly offered to the Consideration of all Parents, and others who have the Care of educating Youth, 1739." 58. "The Necessity and true Nature of Repentance, a Sermon, Dublin, 1740." 59. "A sincere Christian and Convert from the Church of Rome, exemplified in the Case of Daniel Herley, a poor Irish Peasant."—This learned Primate wrote likewise, in 1713, 1714, 1715, some Letters, in Answer to Dr. Peter Brown, Bishop of Corke, his once famous Book about drinking to the Memory of the Dead, or against Healths in general. He also published Two Letters concerning the Jurisdiction of the House of Lords of Ireland. They were written at a time when it was questioned, and before a British Act of Parliament took it away.

* Postboy, April 30, 1728.

Mr.

Mr. Spinckes, Mr. Kettlewell, and other eminent Divines of the Church of England, with a Preface by the Rev. Mr. Spinckes *."

"The Italian Master; or, the easiest and best Method for attaining that Language. Revised, corrected, and enlarged, by Signor Veneroni, Italian Secretary to the late French King. Done into English, with farther Improvements, by Mr. Tvedale. The Second Edition; to which is added, a Dictionary, composed by the Author of this Grammar, and now first translated into English by Edward Martin, Gent. Professor of the Modern Languages in London." 4to.

Bishop Kennett's † "Register and Chronicle Ecclesiastical and Civil; containing Matters of

* Of whom see before, p. 123.

† Of this learned Prelate some account will be given under the year 1729; but, on the subject of the present publication, I shall present to my readers a letter, which I have in the Bishop's hand-writing, addressed to "The Reverend Mr. Thomas Baker, B. D. at St. John's College in Cambridge;" and endorsed by that learned and conscientious Divine, "The last letter I had from my honoured friend the Bishop of Peterborough."

"REVEREND SIR, Westminster, Jun 13, 1728.

"I HAVE taken an opportunity, by my curate Mr. Land, of Clare-Hall, to send down a tedious heavy book for your acceptance of it; not a present so much, as a debt in all justice due to you for lending me so many good materials, that your own hand could have put into better order and more correctness. The volume, too large, brings me no profit, and, I dare say, no credit. In good truth, the scheme was laid for conscience sake, to restore a good old principle, that History should be purely matter of fact; and when such matters are delivered upon professed authorities for them, every reader, by examining and comparing, may make out a History upon his own judgment. I have Collections transcribed for another volume, if the bookseller will run the hazard of printing, which will reach to 1670. If within that compass you have any notes of like nature, I desire you to be of the same communicative mind; and if you ever submit to the dull work of running over this first volume, nothing can oblige me more than to be told of my faults of commission or omission, that in a second volume the world may be honestly informed of them. You will see I have been in too much hurry for a writer; and, without any ill meaning, I could envy your recess in a College life, where I am sure you are doing true service to posterity, and (what is greater) can there despise the present world. I have delivered to our good friend Dr.

Fact, delivered in the Words of the most authentic Books, Papers, and Records, digested in exact Order of Time, with proper Notes and References, towards discovering and connecting the true History of England from the Restauration of King Charles the Second. Volume I. faithfully taken from the Manuscript Collections of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough."

The second volume of "Abp. Tillotson's Sermons," in folio; and a second edition of both volumes.

"Twelve Sermons upon several Subjects and Occasions. By William Delaune*, D.D. President of St. John's College, and Margaret Professor of Divinity in Oxford," 8vo †.

Dr. Knight your second volume of Dr. Calamy's Abridgment, with your exact notes upon it; and thank you for the use of that and many like favours. I pray God give a blessing to your life and studies. I am your very much obliged friend and brother,

WH. PETERBOR."

* Of St. John's college, Oxford; B.A. 1683; B.D. 1688; D.D. 1697; and President of the College March 12, 1697-8. He was also rector of Chilbolton, Hants; and for four years successively Vice-chancellor of the University; installed Prebendary of Winchester March 4, 1701; afterwards rector of Hanborough, co. Oxon; Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, Prebendary of Worcester 1714. He published a Sermon preached before the House of Commons in 1702; died in 1728, and was buried in the inner chancel of his college, with this inscription on a small white stone:

"H.S.E. G. DELAUNE, Præses;
ob. Maii 23, 1728, ætat. 69."

† In the dedication of this volume, to Mountague Earl of Abingdon, Dr. Delaune takes occasion to lament with his Patron, on the growth of Heresy and Infidelity, "which the very Defenders of the Faith themselves, though armed with Regal Power, have not been able to give a check to. They have long since stole up into the Pulpit, and prostituted that sacred place to so prophane an use, as from thence to publish the vain Inventions of Men, instead of the pure Word of God, and very often in direct contradiction to it. Nay; to make mirth with these enormous impieties, they have at last found a way to make merchantable goods of them; there being one great market, *Newport* I think it is called, where they may by wholesale or retail be had every week in the year (alluding to the profane rhapsodies of *Orator Henley*). Methinks, my Lord, in this case a Clerk

"Dionysii Halicarnassei de Structurâ Orationis Liber. Ex recensione Jacobi Uptoni, A. M. Collegii Regalis apud Cantab. nuper Socii: qui et veterem Interpretationem emendavit, et Notis integris Frederici Sylburgii, selectisque aliorum, suas passim Animadversiones adjecit. His accesserunt Simonis Bircovii exempla Latina; cum duobus Indicibus *."

"Society recommended; a Sermon preached before the Society of the Natives of Herefordshire, at their Anniversary Meeting at St. Michael's, Cornhill, Feb. 7, 1727-8. By Thomas Bisse, D.D. and Chancellor of the Church of Hereford;" 8vo; and another edition of Dr. Bisse's "Beauty of Holiness."

The Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Volumes of Rymer's † "Fœdera," folio.

a Clerk of the Market is more proper than in any other; because we have a more certain Standard to try those commodities by, than any other things which may be sold there."

* "This book may be deservedly reckoned Dionysius's master-piece; which has been the more valued by the Learned, because it is the only antient book extant on that subject. This our learned editor published some years ago. But as second thoughts (to use his own words) are better; and, having received some help *e duobus Cod. Regiis et uno Colbertino*, which his friend Dr. Hudson supplied him with (and how much that learned and diligent Librarian was indebted to Mr. James Upton, witness his honourable mention of him in his Preface to Dionysius's Works), he has published his second edition with additions, to a book in no wise defective before."

Republick of Letters, 1729.

† Mr. Thomas Rymer, born in the North of England, and educated at the grammar-school of Northallerton, whence he was admitted a scholar at Sidney college, Cambridge, was an excellent Antiquary and Historian. On quitting the University, he became a member of Gray's-Inn; and succeeded Mr. Shadwell as Historiographer to King William III. Some of his pieces relating to our Constitution are very good; and his valuable collection of the "Fœdera," in 20 volumes, continued from his death by Mr. Sanderson, will be a lasting monument of his industry and abilities. It was abridged by Mr. Rapin in French in Le Clerc's Bibliotheque, and a translation of it by Stephen Whatley, was printed in 4 vols. 8vo, 1731. Mr. Rymer's first warrant (signed "Marie R." the King being then in Flanders), empowering him

"Observations on the Small Pox; or, an Essay to discover a more effectual Method of Cure; by Richard Holland, M. D. Fellow of the College of

to search the Public Offices for this undertaking, is dated Aug. 26, 1693; was renewed by King William, April 12, 1694; and again by Queen Anne, May 3, 1707, when Mr. Sanderson was joined to him in the undertaking.—Mr. Rymer wrote "Edgar, or the English Monarch," an heroic tragedy, 1678; several poems and translations; and "A View of the Tragedies of the last Age," which occasioned those admirable remarks preserved in the preface to Mr. Colman's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, and since by Dr. Johnson in his "Life of Dryden," p. 316. Some specimens of his poetry are preserved in the first volume of "Nichols's Select Collection of Miscellany Poems, 1780;" and he was the author of the Latin inscription on Mr. Waller's tomb at Beaconsfield.—Peter Le Neve, in a letter to the Earl of Oxford, says, "I am desired by Mr. Rymer, historiographer, to lay before your Lordship the circumstances of his affairs.—He was forced some years back to part with all his choice printed books, to subsist himself; and now, he says, he must be forced, for subsistence, to sell all his MS Collections to the best bidder, without your Lordship will be pleased to buy them for the Queen's Library. There are fifty volumes in folio, of public affairs, which he has collected but not printed. The price he asks is 500*l*."

These MSS. have since been placed in the British Museum, and form no inconsiderable addition to that invaluable repository of Legal and Antiquarian knowledge. Some other affecting instances of "the poverty of the Learned" may be seen in D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," vol. I. p. 34. Mr. Rymer died Dec. 14, 1713, and was buried in the church of St. Clement Danes.

Proposals were published Jan. 28, 1728-9, by Jacob Tonson, "for completing the subscription to a new edition of Rymer's Fœdera in 17 vols. folio, of which 15 volumes are already printed, and the remaining 2 volumes will be finished before the 25th day of March next:—I. The Number printed are only 200 copies, of which 150 are already subscribed for. II. This work is printed with the utmost care; and, to make it as exact as the nature of it requires and the importance of it deserves, it hath been collated anew with the Records in the Tower, by Mr. Holmes; by which means many paragraphs and lines omitted in the former edition are with due care supplied and corrected in this, which is printed page for page with the first. III. The price to the Subscribers of the remaining 50 setts is 50 guineas for each sett in sheets, 10 guineas of which is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remaining 40 guineas upon delivery of the 17 volumes in sheets. The subscriptions are taken in by J. Tonson in the Strand; and will be closed the 10th day of March next at farthest, or sooner if completed before."

Physicians,

Physicians, and of the Royal Society." Dedicated to the Queen.

The third edition of "*Liber Valorum et Decimarum;* being an Account of such Ecclesiastical Benefices in England and Wales, as now stand charged with, or lately were discharged from, the Payment of First Fruits and Tenths." To this edition is added, a List of the Names of Benefactors who have contributed to the Augmentation of small Livings, with the Names of the Livings augmented. Likewise, a List of the present Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons, in the several Dioceses in England and Wales. Together with an Appendix, consisting of Ecclesiastical Instruments, being proper Directions for obtaining Orders, Institutions and Licences, Forms of Presentations, Testimonials, and Qualifications; with several other Precedents of general Use to the Clergy. By John Ecton, Receiver of the Tenths of the Clergy;" 8vo.

"The Adventures of Abdalla son of Hanif, sent by the Sultan of the Indies to make a Discovery of the Island of Borico, where the Fountain which restores Past Youth is supposed to be found. Also an Account of the Travels of Rouschen a Persian Lady to the Topsy-turvy Island, undiscovered to this Day. The whole intermixed with several curious and instructive Histories. Translated into French from an Arabian MS. found at Batavia by Mr. de Sandison, and now done into English by William Hatchett, Gent.; and adorned with eight curious Cuts;" 8vo.

Several very large editions of "The Bishop of London's Pastoral Letter to the People of his Diocese; particularly to those of the two great Cities of London and Westminster; occasioned by some late Writings in Favour of Infidelity.".

Mr. Robert Castell's "Account of the antient Villas;" and his "Proposals for Vitruvius."

The third volume of a beautiful edition of "The Works of John Locke, Esq.;" 4to.

"Proposals for the Marmora Oxoniensia," by Mr. Maittaire; and a part of the volume.

"The *Marmora Oxoniensia* (a new edition of which has been some time in the press) will contain at least half as many more sheets as were at first proposed; about 150 of which are already wrought off, and the whole will be finished before the latter end of the year. But, notwithstanding the addition of so many more sheets than were at first proposed, the Subscription Price (which was two guineas and a half) will not be raised to the Subscribers. But such copies as shall remain unsubscribed for, out of 300 printed, will not be disposed of under three guineas. Subscriptions are taken in by the editor, Michael Maittaire, at his house in Orange-street, near Holborn; and W. Bowyer, printer, in White Fryars *."

The second edition of "La Henriade, de Mr. Voltaire †; revûe, corrigée, et augmentée de Remarques critiques sur cet Ouvrage."

Bp. Sherlock's "Spital Sermon."

A new edition of Mr. Senhouse's "Sermon on Church Music;" (see p. 366.)

Mr. Bull's Proposals for "Romæ Novæ Notitia."

"Vanerii Apes;" one of the 16 books of the "Prædium Rusticum" of James Vaniere, the Jesuit, who died in 1739.

"Proposals for improving Fleet-ditch."

Republick of Letters, 1729.

† "A Gentleman has brought over the First Volume in Manuscript of the History of Charles XII. King of Sweden, written in French by the celebrated Mr. Voltaire, author of the *Henriade*. We hear that it is not allowed to be printed in France, because of the many fine strokes upon Liberty interspersed in different parts of it." *Weekly Medley, Feb.* 28, 1729-30.

Deeply

Deeply as our young Printer was enamoured with Science, he was not insensible to the power of Beauty. Very highly to his own and his father's satisfaction, he entered into the marriage state, in 1728 *, with Anne Prudom, his mother's niece, who was the daughter of Thomas Prudom, citizen and fishmonger of London, and had been left a few years before, by her father's will, under the guardianship of the elder Bowyer. By this marriage he acquired some freehold farms in Yorkshire, and one at Navestock in Essex.

On the subject of his Yorkshire farms, I find the following letter from the elder Bowyer to his agent Mr. George Matthews, attorney-at-law at Yarm, dated Oct. 9 [year left blank].

"Sir, The trouble of these lines from a perfect stranger to you is occasioned by the death of a friend of us both, and brother-in-law of mine, Mr. Thomas Prudom, at the Adam and Eve in Wapping, who died the 5th, and was buried the 9th instant. He appointed, by his last will *, his

* He was married at St. Clement's Danes, Oct. 9, 1728. *Parish Register.*—The arms used by Mr. Bowyer after this marriage were Party-per-pale, Or, a bend vaire Argent and Azure, between two bars Gules, *Bowyer;* impaling, Azure, three Lions heads arrested, Argent, *Prudom.*—Crest, a demy Blackmoor, drawing a bow with the right arm stretched, dart Or.

† "In the name of God, Amen. I Thomas Prudom, Citizen and Fishmonger of London, &c. &c. direct that all such debts as I shall owe at the time of my decease, together with my funeral charges, shall be fully paid and satisfied. Item, I give to my mother-in-law Elizabeth Prudom the sum of Five Pounds. Item, I give to my son-in-law Mr. James Greenwell Twenty Pounds for mourning; and I give more to him the Furniture of the Room, two pair of stairs forwards, in his dwelling-house. Item, I give to my sister Dorothy Bowyer, Ten Pounds for mourning. Item, I give to all my own sisters, and to all the rest of the sisters of my late wife Dorcas Prudom deceased, that shall be living at the time of my decease, Five Pounds apiece. Item, I give to my uncle Nathaniel Prudom Five Pounds. Item, I give to my cousin Ann Bradford Five Pounds. Item, I give to my brothers, John Prudom and William Bowyer, Twenty Pounds apiece. Item, I give to my nephew William Cuthbert Five Pounds. Item, I give to my friend Henry Bedell, Scrivener, Ten Pounds. Item, I give to the poor of Danby-Dale, in the county of York, Two Pounds, to be distributed amongst

two brothers, John Prudom and myself, joint executors thereof, and trustees for his only surviving daughter Anne Prudom, to whom he has bequeathed the estates which cousin Prudom tells me you have the care of, and therefore desired me to write to you, he being at this time employed about his own

amongst them, as the Minister and Churchwardens of the said Parish shall think fit. Item, I give my Freehold Estates in Danby-Dale and Broughton in the said County of York, and my Freehold Estate in the parish of Navestock in the County of Essex, now in the occupation of John Fellows, or his undertenants, that I lately purchased of Gilbert Captain Lacy, and all other my Estates of Inheritance whatsoever or wheresoever, unto my loving daughter Ann Prudom, and the Heirs of her body lawfully to be begotten; and for want of such issue, then I give the said Estates to my brother John Prudom, and to my sisters, Ann Audas, Eleanor Talboyes, Mariel Cutbert, Alice Dawson, and Margaret Audas, equally, and to their Heirs and Assigns for ever equally, part and share alike, to hold as Tenants in common, and not as Joint-tenants, chargeable, nevertheless, with the payment of the sum of Fifty Pounds to my sister Elizabeth Mewborne, within six months next after the decease of my said daughter without issue of her body lawfully to be begotten. The rest, residue, and remainder of my Estate, consisting of Ready Money, Plate, Jewels, Household Goods, or in Leases, or in Moneys due to me from the Government, or upon Statute, Judgment, Mortgage, Bond, Bill, Book, Specialty or Account, or in Shipping, or in any other thing whatsoever or wheresoever, I give, devise, and bequeath unto my said loving daughter Ann Prudom, and her Assigns; and I make, name, and appoint my said brothers, John Prudom and William Bowyer, my joint Executors of this my Will, and Guardians to my said daughter Ann Prudom during her minority; and I direct and order them my said Executors, and the survivor of them, during the minority of my said daughter Ann Prudom, to make the best improvement that they can of the Rents of the several Estates given to her aforesaid; as also the Residuary Part of my Estate given to her, by placing the same out to Interest, or otherwise laying-out the same, as they my said Executors, or the Survivors or Survivor of them, shall think fit; and so much of the Interest, or Improvement, that shall be made of the same as shall be necessary, I appoint and order shall be applied and paid for the Maintenance, Education, and bringing up, of her my said daughter; and the Residue thereof, my Will and Mind is, shall be added to her Fortune, and paid to her at her age of One and Twenty Years, or Day of Marriage (which shall first happen). In Witness whereof, &c. April 30, 1719.

THOMAS PRUDOM."

affairs,

affairs. The writings we have in our custody, but it does not yet appear that he has kept any rental besides his memory; but, we being obliged to give an account hereafter, when the orphan comes of age or shall marry, it behoves us to lay a foundation right, which we cannot well do without your kind assistance. Our joint request to you therefore is, that you will please, at your first leisure, to send to Mr. Prudom an account how the condition of the estate now is at the time of our brother's death; particularly, what lands there are; to whom let, and for what rent; whether by lease, or otherwise; if by lease, for how long time, and how much of the term is expired; what quit-rents, charities, or other duties are paid out; how much of them remain unpaid; and what arrears of rent each tenant owes. Upon these we shall easily build up the growing account, and be able to deliver it up as we should do whenever we shall be called to it. And in our procedure we shall be the more chearfully encouraged, when, in answer hereto, we shall receive it under your hand that you will please to be so kind, for the sake of the deceased, to continue to transact for the Orphan all those affairs now under your care with the same candour and integrity you have hitherto done for our brother; who, though he forgot to mention you in his will, ordered his brother John, in the time of his sickness, to give you a ring in remembrance of him; whose service, joined with mine, concludes this from

Your humble servant, W. Bowyer."

1729.

Through the friendship of the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Mr. Bowyer was appointed Printer of the Votes of the House of Commons in 1729; and continued in that employ, under three successive Speakers, for almost fifty years *. Soon after his appointment, it was suggested to Mr. Onslow, that there was an impropriety in giving the Votes to be printed by a *Nonjuror* †: but the worthy Speaker treated the hint with the contempt it deserved, and said, "he was convinced he had employed *an honest man*."

Among other books printed in this year were,

"A brefe Chronycle concernynge the Examynacyon and Death of the blessed Martyr of Christ Syr Johan Oldecastell the Lorde Cobham. Collected togyther by Johan Bale. To which is added, an Appendix of Original Instruments. Beautifully and correctly printed on a royal paper, in 8vo, 250 copies only. There are *six copies* printed on a superfine writing vellom for the curious."

"Moses Marcus's Translation of Dr. Carpzove's Defence of the Hebrew Bible (from which our English Bible is translated). In Answer to Mr. Whiston, &c." 8vo.

"A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Three Choirs, Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, September 3, 1729. By Thomas Bisse, D. D. Chancellor of the said Church." 8vo.

"The Providence of God in protecting the Protestant Religion, and securing the Protestant Succession; in a Discourse delivered in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, upon Tuesday the 5th day of November, 1728. With some Notes added.

* A service in which his successor, the Compiler of these Anecdotes, has now been engaged *more than fifty years.*

† A List of all the printers in London, distinguished by their political principles, had just been published. See p. 288.

By

By the Right Rev. Father in God White Kennett*, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Peterborough."

* White Kennett, so named from his maternal grandfather *Thomas White*, a wealthy magistrate of Dover, was the son of Basil Kennett, vicar of Postling in Kent. He was born in St. Mary's Dover, Aug. 10, 1660; and sent to Westminster, with intent to be placed on the foundation; but, being seized with the small-pox at the period of the election, he was removed; and in June 1678 was entered a batler of St. Edmund Hall in Oxford, where he applied hard to study, and commenced an author in politicks whilst an under-graduate, by publishing "A Letter from a Student at Oxford to a Friend in the Country, concerning the approaching Parliament, in Vindication of his Majesty, the Church of England, and the University, 1680;" with which the Whig-party in the House of Commons were so much offended, that inquiries were made after the Author, in order to have him punished. In March 1681, he published, in the same spirit of party, "a Poem," that is, "a Ballad," addressed "to Mr. E. L. on his Majesty's dissolving the late Parliament at Oxford," which was printed on one side of a sheet of paper, and began, "An Atheist now must a monster be, &c." He took his degree of B. A. May 1683; and entering into holy orders, became assistant to Mr. S. Blackwell, minister and schoolmaster of Bicester in Oxfordshire. He published, in 1683, a translation of Erasmus's "Moriæ Encomium," which he intituled, "Wit against Wisdom, or a Panegyric upon Folly;" and, in 1684, the "Life of Chabrias," in the Oxford edition of Cornelius Nepos in English of that year.

Mr. Jones of Welwyn has preserved the following anecdote: "Old Mr. Bunbury, rector of Catworth (who was, I think, contemporary with Kennett at Oxford, or was admitted soon after his leaving it), told me occasionally in conversation this little story, current among the young people of the University in his time. Mr. Kennett being one of the Pro-proctors, and a very active one, for a certain year which I do not now recollect (probably in the reign of Charles or James II.), going his rounds one evening, found a company of gownsmen engaged in a drinking bout. When he entered the room, he reprimanded them for keeping so late an hour, especially at such a diversion, and not rather at their studies in their respective colleges, or halls. One in the company, who well knew his political turn, then frequently evident, addressed him on the sudden, and with great presence of thought, 'Mr. Proctor, you will excuse us: we were now met to drink *Prosperity to the Church*; to which *you* can have no objection.' The Proctor answered with a solemn air, 'We are to *pray* for the Church, and to *fight* for the Church, but not to *drink* for the Church.' The company, paying the reckoning, dispersed. His change afterwards derived upon him the title of *Weather-cock Kennett*, &c. [Mr. William Bunbury was of Brazenose college; M. A. 1690; B. D. 1705.]

He

"The complete Horseman, or perfect Farrier. In two Parts. Part I. discovering the surest Marks

He proceeded M. A. Jan. 22, 1684; and, the same year, was presented by Sir W. Glynne, bart. to the vicarage of Ambrosden in Oxfordshire; which favour was procured him by his patron's eldest son, who was his contemporary in the Hall. To this patron he dedicated "Pliny's Panegyric," which he translated in 1686, and published with this title, "An Address of Thanks to a good Prince, presented in the Panegyric of Pliny upon Trajan, the best of the Roman Emperors." In 1689, exercising himself in shooting, he had the misfortune to be dangerously wounded in the forehead by the bursting of the gun. Both the tables of his skull were broken, which occasioned him constantly to wear a black velvet patch on that part. He lay a considerable time under this accident; and it is said, that, while he was in great disorder both of body and brain, just after he had undergone the severe operation of trepanning, he made a copy of Latin verses, and dictated them to a friend at his bed-side. The copy was transmitted to his patron Sir W. Glynne, in whose study it was found, after the author had forgotten every thing but the sad occasion: and the writer of his life tells us, that "it was then in his possession, and thought, by good judges, to be no reproach to the author." He was too young a Divine to engage in the famous Popish Controversy; but he distinguished himself by preaching against Popery. He likewise refused to read the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience in 1688, and went with the body of the Clergy in the diocese of Oxford, when they rejected an address to king James, recommended by Bishop Parker in the same year. At Ambrosden he contracted an acquaintance with Dr. Hickes, whom he entertained in his house, and was instructed by him in the Saxon and Northern tongues; though their different principles in Church and State afterwards broke their friendship. In 1691, he was chosen lecturer of St. Martin's in Oxford, having some time before been invited back to Edmund Hall, to be tutor and vice-principal; where he lived in friendship with Dr. Mill, then principal of that house. In 1692-3 he addressed a letter from Edmund Hall to Mr. Brome, the Editor of Somner's "Treatise of the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent," containing an account of the life of that famous Antiquary; which gave him an opportunity of displaying his knowledge in the history of the Saxon language in England. In 1693, he was presented to the rectory of Shottesbrook, Berks; but still resided at Oxford, where he diligently pursued and encouraged the study of Antiquities. We have a strong attestation to this part of his character from Dr. Gibson, afterwards Bishop of London, who publishing, in 1694, a translation of Somner's Treatise, written in answer to Chifflet, concerning the situation of the Portus Iccius on the coast of France, opposite to Kent, where Cæsar embarked for the invasion of this island, introduced it into the world with a dedication to

Mr.

of the Beauty, Goodness, Faults, and Imperfections of Horses; the best Method of Breeding and Backing

Mr. Kennett. In Mr. Gutch's "Collectanea Curiosa," vol. II. p. 433, is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Kennett about 1698, and sent without a name to Bishop Stillingfleet, at whose disposal it was then said Sir Thomas Winford Cook's 10,000*l.* was left.—May 5, 1694, he took the degree of B. D.; that of D. D. July 19, 1699; and in 1700, was appointed Minister of St. Botolph Aldgate, London, without any solicitation of his own. In 1695 he published a Sermon preached at St. Martin's, Oxford, applied to the death of Queen Mary, under the title of "The Righteous taken away from the Evil to come;" and in the same year appeared his "Parochial Antiquities," in which he has fully described some parts of Oxfordshire; on which county he also communicated some observations to Bishop Gibson. The first volume of this useful work goes only to 1640; the collections for the other were to be left to the Author's successor at Ambrosden; but it does not appear that they were left, nor are they now to be found any where. Mr. Gough has the first volume, with large MS additions by the Author. In the Appendix is a "History of Allchester and Burcester in Oxfordshire, with such other occurrents as are contiguous and appendant to the same, ad Franciscum Crane, eq. aur. aulicum, wrote 1692;" quoted by Dr. Plot, and at the publication in the hands of Mr. Blackwell, of Brampton in Northamptonshire. In 1701, he engaged against Dr. Atterbury in disputes about the rights of Convocation, of which he became a member about this time, as Archdeacon of Huntingdon; to which dignity he was advanced the same year by Bp. Gardiner. He now grew into great esteem by those of his party in the Church, and particularly with Archbishop Tenison. He preached a Sermon at Aldgate, Jan. 30, 1703, which exposed him to great clamour, and occasioned many pamphlets to be written against it. In 1704 he published "The Case of Impropriations, and of the Augmentation of Vicarages, and other insufficient Cures, stated by History and Law, from the first Usurpations of the Popes and Monks, to her Majesty's Royal Bounty lately extended to the poorer Clergy of the Church of England. With an Appendix of Records and Memorials relating to that Subject, 1704." A copy of this work, bound in two volumes, with copious additions by the Bishop, is in the very valuable Library of Mr. Gough.

In 1705, when Dr. Wake was advanced to the see of Lincoln, Dr. Kennett was appointed to preach the Consecration Sermon; which was so much admired by Lord Chief Justice Holt, that he declared, "it had more in it to the purpose of the Legal and Christian Constitution of this Church, than any volume of discourses." In that year some booksellers having undertaken to print a Collection of the best writers of the English History, to the reign of Charles I. in two volumes, prevailed with Dr. Kennett to prepare a third volume, which should carry the History down

of Colts, Making their Mouths; Buying, Dieting, and otherwise ordering of Horses. The Art of

down to the then present reign of Queen Anne. This was published with the other two, under the title of "A complete History of England, &c." in 1706. The two volumes were compiled by Mr. Hughes, who wrote also the general preface without any participation of Dr. Kennett: and a second edition was some years after published, with notes said to be inserted by Mr. Strype, and several alterations and additions. In or about 1706, Dr. Kennett was appointed chaplain to her Majesty; and, by the management of Bishop Burnet, preached the funeral sermon on the death of the first duke of Devonshire, on the fifth of September 1707. This sermon gave great offence; and made some say, that "the preacher had built a bridge to Heaven for men of wit and parts, but excluded the duller part of mankind from any chance of passing it." The dedication of this sermon to the second Duke of Devonshire, son of the deceased, procured the Preacher a recommendation at Court for the Deanery of Peterborough, which he obtained in 1707; and, notwithstanding some complaints of a passage in the sermon, in which he was said to have encouraged a death-bed repentance, and taken away all the hazard of it, which himself, as well as the author of his life, has sufficiently obviated; he found no less favour at Court, and obtained the Bishopric, in which he died. In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Blackwell, June 12, 1708, he says, "I am not touched with any of the reflections on my sermon. I neither justified nor excused any vices, nor invented new virtues. I intimated his great failures, but ought not to repeat them without commission. A small charity would at least be silent of crimes, where there appeared to be a great repentance. The quarrel is not with doctrines, but with politics and persons. Your affectionate friend, WH. KENNETT." A copy of this Sermon, with the Bishop's MS corrections, having been purchased by the publisher of these "Anecdotes," a new edition of it was given to the publick in 1797; but *very few copies* of it were called for; and the rest are all burnt.

In 1709, Dean Kennett published "A Vindication of the Church and Clergy of England from some late Reproaches rudely and unjustly cast upon them;" and "A true Answer to Dr. Sacheverell's Sermon before the Lord Mayor, Nov. 5, of that year." In 1710, he was greatly reproached, for not joining in the London Clergy's Address to the Queen. When the great point in Sacheverell's trial, the change of the Ministry, was gained, and very strange addresses made upon it, there was to be a like artful Address from the Bishop and Clergy of London; and they who would not subscribe it were to be represented as enemies to the Queen and her Ministry. Dr. Kennett fell under this imputation: and advice was sent of it through the Kingdom, by Dyer, in his "Letter" of Aug. 4, 1710. This zealous conduct in Kennett in favour of his own party raised so great an odium against him, and made him so very obnoxious to the other, that very uncom-

mon

Shoeing, with the several Sorts of Shoes, adapted to the various Defects of bad Feet, and the Preservation

mon methods were taken to expose him; and one in particular by Dr. Welton, rector of Whitechapel. In an altar-piece of that church, which was intended to represent Christ and his twelve Apostles eating the Passover and the Last Supper, Judas the traitor was drawn sitting in an elbow-chair, dressed in a black garment, between a gown and a cloak, with a black scarf and a white band, a short wig, and a mark in his forehead, between a lock of hair and a patch, and with so much of the countenance of Dr. Kennett, that under it, in effect, was written *The Dean the Traitor.* Under the print is,

Falleris hâc qui te pingi sub imagine credis,
Non similis Judas est tibi—pœnituit.

It was generally said that the original sketch was designed for a Bishop under Dr. Welton's displeasure, which occasioned the elbow-chair, and that this Bishop was Burnet; but, the painter being apprehensive of an action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, leave was given him to drop the Bishop, and make the Dean; which he did as well as he could. The print of it in the Society of Antiquaries' Library is accompanied with these manuscript lines by Mr. Maittaire:

"To say the picture does to him belong,
Kennett does Judas and the Painter wrong.
False is the image, the resemblance faint:
Judas compar'd to Kennett is a Saint."

Multitudes of people came daily to the church to admire the sight; but it was esteemed so insolent a contempt of all that is sacred, that, upon the complaint of others (for the Dean never saw or seemed to regard it), the Bishop of London obliged those who set the picture up to take it down again. But these arts and contrivances to expose him, instead of discouraging, served only to animate him; and he continued to act and write as usual in the defence of that cause which he had espoused, and pushed so vigorously hitherto. In the mean time, he employed his leisure-hours in things of a different nature; but which he thought would be no less serviceable to the public good. How he came to be rudely handled by the Nonjuring party it is not difficult to understand; but that he was not the traitor they stigmatized him is clear from the whole tenor of his life from the earliest education to his first promotion in the church: and in all his writings, whether as Antiquary or Polemist, there are no traces of tergiversation or temporizing. His attack on the doctrine of Hereditary Right was considered as unpardonable by its partizans; and Wood notices "A Book against Dr. Parker, about the Test, mentioned in the great catalogue of MSS. intituled, *Liber MS.* penned *per W. Glynne.*".

Among other publications of Dr. Kennett, occurs a tract printed in 4to, 1713, under the title of "Bibliothecæ Americanæ Primordia; an Attempt towards laying the Foundation of an American

of good. The Art of riding and managing the great Horse, &c. Part II. contains the Signs and Causes.

American Library, in several Books, Papers, and Writings, humbly given to the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts;" in the Preface to which, he mentions a design of "gathering together an Antiquarian and Historical Library for the use of a Cathedral Church; wherein some progress was then made, and he hoped in a few years to finish it, and settle it for ever."

In the rebellion of 1715, he published a Sermon upon "the Witchcraft of the present Rebellion;" and, the two following years, was very zealous for repealing the acts against Occasional Conformity and the growth of Schism. He also warmly opposed the proceedings in the Convocation against Hoadly, then Bishop of Bangor; which was thought to hurt him so as to prove an effectual bar to his farther advancement in the Church; nevertheless, he was afterwards promoted to the see of Peterborough, November 1718. He continued to print several things after his last promotion, which he lived to enjoy something above ten years; and dying in his house in James-street, Dec. 19, 1728, was buried in his Cathedral, where a grey marble is thus inscribed:

"Sacri sub hoc marmore conduntur cineres
Reverendi in Christo Patris
WHITE KENNETT,
Ecclesiæ hujus Cathedralis Episcopi,
A. D. MDCCXXVIII. ætatis LXVIII.

Mr. Jones, in his MS remarks, adds, "He was a good and very studious man, always employed in writing. He made many useful additions in MS. to the two volumes of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, &c. Where they are now lodged, I know not. I gave a hint about them to Dr. Rawlinson; but he did not succeed. The published Account of his Life has been supposed by many to have been written by himself; and contains an accurate list of his numerous publications." His death put an end to his Collections for the "Register and Chronicle" (see p. 395); which, as far as it extends, is a work of great utility. He left large additions to a copy of Mr. Gunton's History of Peterborough Church, now among its archives; and had been long collecting, for an Historical Library, pieces from the beginning of printing in England to the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. This collection was placed in a private room at Peterborough, with a view of being daily supplied and augmented by the care of the Rev. Joseph Sparke (see p. 257). Besides this, Bp. Kennett enriched the Library with some very useful books; and added to their stock of muniments and records an abstract made by Bp. Cosens, which, we would hope, preserved many particulars that perished in the general havoc of the muniments of this see in 1643. In a letter to a friend, dated Pet. July 27, 1717, Dr. Kennett says, "I have improved the Collection I have been long making

of their Diseases, with the true Method of curing them. Written in French by the Sieur de Solleysell,

making for an Historical Antiquarian Library, consisting of the oldest books relating to English writers and affairs. I have considerably increased my Catalogue of the Lives of eminent Men." This library is now arranged in the chapel of St. Thomas Becket, built by Abbot Waterville in the 12th century, over the West porch of the Cathedral Church: but, great as was its use and importance at the time it was founded, it is in a great measure superseded by other collections; and it is with regret we observe it is now too little noticed in its place. Many of Bp. Kennett's MSS. which once formed part of the library of James West, esq. President of the Royal Society, were purchased by the late Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne; from whose noble collection they passed, by the munificence of Parliament, to that incomparable repository of Antiquarian MSS. the British Museum. Among these were two volumes in a large Atlas folio, which were intended for publication, under the following comprehensive title:

" Diptycha Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ:
sive
Tabulæ Sacræ; in quibus facili ordine
recensentur
Archiepiscopi,
Episcopi, eorumque
Suffraganei,
Vicarii generales,
et Cancellarii;
Ecclesiarum insuper Cathedralium
Priores,
Decani,
Thesaurarii,
Præcentores,
Cancellarii,
Archidiaconi,
et melioris notæ Canonici,
continuâ serie deducti
à Gulielmi I. Conquestu,
ad auspicata Gul. III. tempora."

There is also in the same collection of MSS. a curious Diary by Bishop Kennett, whence the following extracts have been transcribed: " Dr. Swift came into the coffee-house, and had a bow from every body but me, who, I confess, could not but despise him. When I came to the antichamber to wait before prayers, Dr. Swift was the principal man of talk and business, and acted as a master of requests. He was soliciting the Earl of Arran to speak to his brother the Duke of Ormond, to get a chaplain's place established in the garrison of Hull for Mr. Fiddes, a Clergyman in that neighbourhood, who had lately been in gaol, and published Sermons to pay Fees. He was promising

Mr.

Querry to the late King of France, and one of the Royal Academy of Paris. Abridged from the Folio, done into English by Sir William Hope; with the Addition of several excellent Receipts by our best Farriers, and Directions to the Buyers and Sellers of Horses. The Fourth Edition, corrected. Illustrated with several Copper-plates."

"A Defence of the Scripture History, so far as it concerns the Resurrection of Jairus's Daughter, the Widow of Nain's Son, and Lazarus. In Answer to Mr. Woolston's Fifth Discourse on the Miracles of our Savour."

"Of Wisdom. Three Books. The First consisting of the Knowledge of a Man's own self, and the Condition of Human Nature in general. The Second containing General Rules and Instructions for the Study and Attainment of Wisdom. In the Third are laid down particular Rules and Directions for the several Parts and Offices of Wisdom,

Mr. Thorold to undertake with my Lord Treasurer, that, according to his petition, he should obtain a salary of 200*l.* per annum, as Minister of the English Church at Rotterdam. Then he stopt F. Gwynne, esq. going in with his red bag to the Queen, and told him aloud he had somewhat to say to him from my Lord Treasurer. He talked with the son of Dr. Davenant to be sent abroad, and took his pocket-book and wrote down several things, as memoranda, to do for him. [See a letter from Dr. Davenant to Swift, Nov. 3, 1713, in the Dean's Works.] He turned to the fire, and took out his gold watch, and, telling the time of the day, complained it was very late. A gentleman said, 'he was too fast.' 'How can I help it,' says the Doctor, 'if the Courtiers give me a watch that will not go right?' Then he instructed a young Nobleman, that the best Poet in England was Mr. Pope (a Papist), who had begun a translation of Homer into English Verse; for which 'he must have them all subscribe; for, says he, 'the author shall not begin to print till I have a thousand guineas for him.' Lord Treasurer, after leaving the Queen, came through the room, beckoning Dr. Swift to follow him: both went off just before prayers.—Nov. 3. I see and hear a great deal to confirm a doubt, that the Pretender's interest is much at the bottom of some hearts: a whisper, that Mr. N——n [Nelson] had a prime hand in the late Book for Hereditary Right; and that one was presented to Majesty itself, whom God preserve from the effect of such principles and such intrigues!"

branched

branched out under four general Heads, as they have relation, and are reducible, to the four Cardinal Virtues. Written originally in French by the Sieur de Charron. With an Account of the Author. Made English by George Stanhope, D. D. late Dean of Canterbury. The Third Edition, corrected," in 3 vols. 8vo.

"Legal Punishment considered, an Assize Sermon; by Herbert Randolph *, M. A. Rector of Deal, and Wood Church, Kent," 4to.

"Faith the Condition of Justification, a Sermon by Thomas Birch †, B.A. Curate of Redgrave, and Rector of Billingford, Norfolk;" 8vo.

"Sermon on the Election of a Lord Mayor, by William Butler ‡, LL.B. Rector of St. Anne within Aldersgate, and Prebendary of St. Paul's;" 8vo.

The ninth edition, in folio, of "The Christian Life, from its Beginning to its Consummation in Glory; with proper and useful Indexes. By John Scott §, D.D. Rector of St. Giles in the Fields."

* Son of Herbert Randolph, esq. of Canterbury, by Elizabeth his wife, who was daughter of John Castillion, D. D. dean of Rochester and prebendary of Canterbury. He was of All Souls college, Oxford; M. A. 1719; rector of Deal, Nov. 26, 1726; which in Feb. 1730 he resigned, on being presented to the rectory of Woodchurch. He was also one of the six preachers at Canterbury; published another single Sermon "on the Divinity of Christ," 1752, 8vo; and, dying Sept. 6, 1755, was buried in the South cross of the cathedral of Canterbury, where are monumental inscriptions for several of his relations.

† Presented to the rectory of Billingford by Rowland Holt, esq. who presented him also to the rectory of Little Thorp in 1738; from which time the two rectories have been consolidated. Blomefield, vol. I. p. 745, vol. III. p. 218. He published, in 1720, a Sermon "on the Unreasonableness of Revenge, and the great Duty of Christian Charity;" and died in 1739.

‡ He published seven other single Sermons, preached on various public occasions, between 1704 and 1724. He obtained St. Anne's Aldersgate in 1716; the prebend of Yeld-street, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Jan. 16, 1728-9; and died in 1736.

§ John Scott, D. D. of New Inn Hall, Oxford (B. and D. D. 1685), was rector of St. Peter le Poor from 1677 till 1691, when he was presented to the rectory of St. Giles in the Fields, on the promotion of Dr. Sharp to the see of York. He was also prebendary of Broomsbury, in the cathedral church of St. Paul.

"The Duty and Method of honouring God, as contained in the Common Prayer of the Church of England, set forth in a Sermon at the Appointment of Mr. Hutchins, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, at the Church of St. Mary le Bow, upon St. Mark's Day; by Thomas Mangey, D.D. Rector of St. Mildred's Bread-street, and Prebendary of Durham."

"Twelve Sermons, preached on several Occasions. By the Reverend William Lupton *, D.D.

He was an excellent Divine, and published several single Sermons; of which, after his death, three different octavo volumes were published, in 1700, 1701, and 1704; all which are comprised in his Works, collected in two folio volumes, 1704.

* After what has been stated in p. 140, it may not be improper to observe, that most of these Sermons were preached on particular public occasions, and some of them had already been printed; so that the Doctor's direction for destroying his Sermons was in some degree complied with; *Twelve* only having been snatched from destruction. The several titles of these are: 1. "The Eternity of future punishment proved, and vindicated; preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, Nov. 24, 1706; Matthew, xxv. 46."—2. "The Resurrection of the same Body;" preached also before the University, on Easter Monday, April 2, 1711; Matth. xxii. 31, 32.—3. "The Necessity and Measures, the Excellency and Efficacy of Works of Charity represented;" a Spital Sermon at St. Bride's, on Wednesday in Easter Week, April 8, 1713; Luke, xvi. 9.—4. Before the Sons of the Clergy, at their Anniversary Meeting in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Dec. 5, 1717; 1 Cor. xviii. 13.—5. In the Parish Church of St. Sepulchre, June 5, 1718, being the Anniversary Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity-schools in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, Titus, ii. 14.—6. In the Right Reverend and Right Honourable the Lord Bishop of Durham's Chapel at Stene in Northamptonshire, Oct. 2, 1720; 1 Sam. ii. 3.—7. At St. Dunstan's in the West, on Friday Dec. 16, 1720, being a Day appointed by his Majesty for a General Fast; and particularly for beseeching God to preserve us from the Plague, Deut. xxviii. 21.—8. "The Temporal Advantages of Religion;" preached before the Right Reverend and Right Honourable Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham, and Baron of Stene, in the Chapel at Stene, July 2, 1721, being the Anniversary of his Consecration, his Lordship having then been Fifty Years a Bishop; Prov. iii. 16.—9. "National Sins fatal to Prince and People:" preached before the honourable House of Commons, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Jan. 30, 1724, being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles I. 1 Sam. xii. 25.—10. A Discourse of Murder; preached in the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn, and published at the Request of the Gentlemen

late Prebend[ary] of Durham, and Preacher to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-Inn. Printed by W. Bowyer, for T. Worral, at the Judge's Head, over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street. To this volume is prefixed a good portrait, engraved by Vertue in 1727, with the Doctor's arms, and inscribed *Gulielmus Lupton, D. D.*" 8vo.

"The Tragedies of Sophocles, translated from the Greek; with Notes historical, moral, and critical; wherein several Mistakes of Editors and the old Scholiasts are corrected, and the true Sense of the Author cleared. To which is prefixed a Preface, containing, 1. A Defence of Tragic Poetry, wherein is occasionally shewn how some Modern Poets have transgressed the established Laws of Poetry which the Antients observed; 2. An historical Account of its Rise and Progress; 3. A Comparison of the Antient Tragedians with each other. By George Adams *, A. B. late of St. John's College, in Cambridge. In two volumes 8vo, with the Author's Effigies.

Take you the Greek examples for your light
In hand, and turn them over day and night.
Ben Jonson's Horace."

"Francisci Baconi, Baronis de Verulamio, Vicecomitis Sancti Albani, Magni Angliæ Cancellarii, Opera omnia, quatuor Voluminibus comprehensa, hactenus edita, ad Autographorum maximè fidem, emendantur; nonnulla etiam ex MSS Codicibus deprompta nunc primùm prodeunt;" folio †.

Gentlemen of the Bench, Exod. xx. 13.—11. A Farewell Sermon, preached at St. Dunstan's in the West, and published at the Request of many of the principal Inhabitants of the said Parish, March 20, 1725-6; Philip. i. 27.—12. The Omnipresence of God, preached in Temple Church, Oct. 23, 1726, being the last Sermon the Author preached, and published by his Direction; Jer. xxiii. 24.

* B. A. 1729; M. A. 1735. He also wrote an Historical Tragedy, called "The Heathen Martyr, or, the Death of Socrates, 1746," 4to.

† Advertised under the following title: "The Works of Sir Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam and Viscount St. Alban's;

Two large editions in 4to (10,500) of "Polly, an Opera; being the Second Part of *The Beggar's Opera*. Written by Mr. Gay. With the Songs and Basses engraved on Copper-plates *."

"The Antiquities of Constantinople. With a Description of its Situation, the Conveniences of its Port, its Public Buildings, the Statuary, Sculpture, Architecture, and other Curiosities of that City. With Cuts explaining the chief of them. In Four Books. Written originally in Latin by Petrus Gyllius, a Byzantine Historian. Now translated into English, and enlarged with an antient Description of the Wards of that City, as they stood in the Reigns of Arcadius and Honorius. With Pancirolus's Notes thereupon. To which is added, a very curious Passage of Nicetas Choniat, relating to the Statues of that City, which were demolished by the Latins when they took Constantinople, taken out of a MS. in the Bodleian Library; and an explanatory Index. By John Ball, formerly of C. C. C. Oxon. †

Res antiquæ laudis, et artis ingredior.

Virg. Georg. ii."

consisting of his Philosophical, Philological, Historical, Juridical, and Political Writings; together with Miscellaneous Pieces on divers curious and important Subjects. To which are added, Arguments in Law, Speeches, &c. from his Lordship's own MSS. never before printed; and also the Author's Life, with large Historical Collections relating thereunto; and to the whole is prefixed his Lordship's Effigies from an excellent original Painting curiously engraved by Mr. Vertue."

* "Yesterday two illegal, false, and spurious editions of *Polly, an Opera; being the Second Part of the Beggar's Opera*, were published; the one in octavo without the Musick, printed for Jeffery Walker in the Strand, the other in octavo with the Musick at the end, printed for J. Thomson. This is to advertise all booksellers, printers, publishers, hawkers, &c. not to sell, or cause to be sold, any of the said editions, the sole property of the said book being according to Act of Parliament vested in the Author, for whom the book is printed with the Musick on copper-plates in quarto. Prosecutions with the utmost severity will be put in execution against any one who shall presume to sell any of the aforesaid illegal spurious editions." *Evening Post, April* 10, 1729.

† "This book is beautifully adorned with cuts of the Buildings, the Statuary, and Sculpture of that City. The whole impression

"The Prisons opened; a Poem, occasioned by the late glorious Proceedings of the Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Gaols of this Kingdom. [By the Rev. Samuel Wesley *.]

Diram qui contudit hydram
Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.
HOR."

In this year Mr. Wesley also published "Proposals for *Dissertationes in Librum Jobi.*"

"A Vindication of the Miracles of our Blessed Saviour; in which Mr. Woolston's † Discourses on them are particularly examined, his pretended Authorities of the Fathers against the Truth of their Literal Sense are set in a just Light, and his Objections in point of Reason are answered. Volume the First; in which the three first Discourses of Mr. Woolston are considered. By the Right Reverend Father in God Richard ‡ Lord Bishop of St. David's."

pression being near disposed of, the remainder may be had, by direction, or otherwise, of the Translator, at the Oxford Arms Inn in Warwick Lane." *Evening Post, Aug.* 16, 1729.

* Of whom see hereafter, under the year 1735.

† "Mr. Woolston's Second Part of his Defence of his Discourses of Miracles, just published, has given such offence to the Clergy, that they cannot bear the sight of him. Thereupon he was desired to forbear coming to the Chapter coffee-house; or they who resort thither would leave the house." *Weekly News, June* 5, 1730.

‡ Richard Smalbroke (a native of Birmingham, where a street bears the name of his family) was entered at Magdalen college, Oxford; M. A. 1694, B.D. 1706, D.D. 1708; chaplain to Abp. Tenison, treasurer of Landaff 1712; prebendary of Hereford 17..; Bishop of St. David's 1723; of Lichfield and Coventry 1730. He displayed much ability and acuteness in his Vindication of the Miracles of our Saviour against the attack of Woolston; and published eleven single Sermons between 1706 and 1732; and "A Charge" in 1744-5, at the end of which is a list of his Works in 22 articles. In 1733 he gave 100*l.* towards the new buildings of Magdalen college; and his portrait is in the College Hall. He married Catharine Brooks (sister to Archdeacon Brooks, and to Jane, wife of Nathanael Sturges, prebendary of Bobenhull); by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

A neat

"Histoire Naturelle de l'Or et de l'Argent, extraite de Pline, Liv. xxxiii, avec le Texte Latin corrigé sur les MSS. et un Poeme sur la Chute de l'Homme, et sur les Ravages de l'Or et de l'Argent, dedié au Roi et à la Reine; par David Durand *, Min. des S. Martin et M. de la S. R. A Lond. 1729," folio. With cuts †.

"The Case of Richard Bentley, D. D. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge ‡," 4to.

A neat pyramidical monument at Lichfield is thus inscribed:

"To the memory of RICHARD SMALBROKE, D.D.
who was consecrated Bishop of St. David's Feb. 2, 1723;
confirmed Bishop of this Diocese Feb. 20, 1730;
and died Dec. 22, 1749, aged 77."

He is said to have filled the church of Lichfield with his son and other relations. His eldest son Thomas M. A. was made chancellor of the diocese in 1740; archdeacon of Coventry, and precentor of Lichfield, 1757; and died in 1778. The next son, Richard, LL. D. advocate in Doctors' Commons, became joint chancellor with Thomas in 1742. The third, William, solicitor and registrer of Lichfield diocese, died in 1797. The fourth, Samuel, lately deceased, was of Christ Church, M. A. 1742; B. and D. D. 1771; rector of Wem in the county of Salop; prebendary of Terwick and Statfold, and residentiary upon the new foundation. The eldest daughter is unmarried. The second was married to the Rev. William Vyse, archdeacon of Salop, and father of the present very exemplary rector of Lambeth. The third, to Dr. Bateman, a prebendary of Lichfield. The fourth was married to Richard Jackson, D. D. a prebendary on the new foundation, who died in January 1797. See Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 279.

* Of whom see before, p. 343.

† "To be had at Mr. Durand's in Broad-street, Gresham College; at Mr. Lyon's in Russel-street, Covent Garden; and at Mr. Vandenhoeck's, bookseller, in the Strand. The Poem separately. N. B. It is reprinted in Holland without the knowledge of the Author." *London Evening Post, April* 9, 1730.

‡ "On Wednesday the 14th instant came on at the King's Bench the cause between the Lord Bishop of Ely and Dr. Bentley, relating to his Lordship's claim of the Special Visitatorial Power over the Doctor, as Master of Trinity College, Cambridge (see p. 158); and, after a long pleading, the four Judges unanimously determined it in favour of the Bishop." *Whitehall Evening Post, May* 24, 1729.

On Dr. Bentley it is needless here to enlarge; but a very slight sketch of his character, so early in life as 1705, shall be given: "He has a vast reach both of knowledge and apprehension, an universal

Mr. Castell's "Villas of the Antients," folio *.

"A Chronological Essay on the Sacred History; or, a Defence of the Computation of the Septuagint, with an Essay on the Confusion of Languages. By Thomas Brett †, LL.D.

universal affability, and has for ever confuted the Atheists, &c. And, with these and many more excellent qualities, he has the deepest sense of Religion that this age has seen." *Danton, Life and Errors*, p. 432.

* "This day is published, and ready to be delivered to the Subscribers, *The Villas of the Antients*, illustrated in a beautiful large folio, adorned with several draughts and sculptures. By the late Mr. Robert Castell, deceased. Those persons who have already made their first payment, are desired to send for their subscription books; and a small number of copies is left to be disposed of at the subscription price, for the benefit of the Author's unfortunate Widow and Family, at her lodgings, at Mrs. Jones's house in Durham Yard." *Fog's Journal, July* 5, 1729.

† Son of Thomas Brett, gent. of Spring-grove, in the parish of Wye, Kent, by Letitia his wife, daughter and heir of John Boys, Esq. of Betshanger near Sandwich. He was born at the seat of the latter, Sept. 3, 1667. His father, disliking the situation of the old house at Wye, where his ancestors had lived for many generations, rebuilt it in a more commodious place, near a small grove of trees, and a pleasant spring of water in the same parish, from whence he gave it the name of *Spring-grove*. He settled there in 1674, and sent his son to its Grammar school; the master of which was then John Paris, A.M. but he dying about three years after, was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Pratt (afterwards preceptor to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and died dean of Rochester in 1723; see p. 231); under whose instructions the youth remained till 1684, when his father was for some time undetermined whether he should send him to the University or not, but at length resolved upon his going to Queen's college in Cambridge, where he was admitted March 20, 1684. He continued here till he became soph, when, keeping more company and spending more money than he ought to have done, his father was provoked to send for him home, and kept him there till he had missed the time of taking the degree of A.B. On his return to Cambridge some time after, finding his books embezzled by an idle scholar who had been put into his chamber, he determined to leave the college, and was admitted of Corpus Christi, Jan. 17, 1689; where he proceeded LL.B. on St. Barnabas day following, and made no scruple of taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to King William and Queen Mary; his father and other relations (who went under the denomination of Whigs) having taught him Whig principles. He saw also that the Tories of his acquaintance took these oaths without any scruple, though they had formerly sworn allegiance

to

The third edition of "Reflections upon Reason," corrected and enlarged.

to King James, which he had never done. Even his schoolmaster Mr. Pratt complied, who had early instilled such Tory principles into him as he could never thoroughly reconcile with the Revolution. The Bishop of Winchester ordained him deacon at Chelsea, Dec. 21, 1690; when he undertook the service of the cure of Folkston for a twelvemonth; after which he came up to London, entered into the order of priests, and was chosen lecturer of Islington, Oct. 4, 1691; where, from his frequent conversation with Mr. Gery the vicar, who was a Tory, he became entirely of the same principles. On his father's decease, at the earnest solicitation of his mother, he left Islington with some reluctance in May 1696, and came to his house at Springgrove, and took upon him the cure of Great Chart; where he soon became acquainted with the family of Sir Nicholas Toke (who then lived there), and married his youngest daughter Bridget before the expiration of that year. In the following, he took the degree of LL. D. as a member of his old house, and soon after entered upon the cure of Wye, as lying more conveniently for him, but had no benefice of his own before April 12, 1703; when, upon the death of his uncle Thomas Boys, rector of Betshanger, he was instituted to that rectory, on the presentation of Jeffery Boys, the elder brother of Thomas. Abp. Tenison made him an offer of the vicarage of Chistlet (of about 70*l. per annum*) soon after; and, as he acquainted him at the same time, that he designed something better for him, indulged him in holding it by sequestration; and it was not long before he had an opportunity of making good his promise, by collating him to the rectory of Ruckinge, April 12, 1705. At each of these institutions he took the oath of abjuration, and had no great doubt about it, till by frequent discourse on the subject of parties with his near relation the Lord Chief Baron Gilbert (who endeavoured to bring him over to the Whigs, that he might have the better opportunity of recommending him to higher preferment) he unwittingly opened his eyes, as he terms it, and riveted him the firmer in his former opinions; and, on reading the trial of Dr. Sacheverell, he began in earnest to believe he had taken oaths that he ought not, and resolved with himself never to repeat them. He had yet however no scruple about the schism in the Church, nor about continuing to pray for a prince in possession of the throne, till upon the accession of a new one, an act of parliament was made, obliging all persons to take the oaths afresh; which as his conscience would not give him leave to comply with, he wrote to his patron the Archbishop, in April 1715, desiring he would give him leave to resign his livings; to which he answered very kindly, that he would advise him to consider farther of it, and not to do rashly what he might afterwards repent of. He accordingly took his advice, and made no resignation, considering that his not complying with the act of

parliament

"The Intelligencer. By the Author of the Tale of a Tub;" 8vo; beautifully printed in 8vo from the Irish edition.

parliament would in a short time vacate them of course. He left off however to officiate in either of them, but nevertheless went to his own parish church as a lay-communicant, till Mr. Campbell wrote to him, by order of Bp. Hickes (who had got some information of his resolution) pressing him earnestly to refrain entirely from all communion with the parish churches, urging the point of Schism. Whereupon he had recourse to Dr. Dodwell's Tracts on that subject; whose learning and judgment being found wanting, and his arguments weak in his opinion, he resolved to surrender himself up to Bp. Hickes, and, upon a penitential confession, was received into his communion July 1, 1715; who seems henceforward to have had a great influence over him. After this he usually officiated in his own house every Sunday, where a few of the same persuasion assembled with his own family, till he was presented at the Assizes the year following for keeping a Conventicle; but an act of indemnity coming out soon after, cleared him from this. To avoid however any prosecution of the like sort for the future, it was thought adviseable to vary the place of their meeting; and he accordingly went sometimes to Canterbury, and sometimes to Faversham, where part of his congregation lived, without any interruption, till, upon intruding into the duties of the parochial Minister of the latter, by visiting a sick person of his communion, he complained of him to the Archbishop in 1718; who sent him word, that if he heard any more such complaints, he should be obliged to lay them before the King and Council. He continued to officiate on Sundays as usual, and no farther notice was taken of it, till in 1729 he obtained leave of Mr. Simpson, the minister of Norton, to perform the burial-office in his church; which the Lord Townshend being made acquainted with, and communicating to the Archbishop, he ordered his Archdeacon to reprove the Vicar for granting him permission. So that it appears from his own confession (for most of the foregoing particulars are extracted from the account he gives of himself in a letter to a friend) both the Archbishops Tenison and Wake shewed great wisdom and charity, candour and generosity in their behaviour and conduct towards him, although they could not influence him so far as to be even a lay-communicant with them; and that he lived under the mildest government, having no other disturbance given him, than a *reproof* upon a *complaint*. He died, in a good old age, at his house at Spring-grove, March 5, 1743; where his remains were reposited amongst those of his ancestors in the family-vault at Wye; where, on a flat stone appropriated to the family, is this inscription:

"In hopes of a joyful resurrection, within this vault are deposited the remains of Gregory Brett, buried March 6, 1541, and

"Select Poems from Ireland," principally by Dean Swift, 8vo.

The Drapier's Letters, by Dean Swift.

and Gregory his son, churchwarden, 1582-3-4; he rebuilt the old steeple (burnt by lightning 1572) to which he was a great contributor, by forgiving the parish a debt of 92*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* besides his sess of 30*l.*; for which benefaction they granted this burial-place to him and his heirs, on payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* on every interment: buried Feb. 18, 1586. Thomas Brett, son of Edward, son of the first Gregory, baptized Nov. 25, 1543; buried Jan. 20, 1631. Gregory Brett, son of Thomas, baptized June 29, 1581; buried Sept. 20, 1658. Thomas Brett, son of Gregory, baptized July 13, 1606; buried April 5, 1645. Thomas Brett, son of Thomas, baptized Nov. 11, 1640; buried Feb. 28, 1695; and Lætitia his wife, daughter and heir of John Boys, of Betshanger, esq. born March 4, 1644; married June 29, 1665; died Aug. 25, 1731. Thomas Brett of Spring-grove, son of Thomas, born September 3, 1667; Doctor of Laws 1697; became rector of Betshanger 1703, and of Ruckinge 1705; resigned both 1714; because he could not comply with the terms then imposed, with a safe conscience; died March 5, 1743; and Bridget his wife, daughter of Sir Nicholas Toke, of Goddington, knt. born September 25, 1677; married September 22, 1696; died May 7, 1765; of twelve children which she bore him, seven are interred in this vault; three only survive: Nicholas, Margaret, Sarah. The said Nicholas Brett, clerk, born April 11, 1713; died Aug. 20, 1776; a man universally esteemed for his great learning, general knowledge, and extensive benevolence." [This Nicholas was chaplain to Sir Robert Cotton, of Steeple Gedding, in Huntingtonshire, bart.]

One who knew Dr. Brett well, gives him the character of "a learned, pious, and indefatigable author, a worthy Orthodox member of the Church of England, and no small honour to her; whose Works are a clear indication of his writing in the search of Truth, which if at any time he found himself deviating from, he always took the first opportunity of retracting it in the most public manner. In private life he was a dutiful son, an affectionate husband, a kind parent, and a true friend. His conversation was ever facetious, good-natured and easy, tempered with a becoming gravity without moroseness, and so well adapted to those he happened to be in company with, that it rendered him agreeable to, as well as esteemed by, person of all ranks, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

He published a great variety of Tracts, written in a plain, easy, and intelligible style; the titles of which, with the several Answers to them, are, "An Account of Church Government and Governors, wherein is shewed that the Government of the Church of England is most agreeable to that of the Primitive Church; for the Instruction of a near Relation who had been brought up amongst the Dissenters, 1707," 8vo. Some reflections

"Synopsis universæ Medicinæ Practicæ, sive doctissimorum Virorum de Morbis, eorumque Causis

flections were made upon this, in "The Beautiful Pattern" written by Mr. Nokes, the Pastor of an Independent Congregation, who afterwards conformed to the Church of England. A second edition of this Tract was published in 1710, with large additions and amendments, and a chapter "on Provincial Synods;" which was animadverted upon in a Pamphlet intituled "Presbyters not always an Authoritative Part of Provincial Synods;" written by Mr. Lewis of Margate in 1711. "The Authority of Presbyters vindicated in Answer thereto." Yet, in a letter to a friend, he afterwards owns he was convinced of being mistaken herein; for although Presbyters were often connected with, yet had they no authoritative votes in the antient Church. "Two Letters on the Times wherein Marriage is said to be prohibited, 1708," 4to; "A Letter to the Author of *Lay Baptism invalid*, wherein the Doctrine of Lay Baptism taught in a Sermon said to have been preached by the Bp. of ———, Nov. 7, 1710, is censured and condemned by all Reformed Churches, 1711;" "A Sermon on the Remission of Sins, John xx. 21-3, 1712," 8vo; which Dr. Cannon made two motions in the House of Convocation to have censured; but, not succeeding therein, he published an account of them, which was answered the same year, in "The Doctrine of Remission of Sins, and Absolution, explained and vindicated, 1712," 8vo. He afterwards owned he went too far, and that Dr. Marshall, in his "Doctrine of the Primitive Church," had set this matter right. There are also five other Sermons, on "The Honour of the Christian Priesthood;" "The Extent of Christ's Commission to baptize;" "The Christian Altar and Sacrifice;" "The Danger of a Relapse;" and "True Moderation," printed together with this in 1715, as they had before been separately. "The Common Prayer Book proved to be made out of the Holy Bible, with a Preface by Dr. Thomas Brett, 1712," 8vo. In 1713 appeared, "An Answer to the Exceptions made against the Bishop of Oxford's Charge; by Mr. L. and Dr. Brett;" "The Extent of Christ's Commission to baptize," with the Letter to the Author of *Lay Baptism invalid*, was answered by Mr. Bingham, in his "Scholastical History of Lay Baptism;" and being reflected upon by the Bp. of Oxford in a Charge, he wrote "An Enquiry into the Judgment and Practice of the Primitive Church," &c. in Answer thereto, 1713; and, upon Mr. Bingham's Reply, he published "A farther Enquiry, &c. 1714;" "A Review of the Lutheran Principles," shewing how they differ from the Church of England, &c. the same year. Mr. Lewis, in Answer to this, undertook to shew their agreement; with which the Doctor was very angry, and threatened him with a Reply, but his friends advised him better. In a "Second Edition" thereof he made some transient remarks upon two Letters to the Lord Viscount Townshend by Robert Watts, in answer thereto. "A Letter to Lord Townshend, shewing the seditious Tendency of several late Pamphlets, 1714," 8vo;

ac Remediis, Judicia. Accesserunt nunc demum Casus nonnulli, oppido rari. Authore J. Allen,

8vo; "A Vindication of himself from the Calumnies cast upon him in some News-papers, falsely charging him with turning Papist; in a Letter to the Hon. Arch. Campbell, Esq. 1715;" "Dr. Bennet's Concessions to the Nonjurors proved destructive to the Cause he endeavours to defend, 1717;" "The Independency of the Church upon the State, as to its pure Spiritual Powers, &c. 1717;" "The Divine Right of Episcopacy, &c. 1718;" and, in the same year, "Tradition necessary to explain and interpret the Holy Scriptures;" with a Postscript in answer to "No sufficient Reason," &c. and a Preface with Remarks on Toland's "Nazarenus," and "A farther Proof of the Necessity of Tradition," &c. "A Vindication of the Postscript in answer to No just Grounds, &c. 1720;" "A Discourse concerning the Necessity of discerning Christ's Body in the Holy Communion, 1720;" "A Collection of the principal Liturgies used by the Christian Church in the Celebration of the Holy Eucharist, with a Dissertation upon them, shewing their Usefulness and Authority, and pointing out their several Corruptions and Interpolations, 1720;" some "Discourses concerning the ever-blessed Trinity, 1720;" "Of Degrees in the University," a dissertation in "Bibliotheca Literaria, No. I." "An Essay on the various English Translations of the Bible," No. IV. "An Historical Essay concerning Arithmetical Figures," No. VIII.; with an Appendix to it No. X. 1722-3-4, in 4to. "An Instruction to a Person newly confirmed, &c. 1725;" "A Chronological Essay on the Sacred History, &c. 1729;" "A general History of the World, &c. 1732." There is a letter of his to Dr. William Warren, fellow of Trinity Hall, in Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," lib. vii. p. 13, containing an Account of Richard Plantagenet (a natural son of King Richard III.), dated from Spring-grove, Sept. 1, 1733, which is said to be a forgery, invented to impose upon the Doctor's credulity, and to ridicule modern Antiquaries. "An Answer to the plain Account of the Sacrament, in 1735 or 6;" "Some Remarks on Dr. Waterland's *Review of the Doctrine of the Eucharist*, &c. with an Appendix in Answer to his Charges, 1741;" "A Letter to a Clergyman, shewing why the Hebrew Bibles differ from the Septuagint, 1743;" "Four Letters between a Gentleman and a Clergyman," concerning the necessity of Episcopal Communion for the valid Administration of Gospel Ordinances, 1743. The Life of Mr. John Johnson, A.M. prefixed to his Posthumous Tracts in 1748, with several Prefaces to the Works of others, particularly a very long one to Hart's "Bulwark stormed, &c."

In Ballard's "Collection of Letters," (XV. 57, 59. 61, 62,) are some particulars of Dr. Brett. He is said (ib. 63,) to be turned Papist; writes (ib. 64) to the Archbishop of Canterbury about resigning his living; draws up (65, 71) a vindication of himself; deserts the Church (ib. 65, 71); and forms a separate congregation (ib. 73).

M. D.

M. D.* Editio tertia, prioribus triente plus auctior. Duobus Voluminibus." 8vo.

Another edition of the same work in 4to.

"Fourteen Sermons preached on several Occasions; by William Reeves †, M. A. late Vicar of St. Mary's in Reading, and Chaplain in ordinary to her late Majesty Queen Anne. Now first published from the Author's Manuscript, and prepared for the Press by himself." 8vo.

A second edition of "Bp. Leng's ‡ Sermons at Boyle's Lectures," 8vo.

Three Volumes of a new edition of "The Turkish Spy §."

* See p. 152.—In 1730 appeared "Dr. Allen's *Synopsis Medicinæ;* or, a brief and general Collection of the whole Practice of Physick; containing the Opinion and Judgments of the most celebrated Authors concerning Diseases, their Causes and Remedies; with most Cases in Surgery and Midwifery, and a complete Dissertation of the Knowledge and Cure of the Distempers of the Eyes. To which are added some Observations, very rare and uncommon; with a curious Treatise on the Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Poisons. Translated by a Physician." Two Vols. 8vo.

† Of whom see before, p. 48.

‡ Of whom also see before, p. 155.

§ Of the original Author of the Turkish Spy, see before, p. 148. But on this subject the following memorandum was taken from a copy of the original conveyance in the hands of the late Mr. Charles Bathurst, bookseller in London, in May 1767. "Dr. Robert Midgely, of the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, conveys 27th Dec. 1693, to Jos. Hindmarsh, Rd. Sare, and Henry Rhodes, all the copy-right in the *Turkish Spy* in 8 volumes. He first says: *translated, written, and composed, by himself.* Afterwards: *written originally in Arabick, translated into Italian, and from thence into English.* Last of all, he calls himself the sole author of these copies or books. He sold the copy for 209*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*"—These particulars will be farther illustrated by the following quotation from John Dunton:

"Mr. *Bradshaw* was the best-accomplished hackney-author I have met with; his genius was quite above the common size, and his style was incomparably fine. You could propose to him no design, within the compass of learning, but he knew to go through with it. He designed for the Ministry, till he had finished his studies, and then fell-off something like Tom Brown, though the comparison be a little too mean for him. He writ for me the Parable of the Magpies, and many thousands of them sold. I had once fixed him upon a very great design, and furnished

In 1729, Mr. Bowyer completed the valuable Work of Dr. Drake, which will be more properly noticed under 1730; being dated, according to the custom of Printers, in the succeeding year *.

And in this year he lost one of the friends and patrons of his early life, Peter Le Neve †, esq. the celebrated Antiquary and Herald.

nished him both with money and books, which were most of them historical and geographical; but my gentleman thought fit to remove himself, and I am not sure that I have seen him since. In a little time after, was published the first volume of the Turkish Spy; and so soon as I saw it, the very stile, and manner of writing, convinced me that Bradshaw was the author. This gave me a little fresh uneasiness to find him out, and one day I met his wife in Gray's-inn; at first sight she was almost dumb-founded, but I was as civil to her as my nature would suffer me. I asked after her husband, and she gave me this account, that Dr. *Midgely* had engaged him in a work which would take up some years to finish; she added, the Doctor gave him 40*s*. per sheet, 20*s*. per sheet he received, and the other twenty went to pay off some old arrears betwixt him and the Doctor. Dr. *Midgely* owned to me he was well acquainted with Mr. Bradshaw, and said he was very ingenious, but unhappy, and something indebted to him. After this, I had no more intelligence of Mr. Bradshaw; but the Turkish Spy was for some years published, volume after volume; so that it is very probable (for I cannot swear I saw him write it) that Mr. William Bradshaw was the author of the Turkish Spy. Were it not for this discovery, which was never made known before, Dr. Midgely had gone off with the honour of that performance. If Mr. Bradshaw be yet alive, I here declare to the world, and to him, that I freely forgive him what he owes, both in money and books, if he will only be so kind as to make me a visit. But I am afraid the worthy gentleman is dead, for he was wretchedly over-run with melancholy, and the very blackness of it reigned in his countenance. He had certainly performed wonders with his pen, had not his poverty pursued him, and almost laid the necessity upon him to be unjust."

* When a book is not finished till about the middle of November, it is usual to prefix the date of the following year.

† Peter Le Neve, son and heir of Francis Neve, *alias* Le Neve, citizen and draper of London, and grandson of Firmian Neve, *alias* Le Neve, of Ringland, in the county of Norfolk, gent. was born Jan. 21, 1661-2. He was early in life elected F. R. S.; and was afterwards successively appointed Rouge Croix pursuivant, Jan. 17, 1688-9; Richmond herald, and Norroy King at Arms. Having a very accurate and extensive knowledge of English Antiquities, of which he was one of the most eminent preservers, he was chosen the first President of the Society of Antiquaries on its revival in 1717. Quitting that chair in 1724,

Algernon

Mr. Clarke, in a letter, dated, Aug. 11, 1729,

Algernon Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, was elected in his room. He died Sept. 24, 1729, æt. 67; and shewed a singularity in his Will, dated May 5, 1729, which strongly marked his character. He describes himself as late one of the Under-chamberlains of the Court of Receipt in the Exchequer at Westminster; and directs that his putrid carcase should be buried in the chancel of Great Wychingham church, and that it should be carried down thither in an hearse, attended by his coach and one other coach. No mourning was to be given. He bequeathed 10*l.* to his three nieces. To such of his servants as his wife should chuse to retain, 10*l.* each, and 4*l.* for mourning; ordering that the rest of his servants should be dismissed, as soon as possible after his decease, with their wages only. He desired that no rings should be given to any one; forbade any room to be hung with black, "or any undertakers of funerals, *alias* old rooks, to be employed; desiring to have no Upholders' Company, nor —— Smith in Cooky lane in Norwich, to be suffered to intermeddle in the direction or management of his funeral." He wished to have some escocheons of silk upon the pall, of the arms of his office, without the crown, impaled with the arms of his family, quartering those of Corcy of Norfolk, to which he was entitled, his grandmother's brother having deceased without issue, and also those of his grandfather, Peter Wright, of London, merchant. He forbade any funeral oration or any other monument than a plain marble stone, which he ordered should be set upon the church-wall, on the inside, opposite his grave, signifying that his body lay thereabouts. [If any such inscription has been placed there, it is not recorded by Blomefield, who has given in vol. IV. p. 450, several epitaphs of the Le Neve family; but a severe one from the pen of Mr. Wagstaffe may be seen in the fourth volume of these Anecdotes, p. 184.] Frances, his widow, remarried to Thomas Martin, esq. of Palgrave, Suffolk (of whom we shall have occasion to speak hereafter), who had been executor to Mr. Le Neve. His library was sold by auction, by Anthony Collins, in 1730-1; and his MSS. and records relative to the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, collected with indefatigable industry, were dispersed. A considerable part of them came into the hands of Mr. Martin, who before came into the possession of many of them at the time of his marriage. Several others were purchased by the Duke of Norfolk. His Pedigrees of all the Baronets were in the library of the Rev. Mr. Smyth of Woodston; and are now the property of Ralph Bigland, esq. Norroy. His collections for Knights Bachelors are in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 5801, 5802), with three volumes of Original Letters (Ib. 4712, 4713, 7525.) Mr. Thoresby expressed his great obligations to "his honoured and kind friend, Peter Le Neve, Norroy; and Richard Dale, esq. then Suffolk herald extraordinary."—It was a singular circumstance, that, after the death of Mr. Le Neve, his estates at Wychingham, and in the other towns of Norfolk, were

says, "Dr. Hargrave * was so pleased with your *pamphlet against the Separatists*, that he carried it off by force, and I must beg another upon any terms." What this pamphlet was, is not at present recollected.

The same year Mr. Bowyer ushered into the world a curious treatise, under the title of "A Pattern for young Students in the University, set forth in the Life of Mr. Ambrose Bonwicke, sometime Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge." This little volume was generally ascribed to our worthy Printer, though it was in reality the production of Ambrose's father, and came into Mr. Bowyer's hands as executor to James Bonwicke †. This assertion is confirmed by the following letter,

were claimed by John Norris, esq. whose grandfather had purchased their reversion upon failure of the male line. The purchase-money was only 30*l.* which it was contended was no valuable consideration; but, on the evidence of Demoivre, and others well versed in calculations, it was adjudged to be a full price for the chance at that time; there being so many remainders over. The estates so bought are about 1500*l.* a year. After much money spent in law, they were consigned to that gentleman in the House of Lords, the dernier resort in such cases. Such stipulations are not uncommon amongst the small Princes of Germany; but it is the only fact of the kind that is recollected in England. See Noble's History of the College of Arms, p. 385.—Of Mr. John Le Neve, see before, p. 127.—The following anecdote of Oliver Le Neve, another brother, is here preserved, merely because it has before been erroneously ascribed to *Peter*; namely, that, when a young man, he killed Sir Henry Hobart, bart. and that he knew nothing of the sword, but had a great coat of coarse cloth; and his adversary's weapon being entangled in it, he easily stabbed him. (See Blomefield's Norfolk, under Blickling, in South Erpingham Hundred.)

* James Hargrave, of Clare Hall, Cambridge; B.A. 1711; M.A. 1715; rector of East Hoadley, in Sussex (just by the Duke of Newcastle's seat at Halland, whose tutor he had been at Cambridge). He published "The evil Consequences of Perjury, an Assize Sermon, 1723;" 4to; and a Sermon in 1724, "on the Consecration of Two Bishops." He was chaplain in ordinary to the King; obtained the degree of D.D. by royal mandate in 1728; and was rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster; which he resigned in 1734, on obtaining a prebend of that collegiate church; in 1739 he was collated to the deanry of Chichester; and died Nov. 15, 1741.

† See p. 313.

addressed

addressed by the Author to his wife, and found unopened at his death:

"MY DEAREST, [Undated.]

"YOU were thinking, quickly after dear Ambrose's death, that an account of his life might be of some benefit to the world. I have here drawn it up as well as I could: if any thing material be omitted, dear Jemmy, by your direction, will be able to supply it. He, therefore, must be let into the secret; and I depend upon you two, that it shall for ever be a secret to all the world beside, who was the author. He must therefore take the trouble of transcribing it as soon as he comes hither after my death, for which I bequeath him the two inclosed guineas: and if my dear friend Mr. Roper* be living, I would have that copy be shewed him by Jemmy, as of his own motion, and wholly submitted to his judgment to be altered as he shall think fit. I would have my good friend Mr. Browne's† consent likewise procured (if it may be), for the publishing his letter‡ in this account. And

* Of whom see before, p. 184.

† Of St. John's college; B. A. 1675; M. A. 1679; B. D. 1687.

‡ "REVEREND SIR, Nov. 16, 1710.

"I WISH I had been in St. John's, to have received you when you brought your son, who I am glad gives us so very good hopes of his being a credit to the Society. He brought me your kind letter the day after the election was over; and found me very ready to give him joy of his success, which was better than his Tutor and I first expected. He is chosen into a Scholarship, the value of which will be, while corn holds a good price, pretty considerable, and was this last year to his predecessor more than double the value of the exhibition he was to have had, which I presume Mr. Anstey told you was five pounds. Himself or his Tutor may have given you some account of it already, but might not be able to give you so exactly the value of it. His exhibition would have lasted no longer than till he is Bachelor of Arts, but his Scholarship till Master; and I pray God preserve him to enjoy this favour of the College till he both deserves and receives greater. I gave Mr. Roper your service, who joins in the return of his to you with Rev. Sir,

Your most faithful humble servant, THO. BROWNE."

This conscientious Divine does not appear to have obtained

if Mr. Jackson * and Mr. Newton † are willing to make any alterations in their verses, pray let it be done before they are published. I hope, my dearest, you will be at the charge of printing it handsomely; and if your bookseller be faithful, it is possible that charge may be made up to you again in a little time. You will, I know, think it proper that the Master of the College ‡, Mr. Roper, Mr. Baker §,

any Church preferment. He was afterwards the author of "The Story of the Ordination of our first Bishops in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, at the Nag's-head Tavern in Cheapside, thoroughly examined; and proved to be a late-invented, self-contradictory, and absurd Fable. With a View of the Case between Horne and Bonner, and of the Writings of Stapleton, Harding, and Sanders. Whereby it is proved, that neither Bonner nor these Writers ever heard of the Tavern-Ordination, or called in question the Consecration of Parker, Jewell, Horne, &c. at the Archbishop's Chapel at Lambeth; in Answer to what is pretended to the contrary by F. Le Quien, in his two Treatises, in 1725 and 1730, of the Nullity of the English Ordinations, and by an English anonymous Writer of Remarks on F. Le Courayer's Dissertation in defence of their Validity. With occasional Reflections on the Author of *The Nullity of the Prelatick Clergy and Church of England.* By Thomas Browne, B. D. formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge." 8vo.

* B. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, 1712; but afterwards of Sidney college, M. A. 1716; B. D. 1723. He was author of, 1. "Occasional Letters on several Subjects;" 2. "An Examination of a Book, intitled, *The True Gospel of Jesus Christ asserted, by Thomas Chubb*; and also of his *Appendix on Providence.* To which is added, A Dissertation on Episcopacy, shewing in one short and plain View the Grounds of it in Scripture and Antiquity. By Lawrence Jackson, B. D. sometime Fellow of Sidney College in Cambridge, 1739," 8vo; and, 3. "A Letter to a young Lady, concerning the Principles and Conduct of the Christian Life, by Lawrence Jackson, B. D. Prebendary of Lincoln; addressed to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge."

† Lancelot Newton, esq. of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1713; M. A. 1717; Bachelor of the Canon and Civil Law, and Cronian Professor of Physic, was appointed Registrer April 27, 1726, in the room of Mr. Robert Grove, deceased; LL. D. Com. Reg. 1728, admiss. 1729. He died Dec. 5, 1734.

‡ Dr. Robert Jenkin; of whom see some memoirs in the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. IV. N° VIII.

§ Of this eminent Antiquary, a full account will be given in the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. V. N° IV.

and

and Mr. Verdon *, dear Ambrose's special benefactors, should be presented with these better bound than ordinary; and that Jemmy should give his tutor one handsomely bound, and distribute about a score among the lads where he thinks they may do most good. I am sorry I must bequeath you both this trouble; but, if by this means one soul be gained, your reward will be great. However, I hope our good God will graciously accept the honest intention of us all, through the merits of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen."

As the Preface to this little tract is believed to be Mr. Bowyer's it is here transcribed:

"I NEED not apologize, I hope, for communicating to the publick the life of a person so little known to it †. The virtues of a private life, though they appear not to the world with all the advantage that those of a public one do, yet are of more use for its imitation, and perhaps not less difficult to be attained to in a remarkable degree. An appearance in the heavens contrary to the usual course of nature may strike us with surprize, and convince us of a power more than human; but such a power is not less shewn in the constant motion of the planets, and the silent regularity of the world. Our reason may be affected as much by the one, as our imagination is by the other. Every one, from a view of such a character as Cicero ‡ describes, and is here exemplified, will draw the same conclusion: 'Ergo, si quis, judices, hoc robore animi, atque hâc indole virtutis ac continentiæ fuit, ut respueret omnes voluptates, omnemque vitæ suæ cursum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione conficeret; quem non quies, non remissio, non æqualium studia, non ludi, non convivia delectarent; nihil

* Thomas Verdon, of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1669; M. A. 1673; B. D. 1681.

† An outline of the Memoirs of this excellent youth shall be given in the "Essays and Illustrations" in the Fifth Volume, No V.

‡ Pro M. Cœlio.

in vitâ expetendum putaret nisi quod esset cum laude et cum dignitate conjunctum: hunc meâ sententiâ divinis quibusdam bonis instructum atque ornatum puto."

On the 8th of October 1729 Mr. Bowyer again became a father; and received on that occasion a pleasant letter from his friend Mr. Clarke *.

1730.

In this year several valuable books were produced from the press of Mr. Bowyer.

"Matthæi Parker Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi de Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ et Privilegiis Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis, cum Archiepiscopis ejusdem. LXX. E XXI exemplarium 1572 excusorum, sibique mutuo sorte planè singulari discrepantium, Collatione integra nunc primum numerisque absoluta omnibus Historia. Recensente ad Scriptorum Veterum, Chartarum, ac Archivorum Lamethæ MSS. Fidem, accuranteque Samuele Drake, S.T.P. Coll. Div. Johan. Evang. Cant. Soc.; Rect. de Treeton, agro Ebor. Adjectis Annotationibus, Indice locupletissimo, Tabulisque Præsularibus, Antistitum Seriem Anglicanorum novam omnino atque dilucidam complectentibus. Accesserunt è quibusdam Editionis 1572 Codicibus fusior Augustini Vita et Academiæ Historia Cantabrigiensis. Typis Gulielmi Bowyer, 1729. Prostant venales apud Chr. Bateman, areâ Ædis Paulinæ Australi."

This very correct and beautiful volume may truly be said to vie with the most capital productions of the press at the period in which it appeared; and, though it possesses not the adventitious aids of *fine wove paper* and *hot-pressing*, will bear a comparison with the more splendid efforts of modern typography.

It is dated in 1729; but the publication (after having been *nine years* † in the press, see p. 204,)

* See the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. IV. No VIII.

† "The Rev. Mr. Drake, Fellow of St. John's college, is reprinting Archbishop Parker's work, 'De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ,

was delayed till the beginning of the following year; when we find it thus announced: "This edition contains 28 sheets above the Proposal; for which there is nothing demanded. There are also 23 folio Copper-plates finely engraved, which were no part of the old edition *, nor within the Proposal. The Subscribers may have them, paying 5*s.* the sett. The few remaining copies will not be sold under three guineas the large paper, and two guineas the small.—N. B. An accident having happened to some of the large paper, the Subscribers are desired to take notice that the re-printed sheets are not yet fit for binding. The books are ready to be delivered to the Subscribers, by W. Bowyer, printer in White Fryars †."

"Moses's ——— Sine Principio: represented by Names, by Words, by Types, and by Emblems. With an Introduction, shewing the Nature of Body and Soul; the first State of Man; the Quality of his Crime; his Condition after his Fall; his State under the second Covenant; that, by reason of Man's Nature and of his Fall, Persons, Things, and Actions were represented by Substitutes, Types, and Emblems, before and particularly after the Fall; the Taking of Man into the

Ecclesiæ, et Privilegiis Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis, cum Archiepiscopis ejusdem LXX.' The Archbishop's own edition, published by himself in 1572, will be exactly followed; in which is contained not only the Lives of the Archbishops, but also a Catalogue of the Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, Proctors, and Commencers, in the University of Cambridge, from the year 1500 to 1571, with many other matters relating to that University. The copies of the Archbishop's edition almost all varying from one another, the correctest will be made the text, and the variations of the rest will be taken notice of. To make this edition beautiful, copper-plates will be taken, by the best hand, of all the arms, frontispieces, and other decorations, which are found in the edition of 1572." *Bibliotheca Literaria*, 1722, No I.

* A curious letter from Dr. Ducarel to Abp. Secker, describing the Lambeth copy of the first edition of this Work, and a number of original papers which accompany that copy, may be seen in "The History of Lambeth Palace," Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XXVII. Appendix, p. 40.

† London Evening Post, March 13, 1729-30.

Essence,

Essence, Purification, Sacrifice, Atonement, &c. which were observed by all Believers and Apostates, misapplied by Gentiles, afterwards by Jews *. By J. H. †"

A new edition of "Dr. Keill's Astronomy; or, Astronomical Lectures read in the Astronomical School in the University of Oxford. Corrected by Dr. Halley. With 27 Schemes, engraved on Copper."

"A Catalogue of the entire Library of the late learned Robert Gray, M. D.; containing several scarce Books in Physick, Natural History, Oratory, Poetry, Mathematicks, Architecture, Antiquities, Geography, History, Voyages, Divinity and Philosophy, and other Polite Literature. Amongst which is a very large Collection of Scottish History, some of them MSS. To be sold by Auction on Monday the 26th of this instant January, at Paul's Coffee-house, the West end of St. Paul's Church-yard, at Six o'clock precisely, and continue every Evening till all are sold. By Thomas Ballard ‡."

* In 1724, a small pamphlet was published, intituled, "Moses's Principia;" giving an account of the invisible parts of matter; of visible forms; and of their dissolution and reformation; which was followed, in 1725, by "An Essay towards a Natural History of the Bible," especially of some parts which relate to the occasion of revealing Moses's Principia; and in 1727 appeared a "Second Part of Moses's Principia;" of the Circulation of the Heavens, of the Cause of the Motion and Course of the Earth, Moon, &c. of the Religion, Philosophy, and Emblems of the Heathens, before Moses wrote, and the Jews after, in confirmation of the Natural History of the Bible; with Notes, by J. H. The Author's plan was completed in 1730 by the tract of which the title is given above; and his design in all the four treatises was, to discover the sufficiency and infallible certainty of the Hebrew text, in the several things therein revealed, as well in Philosophy as Religion. *Republick of Letters, Feb.* 1730.

† The author was the celebrated John Hutchinson; whose object was, to expose and explode the principle of gravitation established by Sir Isaac Newton. He died in 1737

‡ This was the first of the house of *Ballard* in Little Britain, which continued during nearly the whole of the last century eminent for their Divinity Catalogues.—Mr. Thomas Ballard was

"A Chronicle of the Kings of England, from the Time of the Romans' Government to the Death of

was thus characterised by Dunton in 1705: "He is a young bookseller in Little Britain; but is grown man in body now, but more in mind:

His looks are in the Mother's beauty drest,
And all the Father has inform'd his breast."

The following observations, by the Hon. Roger North, on the booksellers of Little Britain (of whom Mr. Edward Ballard, who died Jan. 9, 1796, at the very advanced age of 88, was the last genuine representative) will not, it is hoped, be here misplaced.

"Mr. Robert Scott, of Little Britain, was in his time the greatest librarian in Europe; for, besides his stock in England, he had warehouses at Francfort, Paris, and other places, and dealt by factors. After he was grown old, and much worn by multiplicity of business, he began to think of his ease, and to leave off: hereupon he contracted with one Mr. Mills, of St. Paul's church-yard, near 10,000*l.* deep, and articled not to open his shop any more. But Mills, with his auctioneering, atlasses, and projects, failed; whereby poor Scott lost above half his means. But he held to his contract of not opening his shop; and, when he was in London (for he had a country-house), passed most of his time at his house amongst the rest of his books; and his reading (for he was no mean scholar) was the chief entertainment of his time. He was not only a very great bookseller, but a very conscientious good man; and, when he threw up his trade, Europe had no small loss of him.—Little Britain was, in the middle of the last century, a plentiful and learned emporium of learned authors; and men went thither as to a market. This drew to the place a mighty trade, the rather because the shops were spacious, and the Learned gladly resorted to them, where they seldom failed to meet with agreeable conversation; and the Booksellers themselves were knowing and conversible men, with whom, for the sake of bookish knowledge, the greatest wits were pleased to converse; and we may judge the time as well spent there, as (in latter days) either in taverns or coffee-houses, though the latter has carried off the spare time of most people. But now this emporium is vanished, and the trade contracted into the hands of two or three persons, who, to make good their monopoly, ransack not only their neighbours of the trade, that are scattered about town, but all over England; aye, and beyond-sea too; and send abroad their circulators, and in that manner get into their hands all that is valuable. The rest of the trade are content to take their refuse, with which, and the first scum of the press, they furnish one side of a shop, which serves for the sign of a bookseller, rather than a real one; but, instead of selling, deal as factors, and procure what the country divines and gentry send for, of whom each one has his book-

King James the First. By Sir Richard Baker *, Knt. With a Continuation to the Year 1660, by E. Phillips. Whereunto is added, in this Edition, a Second Continuation; containing the Reigns of King Charles the Second from his Restauration, King James the Second, King William the Third, Queen Mary the Second, Queen Anne, and King George the First. By an impartial Hand;" folio.

"Proposals for printing by subscription a new edition of Jac. Aug. Thuani Historiarum sui Tem-

book-factor; and, when wanting any thing, writes to his bookseller, and pays his bill; and it is wretched to consider what pickpocket work, with help of the press, these demi-booksellers make; they crack their brains to find out selling subjects, and keep hirelings in garrets, on hard meat, to write and correct by the great; so puff up an octavo to a sufficient thickness, and there is six shillings current for an hour and a half's reading, and perhaps never to be read or looked upon after. One that would go higher, must take his fortune at blank walls and corners of streets, or repair to the sign of Bateman, Innys, and one or two more, where there are best choice and better pennyworths."

Of Bateman, who lived in Little Britain, and dealt principally in old books, John Dunton says, "There are very few booksellers in England (if any) that understand books better than Mr. Bateman, nor does his diligence and industry come short of his knowledge. He is a man of great reputation and honesty, and is the son of that famous Bateman who got an Alderman's estate by bookselling." Swift, in a letter to Stella, Jan. 6, 1710-11, says, "I went to Bateman's the bookseller, and laid out eight and forty shillings for books. I bought three little volumes of Lucian in French for our Stella." It was said that Bateman never would suffer any person whatever to look into one book in his shop; and, when asked a reason for it, would say, "I suppose you may be a physician or an author, and want some recipe or quotation; and, if you buy it, I will engage it to be perfect before you leave me, but not after; as I have suffered by leaves being torn out, and the books returned, to my very great loss and prejudice."

* The Hon. Daines Barrington has observed, that Baker is by no means so contemptible a writer as he is generally supposed to be; and that the ridicule on this Chronicle arises from its being part of the furniture of Sir Roger de Coverley's hall in the Spectator. Observations on the more antient Statutes, p. 113.—Probably some of the ridicule may have been kept up from the manner in which it is mentioned in Joseph Andrews, book I. chap. 3.

poris,

poris, ab Anno Domini 1546 usque ad Annum 1607, Libri 138. Accedunt Commentariorum de Vitâ suâ Libri VI. &c. *"

"Memoria Technica; or, a new Method of Artificial Memory, applied to, and exemplified in Chronology, History, Geography, Astronomy; also Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Coins, Weights, and Measures, &c. with Tables proper to the respective Sciences, and Memorial Lines adapted to each Table. By Richard Grey †, M.A. Rector of Hinton in Northamptonshire;" 8vo.

* "This Work, printed on the same letter and paper as the specimen of the sheet in Latin, will make seven volumes in folio, containing one with another 230 sheets each; in all upwards of 1600 sheets. The price to Subscribers is nine guineas, which is less than three-halfpence a sheet; four guineas to be paid down, the rest at the delivery of the books. A number will be printed on a very fine large paper, at twelve guineas a set; half to be paid down, the rest at the delivery of the set. The Author's effigies, done from an original painting by one of the best engravers at Paris, will be prefixed to the Work; which will also be embellished with other proper ornaments. As soon as the number of Subscribers can be computed, the copy will be put to the press, and will be printed off with all the expedition that such a work can admit of. Now, in order to this computation, notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be taken in to the end of this month of January, when a perfect list shall be published of the names of all the subscribers, that the encouragers of this Work may be assured of their Subscriptions being transmitted to the undertaker, who will put the book to the press in February. The Proposals, with a specimen of the Work, are delivered, and Subscriptions taken, by J. Round and G. Strahan in Cornhill; R. Knaplock, D. Midwinter, J. Knapton, W. Innys, and C. Rivington, in St. Paul's Church-yard; J. Osborn and T. Longman in Paternoster-row; J. Pemberton in Fleet-street; J. Tonson, P. Du Noyer, and N. Prevost, in the Strand; T. Osborne in Gray's-Inn; by most booksellers in the country; and by the undertaker at his house in Prince's-court, Westminster." *London Evening Post, Jan.* 29, 1729-30.

† Dr. Richard Grey, an ingenious and learned English Divine, was born at Newcastle in 1693-4; and went through Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. 1716; M.A. Jan. 16, 1718-19. He was chaplain and secretary to Dr. Crew, bishop of Durham, by whom he was ordained priest April 10, 1720; and who gave him, in 1721, the rectory of Hinton, near Brackley, co. Northampton, commonly called Hinton in the Hedges; and obtained for him, in 1725, that of Kimcote in Leicestershire.

"The Tribune; to which is added, an Epistle to his Excellency John Lord Carteret, Lord Lieu-

Leicestershire. He was also a prebendary of St. Paul's; and, in 1746, official and commissary of the archdeaconry of Leicester. In 1730, he published at Oxford, "The Perpetuity of Christ's Church; a Visitation Sermon preached at St. Mary's, Leicester, Aug. 20, 1730, at the Triennial Visitation of the Right Rev. Father in God Richard Lord Bishop of Lincoln;" and, the same year, "Memoria Technica," &c. (a second edition of which came out in 1732, and a fourth in 1756). At this time also appeared, "A System of English Ecclesiastical Law, extracted from the *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*;" and for this the University gave him the degree of D. D. May 28, 1731. He printed an Assize Sermon in 1732, called "The Great Tribunal;" and in 1736 was the undoubted author of a large anonymous pamphlet, under the title of "The miserable and distracted State of Religion in England, upon the Downfall of the Church established;" 8vo; and the same year printed "The Duty and proper Conduct of the Clergy; a Visitation Sermon." He published "A new and easy Method of learning Hebrew without points, 1738;" "Historia Josephi," and "Paradigmata Verborum, 1739;" "Liber Jobi, 1742;" "A Sermon for the Northampton Infirmary, 1744;" "Answer to Warburton's Remarks, 1744;" "The last Words of David, 1749;" "Nova Methodus Hebraicè discendi, diligentiùs recognita, et ad Usum Scholarum accommodata, &c. 1751;" "A Sermon preached at the Opening of Steane Chapel, in Northamptonshire, May 3, 1752, upon the Augmentation made to the Rectory of Steane, by the Countess of Arran, in order to the uniting it with the Rectory of Hinton, 1752;" and, lastly, an English translation of Mr. Hawkins Browne's poem "De Animi Immortalitate, 1753." He died Feb. 28, 1771, in his 77th year; having married Joyse, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Thicknesse (of Braze-nose college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1695, rector of Farthingo, co. Northampton), and sister of the late Philip Thicknesse, esq. and leaving three daughters, the eldest of whom married Dr. Philip Lloyd, dean of Norwich, and was well known for her genius in working in worsted, and for her painted windows in that cathedral. He was buried at Hinton; where two slabs of light grey marble, in the form of lozenges, are thus inscribed:

1. "Here lieth interred
the body of RICHARD GREY, D.D.
fifty years rector of this parish, and
rector of Kimcote in Leicestershire;
commissary and official of Leicester,
archdeacon of Bedford, and prebendary
of St. Paul's; died the 28th of February, 1771,
in the 77th year of his age."

2. "JOYSE wife of the Rev. Dr. GREY,
died Jan. the 12th, 1794, aged 89."

tenant

tenant of Ireland, by the Rev. Dr. Delany; as also a Poem on Pat Murphy, Sub-janitor of Trinity College, Dublin, by William Dunkin, of the same College;" 8vo.

"A Vindication of his Excellency the Lord Carteret, from the Charge of favouring none but Tories, High-Churchmen, and Jacobites. By the Rev. Dr. Swift;" 8vo.

"Select Poems from Ireland: being A Satire, in Imitation of Persius, by an English Nobleman; an extemporary Poem by the Earl of C———. A Christmas Box for Dr. Delany, in Answer to his Epistle printed in the Second Part of *The Tribunes*. A Reply to the Christmas Box, in Defence of Dr. Delany."

"Private Prayers for every Day in the Week, and for the several Parts of each Day. Translated from the Greek Devotions of Bp. Andrews*; with Addi-

* "Dr. Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, was born at London about 1555, of religious parents, who left him a sufficient fortune. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School in the city; afterwards at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, of which he was Scholar, Fellow, and Master. To say nothing of his smaller preferments, he was a Canon Residentary of St. Paul's in London, Dean of St. Peter's in Westminster, and of the King's chapel; Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth; Almoner and Privy-counsellor to King James I. and King Charles I.; and successively Bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester; and all this on the account of his worth, without any ambitious suit or seeking of his own. To qualify himself for these preferments, his life was orderly, innocent, industrious, and pious, from his childhood. He is said to have had a masterly and critical skill in at least 15 learned and modern tongues; and his knowledge of things, and improvement in all sorts of material learning, was no less extensive than his skill in languages; which qualified him for being one of the Translators of the Bible in the reign of King James I. He was a man of great wisdom and address in business; an admired Preacher in his time; exact and judicious in informing and instructing others, and in Controversies an able champion for the truth. He was laborious in his Ministry; successful in converting several of the Popish Clergy and Laity from the errors of that Church. As he was both in his life and at his death bountiful and charitable to the Poor, so likewise was he a lover and encourager of learning and learned men; insomuch that though he was good to his kindred, yet he gave more to the maintenance of

tions. By George Stanhope*, D.D. late Dean of Canterbury." A new edition; with a Preface by the Rev. John Hutton †.

A second edition of the *first* volume of Mr. Browne Willis's ‡ *Notitia Parliamentaria;* or, an History of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs in England and Wales; shewing what Boroughs were antiently parliamentary, but now disused; what do at this Day return to Parliament; their Antiquities, Charters, Privileges, Lords, Churches, Monasteries, Government, Number of Electors, &c. To which are subjoined Lists of all the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses (as far as can be collected from Records) from the first Summons to Parliament to this Time; with an Account of the Roman Towns in each Shire; what Nobility have been distinguished with Titles from each County; and the Number of Parishes, Market-towns, &c. therein. The whole extracted from MSS. and printed Evidences, attempted in an Alphabetical Order;" 8vo.

Two editions of "The Free Briton Extraordinary; or, a short Review of the British Affairs. In Answer to a Pamphlet, intituled *A short View, with Re-*

of Learning, and to the Poor, than to them. He was a singular benefactor to the preferments or places he enjoyed; either by recovering, securing, and increasing their revenues; or building, repairing, and beautifying the houses and palaces committed to his care. In a word, his parts and knowledge were rare and great, his judgment greater, and his holiness and devotion greatest of all. This is in brief the substance of what is said of him, by those who had the best opportunities of knowing him: the Bishops of London and Ely, his contemporaries and familiar friends." *Hutton's Preface.*

* "Dean Stanhope, who often used these Devotions in the original language, and had committed a good part of them to his memory, was so well pleased with them, that he took the pains to translate what is contained in the following sheets, for the use of a dear friend; to whom he apprehended they would be acceptable and serviceable. They gave so great satisfaction, and did so much service, not only to that friend, but to all those into whose hands the copies came, that the Dean resolved, I suppose at their desire, to print them." *Ibid.*

† Of King's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1698; M.A. 1702.

‡ Of whom an account will be given under the year 1755.

marks

marks on the Treaty of Seville, &c. printed for B. Franklin. By Francis Walsingham, of the Inner Temple, Esq."

"The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the State of the Jails of the Kingdom of Ireland, relating to Newgate and the Sheriff's Marshalsea; with the Resolutions and Orders of the House of Commons of Ireland thereupon."

"A Letter from an Elector of the Borough of Great Yarmouth, in the County of Norfolk, to Mr. Horatio Walpole, one of the Representatives in Parliament for that Borough, and Ambassador to the Court of France; concerning the Stipulation in the Seville Treaty, for introducing Spanish Troops into Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia."

"Histoire du XVI Siécle, en 25 Livres, dedié à Mylord Compte d'Albemarle. On y trouve des pieces très rares et très curieuses, en 6 Volume, l'Eloge de Mr. Perizonius, par M. Durand *;" completed in 6 volumes, 8vo.

"The complete Gentleman; or, a Description of the several Qualifications, both natural and acquired, that are necessary to Form a great Man. Written originally in Spanish, by Baltasar Gratian, and now translated into English by T. Saldkeld;" dedicated to the Right Hon. John Lord Boyle.

"*Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum et Historicum.* An Alphabetical Description of the chief Places in England and Wales; with an Account of the most memorable Events which have distinguished them. By the celebrated Antiquary William Lambarde †, formerly of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. and Author of the Perambulation of Kent. Now

* Of whom see before, pp. 343, 406.

† Of this eminent Lawyer and Antiquary, and of his family, some curious original memoirs were given, by the editor of these volumes, in 1787, in the Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XLII.; compiled partly from Mr. Lambarde's own works, and from printed accounts of him; partly from private papers preserved in his family, and communicated by Multon Lambarde, esq. his lineal successor.

first

first published from a MS. under the Author's own Hand. With the Effigies of the Author curiously engraven by Mr. Vertue.—A small number of copies were printed on royal paper.

"A New Institute of the Imperial or Civil Law, &c. (as in p. 49); compiled for the Use of some Persons of Quality. The Fourth Edition, corrected. By Thomas Wood, LL. D. late Rector of Hardwick, Bucks; Commissary and Official of that Archdeaconry. To which is prefixed, as an Introduction, A Treatise of the first Principles of Laws in general, of their Nature and Design, and of the Interpretation of them *.

"The Duty and Excellency of Thanksgiving; a Sermon preached on the 29th of May before the Lord Mayor; by John Middleton †, D. D. of

* See another work of Dr. Wood's, p. 238.

† M.A. 1702; B. and D.D. 1725. In 1732 he published "A good Magistrate a peculiar Blessing; a Sermon preached at the Election of a Lord Mayor," 4to; and after having been some time lecturer of St. Bride's, was, unexpectedly to himself, presented by the Corporation of London to the valuable rectory of St. Peter's in Cornhill, in November 1734. The following speech of his on that occasion is preserved in Mr. Malcolm's "Londinium Redivivum," vol. IV. p. 573. "My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, I am glad of the opportunity of returning you my sincere and humble thanks, in this public manner, for the signal favour you have done me this day, in nominating me to the rectory of St. Peter's in Cornhill; a preferment very acceptable to me on many accounts; but most of all so, as being conveyed to me by such hands as confer honour wherever they bestow a gift. Your forming so effectual an interest for me unsolicited, when I was providentially detained at a distance unable to solicit, has doubled the kindness on your part, and the obligation on mine. And here I cannot but reflect on my late calamity (illness) both with grief and with pleasure; with grief, because it prevented my personal address in due time to all and each of you, a service which inclination called for as well as duty; with pleasure, because, instead of turning to my prejudice, through your generous goodness, it has turned to my glory. Gentlemen, words cannot express the sentiments of my heart. Permit me, therefore, to refer you to a more solid proof of my gratitude and respect; I mean, my future conduct, the whole tendency of which shall be (by the grace of God) to promote, as far as in me lies, in my spiritual capacity, the pure and undefiled religion of Jesus Christ, through whom alone we can be saved; in my civil capacity, the true

Merton College, Oxford; Lecturer of St. Bride's;" two editions in 4to.

"*Specimina Ichnographica*; or, a brief Narrative of several new Inventions and Experiments; particularly the Navigating a Ship in a Calm; the Improvement of the Engine to raise Water by Fire; a new Method of drying Malt, &c.; for all which his Majesty has lately been most graciously pleased to grant his Letters Patent. By John Allen*, M.D."

"An Abstract of the Historical Part of the Old Testament, with References to other Parts of the Scripture, especially to the New Testament; which are placed at length, in an opposite column;" a large 8vo, of 686 pages, with an Introduction of 15 pages, signed *E. Harley* †, inscribed to the

true interest of my King and my Country, and the peace of this renowned City. So doing, I humbly conceive, I shall best discharge my vast obligations to this honourable Court. Not long since, at the appointment of an eminent member of that Bench (of Aldermen) good and great in every view, I was dignified with a temporary relation to this ample City (as Chaplain to Sir Francis Child when Lord Mayor); but henceforward, and from this memorable day, I shall proudly deem myself her adopted son, devoted to her for ever; and shall strive to keep pace with the warmest of her children in zeal for her liberty and welfare; beseeching Almighty God that no weapon formed against her may ever prosper." Dr. Middleton preached at St. Peter's for the first time, Dec. 22, 1734, to a congregation who crowded the pews at 9 o'clock in the morning, from Psalm lviii. ver. 11, "So that a man shall say, verily there is a reward for the righteous, verily there is a God that judgeth in the earth." He obtained the living of Bushy, Herts, 1737, worth 300*l. per annum*, in the patronage of Mrs. Catharine and Samuel Ibbetson; and died in 1744.

* "His Majesty having been pleased to grant his letters patent to John Allen, M.D. of Bridgewater, author of *Synopsis Medicinæ* (of which see p. 152), for three ingenious inventions of his, *viz. The Navigating a Ship in a Calm; the Improvement of the Engine to raise Water by Fire;* and *a new Method of drying Malt;* the Doctor has since printed those useful disquisitions in a treatise, intituled *Specimina Ichnographica*, which he had the honour to present to his Majesty on Friday last, and was graciously received." *Flying Post, May* 21.

† The character and eminent virtues of Mr. Auditor Harley in public and private life cannot be more justly set forth, than by inserting the inscription placed on his monument in the church-

Founders, Benefactors, and Trustees of the Charity-schools, in and about the Cities of London and

church-yard of Titley in Herefordshire, in which parish his seat of Eywood is situated.

" Under this stone,
by his own appointment, lye humbly interred
the reliques of the honourable EDWARD HARLEY, esq.
of Eywood, in the county of Hereford, second son of
Sir Edward Harley, Knight of the Bath, of Bramton
Brian, in the same county, and brother to the Right
Honourable Robert Earl of Oxford: He married
Sarah, third daughter of Thomas Foley, of Whitley,
in the county of Worcester, esq. by whom he had
three sons and one daughter.
He was Recorder of Leominster above 40 years,
and represented that borough near 30 years in parliament;
in which his skill in the law,
and unwearied application to business,
and extensive knowledge of public affairs,
joined with a calm and unprejudiced judgment,
a steady and unbiassed adherence to the Constitution,
and a disinterested zeal for the good of his country,
made him justly esteemed
one of the great supports and ornaments of it.
In 1702, he was advanced by Queen Anne
to be one of the Auditors of the Imprest;
which important place he executed to his death,
with great care, integrity, and ability;
and, by his regulation of the National Accounts,
his service to the Publick remains after his death.
Yet his assiduity in civil employments
neither lessened his attention to Religion,
nor interrupted his daily course of devotion;
the discharge of his duty as a Christian
was the source and centre of all his desires.
His hospitality was great,
his liberality greater,
his charity private without ostentation,
nor ever made known but where it could not be concealed.
He augmented several small livings
in this County, and in Monmouthshire;
he maintained several Charity Schools in both;
and endowed one for ever at Bramton Brian,
the place of his birth.
From his known zeal to promote Christian Knowledge,
and particularly the instruction of youth,
in the year 1725
he was chosen Chairman of the Trustees
for the Charity Schools in London.
The whole tenour of his life was strictly moral,
without

Westminster, and Bills of Mortality. Of this work 1500 copies were handsomely printed; and 30 copies on a superfine royal paper *.

without dissimulation, pride, or envy;
his deportment affable and humble,
his conversation chearful and instructive.
He was faithful and constant to his friends,
charitable and forgiving to his enemies,
just and beneficent to all.
And the great example of Piety and Religion,
(which shone through his life,
and was most conspicuous on his death-bed)
is the great consolation and blessing
he has transmitted to his posterity.
He was born the 7th of June, 1664,
and died on the 30th of August, 1735."

The issue mentioned in the above inscription were, Edward, third earl of Oxford; Robert, who died an infant; another Robert, who was chosen member for Leominster, in the two parliaments called in 1734, and 1742; was Recorder of the said borough; served in several Parliaments for Droitwich, died unmarried, March 14, 1774, and was buried at Titley, co. Hereford; and Abigail, married to the hon. John Verney, Master of the Rolls, from which match the present Lord Willoughby de Broke is descended.

* Of this work, a second edition, enlarged to two volumes, was published in 1735, by Ward and Wicksted, in two large volumes, 8vo; in which, after the title as above copied, we find, "To which are added, I. Observations of the Bishop of Sodor and Man [Dr. Thomas Wilson] thereupon. Also a Map of the Travels of the Children of Israel through the Red Sea, and the Wilderness, into the Holy Land; wherein the Distance in Miles between each Encampment is set down. II. An Essay for composing a Harmony between the Psalms and New Testament, wherein the Supplicatory and Prophetic Parts of this Sacred Book are disposed under proper Heads. III. The Harmony of the Four Gospels, wherein the different Manner of relating the Facts by each Evangelist is exemplified. To which are annexed, References to other Parts of the Scriptures; with the History of the Acts of the Apostles. Inscribed to the Founders, Benefactors, &c. (as before) by the Honourable Edward Harley, Esq. their Chairman."—Bp. Wilson's Observations form 32 additional pages to the First Volume. The "Essay for composing a Harmony between the Psalms and the New Testament" fills 158 pages of the Second Volume; with an Introduction and Apology of 74 pages. "The Prayers out of the Psalms," the pious Author says, "were composed in the time of my great affliction, when, in the years 1715, 1716, and 1717, I saw the family (of which I was the most inconsiderable part) pursued to destruction. And although my person was not under confinement, yet was it to

"A Survey of the Cathedrals of Lincoln, Ely, Oxford, and Peterborough; giving an Account, &c. (as in p. 367); illustrated with XII curious Draughts, &c. By Browne Willis, Esq." The Second Volume *, 4to.

"Cyfreithjeu Hywel Dda ac Eraill; seu Leges Wallicæ Ecclesiasticæ et Civiles Hoeli Boni et aliorum Walliæ Principum †, quas ex variis Codicibus

undergo a persecution, which was carried on with the utmost malice and injustice. In the time of my afflictions the Prayers in the Psalms were my great support; and I found by experience, that it was not in vain to seek the protection and favour of the Almighty; for our deliverance was in such a manner, that we had the highest reason to say, with the Psalmist, in Psalm xxxi. 19, *O, how great is thy goodness*, &c."—The "Harmony of the Gospels" extends to 456 pages, with an Introduction of 79 pages, equally creditable to the learning, the piety, and the unaffected modesty, of the worthy Author.

* This volume is thus inscribed:

"Pietatis et gratitudinis ergò,
Athenis Britannicis,
Literati Orbis duobus Luminibus splendidissimis
Universitatibus Oxon. et Cantab.
Opusculum hoc, qualecunque sit,
antiquam *Lincolniæ* Diocesin exhibens,
intrà cujus priscos Limites utraque Musarum Sedes,
bonis avibus fundata, etiamnùm floret,
et ubi in nonnullis Collegiis Præsul *Lincolniensis*
Visitatoris officio fungitur,
eâ quâ par est humilitate et observantiâ
D. D. D.
Alumnus vester devinctissimus,
Browne Willis, A.M.
de Fenny-Stratford, Buckinghamiensium,
quo in Oppido,
è ruinis penitùs erutis everaisque fundamentis,
Phœnicis ad instar,
Munificentiâ magnâ ex parte Academicâ,
Sacra jam resurrexit Moles
ad gloriam et honorem Sempiternæ Individuæ Trinitatis."

† "This day is published, Leges Wallicæ, &c. With a Preface, containing an Enquiry into the Origin and Nature of the Welsh Laws, wherein several Mistakes of our eminent Historians are corrected. Books are delivered by R. Gosling in Fleet-street, Fletcher Gyles in Holborn, Charles Davis in Paternoster-row, S. Briudley in New Bond-street, and W. Bowyer, printer, in White Fryars. Price to Subscribers in sheets, large paper 40*s.* and small paper 27*s.*"

Manuscriptis

Manuscriptis eruit, Interpretatione Latinâ, Notis et Glossario illustravit Gulielmus Wotton, S.T.P. adjuvante Mose Gulielmio *, A.M. R.S. Soc. qui et Appendicem adjecit," folio. The Preface to this Work was written by Mr. Clarke, who married Dr. Wotton's only daughter.

"A Perpetual Commentary on the Revelation of St. John; with a Preliminary Discourse concerning the Principles upon which the said Revelation is to be understood. By Charles Daubuz, M.A. Vicar of Brotherton in Yorkshire. Newly modelled, abridged, and rendered plain to the meanest Capacities; by Peter Lancaster †, A.M. Vicar of Bowden in Cheshire, and sometime Student of Christ Church in Oxford."

"A Practical Essay concerning the Small Pox, by William Douglas, M.D. To which is added, a Dissertation concerning Inoculation, &c.;" 8vo.

"A Letter to Eustace Budgell, esq. occasioned by his late Complaint to the King against the Right hon. Sir Robert Walpole; with proper Remarks on his Speech at Court, his Letter to the Craftsman, his Poem to the King, and other extraordinary Proceedings ‡.—Sed aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare: Accusatio crimen desiderat, rem ut definiat, hominem ut notet, argumento probet, teste confirmet: Maledictio autem nihil habet propositi,

* Of Moses Williams, who was editor of "Baxter's Glossary," (see p. 349); and of "H. Llwyd's Commentariolum," some account will be given under the year 1731.

† See p. 242.

‡ "The demand for Mr. Budgell's Letter has been so much greater than was expected, that it was out of print for some time; but on Saturday last was published the Sixth Edition of 'A Letter to the Craftsman from Eustace Budgell, esq. occasioned by his late presenting an humble complaint to his Majesty against the Right hon. Sir Robert Walpole.' To this edition is added a Postscript by the Author. The publishers have also added to this edition, Mr. Budgell's Speech to his Majesty on April the 21st, which was never before printed from a true Copy." *Daily Postboy, June* 2, 1730.

præter Contumeliam; quæ si petulantius jactatur, Convicium, si facetius, Urbanitas nominatur *," 8vo.

Four editions of "Sophonisba, a Tragedy; as it s now acting at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane. by Mr. Thomson." A small number was printed in quarto, on large paper.

"Oratio habita coram Academiâ Cantabrigiensi in Templo Beatæ Mariæ, Die solenni Martyrii Caroli Primi Regis, A. D. 1730. A Johanne Taylor, A. M. Collegii Divi Johannis Evangelistæ Socio. Typis *Gul. Bowyer, Sen. et Jun.* Prostat venalis apud Gul. Thurlbourn Cantabrigiensem, R. Clements Oxoniensem, J. Roberts, T. Warner, A. Dodd, et E. Nutt, Londinenses."

"The Music Speech at the Public Commencement in Cambridge, July 6, 1730. To which is added, an Ode, designed to have been set to Music, on that Occasion. By John Taylor, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College. Printed by *W. Bowyer, jun.* sometime Student of the same College; and sold by W. Thurlbourn in Cambridge, R. Clements in Oxford, and the Booksellers of London and Westminster †."

The *Title-page* and *the Notes only* ‡ (about 100 pages) to the second volume of Dr. Jebb's Aristides §, 4to.

* Cic. pro Cœlio.

† About the same time appeared, "Quæstiones unà cum Carminibus in Magnis Comitiis Cantabrigiæ celebratis 1730. Cantab. Impensis Cornelii Crownfield, celeberrimæ Academiæ Typographi. Prostant apud J. Crownfield, Bibliopolam Londinensem."

‡ The text was printed at Oxford; the first volume published in 1722; the second in 1730.

§ "This day is published, and ready to be delivered to the Subscribers, at D. Lyon's, Russel-street, Covent Garden, the Second Volume of 'Ælii Aristidis Adrianensis Opera omnia, Græcè et Latinè, in duo Volumina distributa, cum Notis et Emendationibus Gul. Canteri, Tristani, Palmerii, T. Fabri, Spanhemii, Normanni, et Lamb. Bosii; adjunctis insuper Veterum Scholiis, et Prolegomenis Sopatri Apameensis, ab Erroribus ut plurimùm repurgatis. Græcâ, cum MSS. Codicibus variis et

"An Enquiry into the Causes of Infidelity; in two Discourses upon John vii. 17, delivered at St. Mary's in Cambridge, before the University: the former being an Act Sermon on May 18; the other on the Commencement Sunday, June 29, 1729 (the publication of which, particularly the latter, was desired by several who heard them). To which is prefixed, A Discourse concerning the true Interpretation of the said Text. By Thomas Sharp *, D.D. Archdeacon of Northumberland, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge."

et præstantissimis collatâ: recensuit, et Observationes suas adjecit Samuel Jebb, M.D. Oxonii, è Theatro Sheldoniano, 1730." *London Evening Post, March* 17, 1730.

* A younger son of Abp. Sharp. He was admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, at the age of 15, about 1708; B.A. 1712; M.A. 1716. He was chaplain to Abp. Dawes; prebendary of Southwell, 17..; prebendary of Wistow in the church of York, April 29, 1719. He was collated to the rectory of Rothbury, co. Northumberland, July 19, 1720; archdeacon of Northumberland, Feb. 27, 1722-3. When he took the degree of D.D. he published "Concio ad Clerum habita in Ecclesiâ Sanctæ Mariæ Cantab. 14to Maii, 1729, pro Gradu Doctoratûs in Sacrâ Theologiâ; à Thomâ Sharp, S.T.P. Colleg. Trin. quondam Socio." He was installed Dec. 1, 1732, in the tenth prebend of the cathedral at Durham.—July 6, 1753, he made a speech to Richard Trevor, Lord Bishop of Durham, on visiting his diocese; and in 1755 he succeeded Dr. Mangey as official to the dean and chapter of that cathedral. He married a daughter of Sir George Wheler; who died July 2, 1757; died at Durham March 16, 1758; and was buried in the cathedral, in the place called the Galilee. In 1753 he published, in 8vo, "The Rubric in the Book of Common Prayer, and the Canons of the Church of England, so far as they relate to the *Parochial Clergy*, considered, in a Course of Visitation Charges." A volume of his "Sermons on several Occasions" was published, in 8vo, 1763.

His eldest son, John Sharp, D.D. was admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B.A. 1743; M.A. 1747; S.T.P. 1759. He was presented by the Blackett family to the curacy of Hexham †, Jan. 1, 1749-50. He was chaplain also to Bp. Butler, who died before he had any preferment to bestow upon him; but Bp. Trevor gave him the vicarage of Hartborne, co. Northumberland; collated him April 21, 1762, to the arch-

† The Rev. Edward Robson, of Whitechapel, possesses a MS account of Hexham, drawn up by the late Dr. Sharp's father, consisting of extracts from Prior Richard's History of Hexham, with copious notes; written for the information of a lady who lived there. (Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 618).

deaconry

This Year Mr. Bowyer was avowedly the editor of "A Discourse concerning the Confusion of Lan-

deaconry of Northumberland; to which the rectory of Howick in that county is annexed; and to the ninth prebend of Durham, Aug. 11, 1768. He was nominated to the perpetual curacy of Bamborough, on the death of his brother, Thomas Sharp, B.D. (who died Nov. 25, 1772; see Gent. Mag. vol. XLII. p. 599), vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less, London. His speech, as subdean of Durham, Aug. 4, 1794, to Bp. Barrington, on his translation from the see of Salisbury to Durham, is printed in Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 696. He died, at his prebendal house in that city, April 28, 1792, at the age of 69.

The noble and extensive charity founded for the relief of sick and lame seamen, at Bamborough, by Nathaniel Lord Crew, bishop of Durham, who died in 1720, was arranged by the benevolence of this worthy man, who was one of the trustees, and resided many months in Bamborough castle, superintending the works of charity, and having his eye open upon every new channel by which he might give relief or consolation to his suffering fellow-creatures. The shipwrecked and the diseased were comforted by his visitation, having repaired and rendered habitable the great tower, in which he reserved for himself and family the great hall and a few smaller apartments. The upper part is a granary, from whence corn is dealt out to the poor, in the dearest times, at 4*s.* *per* bushel. Other apartments are provided for shipwrecked seamen, and beds prepared for 30; a constant patrole is kept every stormy night for above eight miles, the length of the manor, along this tempestuous coast; and on the top of the tower is fixed a cannon, the only thing saved from a Dutch frigate of 40 guns, lost here, with all the crew, about 80 years ago, to collect the neighbourhood, whereby vessels as well as men are frequently saved. A view of this castle, and a table of signals, is given in Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 889. See also Hutchinson's Northumberland, II. 174—178; Durham, II. 225. The number of sick and lame received into the hospital from October 1774 to October 1775, were 763; to October 1776, 1120; to October 1777, 1180.

The history of Archdeacon Sharp is so pleasingly given in the following letter to Mr. Urban, dated Ochterlyre, April 1, 1793, that I cannot resist the inclination I feel to copy it.

"In the course of a jaunt to England three years ago, in quest of health and intellectual food, a friend and I visited Bamburgh castle; and though we had no introduction, Dr. Sharp received us with his usual courtesy and goodness. I was so much delighted with this second Man of Ross, and his labour of love, that, some time after my return home, I expressed my feelings in an inscription for that very interesting castle. It is perhaps too long; but, where the circumstances are equally appropriate, it is difficult to abridge. Measured prose is commonly

guages at Babel; proving it to have been miraculous, from the essential Difference between them, contrary

monly applied to epitaphs; yet why should not the just and good be told, in the language of tenderness and truth, what their contemporaries think of them? The Doctor's letter to me on that subject breathes a dignified simplicity, which does honour at once to his head and heart. There is not a word in it that a friend would wish to suppress, or any thing on which malevolence could have laid hold, even in his own time. I am advised by very good judges to publish the inscription, for the sake of his letter. I therefore send you the inscription a little varied from its original form, with a copy of the letter.

"May I also request that you would add the inclosed *icon*, a portrait†, of the father of my fellow-traveller, it being mentioned in Dr. Sharp's letter? I sent it him six years before his death, which was as edifying as his life. Any body who has seen (as I often have) the love and affection with which his people regarded this excellent man, in public and in private, would have thought Goldsmith had him in view when he drew his picture of a country clergyman. The father translated the New Testament into Galic; and the son has the charge of publishing the rest of the Bible in that language. Two men more amiable and useful in very different lines than he and Dr. Sharp are seldom to be found in the same age and island." Jo. Ramsay."

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Sharp to John Ramsay, esq.

"Sir, You have so overpowered me by the handsome things you have been pleased to write, so far above any deserts of my own, that I am at a loss what answer to give, or how to thank you as I ought. And as you have so kindly interested yourself in what has been done here, perhaps a little history of the gradual improvements will not be disagreeable to you. It was owing to the peculiar situation of this Castle, and accidental circumstances, more than to any other cause, that so many charities have been thought of, and instituted here. In 1757, a part of the old tower being ready to fall, my father, in the last year of his life, got it supported, merely because it had been a sea-mark for ages, and consequently, as such, beneficial to the publick. I succeeded him in the trust. The children of the poor wanted education; therefore schools were necessary; and where so proper as under the eye of the trustees? The rights of the latter were suffering, for want of manor-courts being held; to remedy which, a court-room was fitted up, and other accommodations made for that purpose, where courts are held regularly twice a year. There was no house belonging to the minister of the parish; the trustees therefore (the living being in their gift) consented to be at an equal expence with my brother, who was then the incumbent, in fitting up rooms for that purpose. On

† See it in p. 442.

my

to the Opinion of Monsieur Le Clerc, and others. With an Enquiry into the Primitive Language

my brother's death, I succeeded to the living; and, as he had left me his library, I sold it to the trustees, in order to its being made a public library; and applied the money, in part of a larger sum, to be laid out by me in land, by a deed enrolled in Chancery, as a fund for the perpetual repairs of the great tower. The poor on this maritime coast were frequently much distressed for want of corn, owing to the convenience the farmers had of exportation. This grievance was alleviated by the erection of granaries, and receiving a part of our rents in corn. Once a vessel was wrecked behind the castle, and the crew saved; but the unfortunate master, after having escaped the perils of the sea, died of a damp bed in the village. That the like might never happen again, all shipwrecked sailors (who come) are received here, and supplied with every necessary. This was the beginning of our little infirmary, which soon suggested the idea of a general dispensary for the poor; which is particularly useful in this part of the country, as there is no other charity of the kind between Edinburgh and Newcastle. The vicinity of the Fern islands, and the want of regular soundings without them, pointed out the convenience of regular firing in a fog; and an old gun found in the sand was applied to that purpose, which has answered our most sanguine expectations. The accidental discovery of the antient well pointed out the convenience of baths, and the infirmary required a variety of them. The number of wrecks on this particular coast, of vessels that had run for Holy Island harbour in a storm, and had failed of getting into it, and the melancholy sights from the castle of persons wrecked on the Islands, and starving with hunger and cold, together with the savage plundering of such goods, &c. as were driven on shore, induced the lords of the manor to try to give every assistance to vessels in distress, and premiums for saving of lives. But how are warlike preparations consistent with charitable purposes? This requires some explanation. The crews of vessels in time of war chased by a privateer are glad to keep as near the shore as they can, and rather run upon it than be taken. Here we have some uncommon local advantages. The deepness of the channel between the shore and the Islands, which is sufficient for the largest ships, and the narrowness of that part of it opposite to us, and the elevated situation of the castle, which an enemy's ship cannot well pass but within gun-shot, demonstrate the utility of a battery, of which we have already had some experience, and in case of war shall perhaps have more. By residing a good deal here, I had an opportunity of raising the rents of the estates considerably, though still with moderation, so as not to distress the tenants; this raised a farther income for charitable purposes. But, as I can do nothing of myself in the trust, without the concurrence of my brethren, if any praise be due, they are entitled to their share of it; for they readily agreed to every proper plan

before that wonderful Event. By the late learned William Wotton, D.D. Now first published from

plan of charity that was proposed to them. But as for those improvements which did not strictly come under the denomination of charity, but yet were necessary for carrying on the repairs of the Castle, and making it habitable, commodious, and more extensively useful; I have hitherto defrayed the expence of these, out of the clear yearly profits of the living of Bamburgh, together with some assistance from my relations and friends. One charity naturally brings on another: and perhaps there are few situations in the kingdom, where so many and different charities were practicable, and had so peculiar a propriety, as in this place, and where every incidental circumstance was made subservient to the general plan. The wrecks (that is, such as were not, or could not be claimed) supplied us with a considerable quantity of timber, iron, ropes, &c.; and every thing that came ashore was applied to the purpose of the building, in the manner it would answer best. But now, by means of light-houses (in which we have no concern) and our own institutions for the safety of navigation, our coast is safer than it ever was before, and very few accidents happen. I cannot conclude without repeating my grateful thanks for your very elegant and classical inscription for this place, &c. (which shall be carefully preserved) and also for your well-drawn picture of what a minister of the Gospel ought to be. I am, with compliments to your fellow-traveller, who, I hope, will inherit his father's virtues, sir,

Your much obliged humble servant, JOHN SHARP."

"BAMBURGH CASTLE, MDCCXC.
Hanc arcem, O Viator!
antiquitùs unum è regni propugnaculis,
ævo feliciore refecit semirutam
JOANNES SHARP, S.T.P.
cui hospitalitas avari lucro suavior;
cujus labores, ut et otii lusiones,
generis humani amorem redolent.
En horti cultum octogenario delegat,
quia Domino priori † per annos quinquaginta
incassum fuerat fidelis;
eique misellus opitulatur Æthiops,
ob libertatem (mirabile dictu)
è societate propemodum ejectus,
pii fidei commissi pius administrator!
In annonæ penuriâ,
frumentum vili pretio industriis suppeditat.
Quo cibum animæ salubrem melius largiretur,
scholas instituit, et curâ paternâ fovet.
Quâ bonitate, quibusque solatiis,

† The late Sir Walter Blackett.

è mari

his original Manuscripts. Printed for S. Austen at the Angel and Bible in St. Paul's Church-yard; and

è mari naufrago elapsos excipere solet!
Si verò tormenta bellica
præ pacis amantissimi foribus mireris;
ista ambitionis causâ minimi parantur,
sed naves vel à prædatoribus defendere,
vel nebulâ oblectis viam comiter monstrare.
O! si pax, ergaque homines benevolentia,
in terris universè regnent!
tunc arces olim munitissimæ,
templa charitatis quoque fierent.
Interea pro talibus operibus
pulcherrima speretur merces:
Veniet enim dies suprema,
quâ totius mundi Judex, majestate mitissimus,
ob ipsius amorem misericordes sic alloquetur;
'Vos beatos cœleste manet regnum!"

Sent in December 1783, to the Rev. Mr. James Stuart, Minister of Killin, Perthshire, who died Jan. 30, 1789:

"Vivit, diuque vivat
licet octogenarius,
JACOBUS STUART, apud Killin, V. D. M.
vir utilissimæ popularitatis!
abhorrens enim à factione strepituque,
amoris operâ indefessâ
suos sibi mirificè devincet.
Sive igitur in viâ loquitur,
sive è pulpito sacra exponit oracula,
auditorum corda intus ardent.
Peccato acerbus, peccatori lenis!
In illo conveniunt
doctrina, pudor, suadela,
sanctissimi mores, suavisque hilaritas.
Domo modicâ sed peramœnâ,
concordiæ diu mansione,
vicinos, viatores, egenos,
ex animo excipere,
est ei pro luxuriâ.
Ultimâ canente tubâ,
(canet etenim, mortuique resurgent)
pro pastore pio ac fideli,
quantuli minuti philosophi,
vel Cæsares, olim orbis terrarum Domini?"

That the SHARPS are truly a family both of genius and philanthropy, two of the late Archdeacon's brothers, who are still living ornaments of the Metropolis, will testify.

Granville

W. Bowyer, in White Fryars; R. Clements in Oxford; and W. Thurlbourn, in Cambridge."

Granville Sharp, esq. one of the Directors of the Sierra Leone Company, has long been employed in the exercise of benevolence, and in endeavours to meliorate the hardships of the suffering part of mankind. He was one of the first persons who set on foot the enquiry into the African Slave-Trade; President of the Association for its abolition; and the principal agent in the endeavours to establish the Colony in the direction of which he till lately had so considerable a share. His publications are—I. "Remarks on several very important Prophecies; in five Parts. 1. Remarks on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Verses in the seventh Chapter of Isaiah; in answer to Dr. Williams's Critical Dissertation on the same Subject; 2. A Dissertation on the Nature and Style of Prophetical Writings, intended to illustrate the foregoing Remarks; 3. A Dissertation on Isaiah vii. 8; 4. On Gen. xlix. 10; 5. Answer to some of the principal Arguments used by Dr. Williams, in Defence of his Critical Dissertation, 1768," 8vo.—II. "A Representation of the Injustice and dangerous Tendency of tolerating Slavery, or of admitting the least Claim of private Property in the Persons of Men in England; in four Parts; containing, 1. Remarks on an Opinion given by the then Attorney General and Solicitor General, concerning the Cases of Slaves in Great Britain; 2. Answer to an Objection made to the foregoing Remarks; 3. Examination of the Advantages and Disadvantages of tolerating Slavery in England; 4. Remarks on the antient Villenage, shewing that the obsolete Laws and Customs, which favoured that horrid Oppression, cannot justify the Admission of the modern West Indian Slavery into this Kingdom, nor the least Claim of Property or Right of Service deducible therefrom, 1769," 8vo.—III. "Remarks on the Encroachments on the River Thames near Durham-Yard, 1771," 8vo.—IV. "Remarks on the Opinions of some of the most celebrated Writers on Crown Law, respecting the due Distinction between Manslaughter and Murder; being an Attempt to shew, that the Plea of sudden Anger cannot remove the Imputation and Guilt of Murder, when a mortal Wound is wilfully given with a Weapon: That the Indulgence allowed by the Courts to voluntary Manslaughter in Rencounters, and in sudden Affrays and Duels, is indiscriminate, and without Foundation in Law: And that Impunity in such Cases of voluntary Manslaughter is one of the principal Causes of the Continuance and present Increase of the base and disgraceful Practice of Duelling. To which are added, some Thoughts on the particular Case of the Gentlemen of the Army, when involved in such disagreeable private Differences. With a prefatory Address to the Reader, concerning the Depravity and Folly of modern Men of Honour, falsely so called, including a short Account of the Principles and Designs of the Work, 1773," 8vo.—V. "A Dissertation of the People's natural Right to a Share of the Legislature, 1775,"

"A Course of Lectures upon the Materia Medica Antient and Modern, read in the Physick Schools

1775," 8vo.—VI. "Limitation of Slavery, 1776;" VII. "Law of Retribution, 1776."—VIII. "A Tract on the Law of Nature, and Principles of Action in Man, 1778," 8vo.—IX. "The legal Means of Political Reformation, 1781," 8vo.—X. "An Account of the antient Division of the English Nation into Hundreds and Tithings, the happy Effects of that Institution, &c. 1785," 8vo.—XI. "A short Sketch of temporary Regulations (until better be proposed) for the intended Settlement on the Great Coast of Africa, near Sierra Leone, 1787," 8vo. On these Regulations Mr. Urban observes, "This gentleman's assiduity in every cause that he feels to be of public utility is too well known to admit the least necessity of our offering to him any new share of praise; yet this we think ourselves entitled to record, that however some men may differ from him in opinion, yet they never could point out one of his labours calculated to promote any other effect than public tranquillity, freedom restrained by liberal ordinance, and universal good. His former investigation of the antient Congregational Courts and Tithings recommended a re-establishment of that division of districts; the same regulation is here, with a more feasible propriety, brought forward in his plan;" (vol. LVII. p. 162).—XII. "Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek of the New Testament; containing many new Proofs of the Divinity of Christ, from Passages which are wrongly translated in the common English Version. To which is added a plain Matter-of-Fact Argument for the Divinity of Christ, by the Editor. Durham, 1798," 8vo. The first 20 pages of this important, critical, and theological Work, appeared in 1797, in the second Fasciculus of the "Museum Oxoniense," published by Dr. Burgess, the present very excellent Bishop of St. David's. A Supplement to the Remarks was, at the same time, promised in the third Fasciculus of the Museum. "But, as many learned friends concurred with the Editor in thinking that the Remarks contain a very valuable accession to the evidences of Christ's divinity, he was unwilling to detain the Supplement, which exemplifies the rules of the Remarks, any longer from the publick; and has, therefore, prevailed on Mr. Sharp to permit him to publish it with the Remarks. He earnestly recommends them both to Mr. Wakefield's most deliberate consideration. To Mr. Sharp's Remarks and Supplement he has subjoined a plain historical proof of the Divinity of Christ, founded on Christ's own testimony of himself, attested and interpreted by his living with witnesses and enemies, the Jews; on the evidence of his trial and crucifixion; and on the most explicit declarations of the Apostles after the Resurrection of Christ. What appeared to him on a former occasion (in a Sermon on the Divinity of Christ, second edition, 1792) to be a substantial and unanswerable argument; he has, in this little exercise on the subject, endeavoured to render an easy and popular proof of our Saviour's

Divinity,

at Cambridge upon the Collections of Dr. Addenbroke and Signor Vigani *, deposited in Catharine Hall

Divinity. It was printed separately for the use of the unlearned part of his parishioners; and is subjoined to this treatise for the convenience of other unlearned readers, and such as have not much considered the subject." [Dated "Durham, November, 1798."] A second edition of the "Remarks" was published in 1804, with the following letter to Mr. Sharp prefixed: "Dear Sir, I have great pleasure in presenting you with a new edition of your valuable tract. That you have very happily and decisively applied your rule of construction to the correction of the common English version of the New Testament, and to the perfect establishment of the great doctrine in question, the Divinity of Christ, no impartial reader, I think, can doubt, who is at all acquainted with the original language of the New Testament. I say decisively applied, because I suppose in all remote and written testimony, the weight of evidence must ultimately depend on the grammatical analogy of the language in which it is recorded. I call the rule yours; for, though it was acknowledged and applied by Bege, and others, to some of the texts alluded to by you, yet never so prominently, because singly, or so effectually as in your Remarks. In the addition to the former edition, I wished to excite the attention of a learned and declared enemy to the doctrine of our Saviour's Divinity (see p. 444); but he is no more; and I do not know that he even expressed, or has left behind him, any opinion on the subject, or that any other Socinian has undertaken to canvass the principles of your Remarks. The publick has, however, lately seen an ample and learned confirmation of your rule, drawn from a very minute, laborious, and candid examination of the Greek and Latin Fathers, in 'Six Letters addressed to Granville Sharp, Esq. respecting his Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek Text of the New Testament. London, 1802.' I have taken some pains to improve the plain argument for Christ's Divinity, which I before subjoined to your Remarks. In this edition I have prefixed to it a table of evidences by Dr. Whitby, which I hope the younger part of your readers will find useful to them in pursuing the different branches of this most important subject; and you, I think, will not disapprove, because it is conducive to the principal purpose of your tract."

Another brother, *William Sharp*, esq. after a long life actively passed in the arduous professional duties of a first-rate Surgeon, is now passing the tranquil evening of life in a delightful retirement on the banks of his old favourite river the Thames, in a beautiful villa nearly adjoining to the gardens of the Bishop of London at Fulham Palace.

* John Francis Vigani, a native of Verona in Italy, was the first professor of Chemistry at Cambridge; he was appointed in 1725. He was author of "Medulla Chymiæ, variis Experimentis nucta,

and Queen's College. By Richard Bradley *, F.R.S. Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge."

aucta, multisque Figuris illustrata, Londini, 1683," 8vo. At the time this book was published he was resident at Newark on Trent.

* Though the country had a great loss by the death of Evelyn, yet he was succeeded, in about twenty years, by another of equal abilities, and as indefatigable in endeavouring to improve the art of gardening and agriculture, in the early part of the eighteenth century.

" Mr. Bradley possessed considerable knowledge, and was one of the first who treated those subjects in a philosophical manner. He first made himself known to the publick in 1713, by two papers, printed in the XXIXth volume of the Philosophical Transactions; one " on the Motion of the Sap in Vegetables;" the other, " Microscopical Observations on Vegetation, and on the quick Growth of Mouldiness on Melons." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society before 1721; and was chosen Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge in 1724.—Mr. Bradley was not eminent for any discoveries relating to the indigenous plants in England; but exotic botany was indebted to him for an undertaking, which there is reason to regret he was not enabled to pursue and perfect: I mean, his book on Succulent Plants. As this tribe is incapable of being advantageously preserved in a Hortus Siccus, there is no part of botany that calls more essentially for a separate publication. His work bears the following title: " Historia Plantarum Succulentarum, complectens hasce insequentes Plantas, Aloen scilicet, Ficoiden, Cereos, Melocardium, aliasque ejus generis quæ in Horto sicco coli non possunt, secundum Prototypum puta naturam in tabellis æneis insculptas, earumdem Descriptiones huc accedunt et Cultura," 4to, 1716, t. 50. It was published in decads, at different times, between the years 1716 and 1727; of which only five were completed. The whole was republished in 1734. The descriptions are in Latin and English, and the figures extremely well done in the style of the time. It preserves its value, as being cited by Linnæus, and as containing some plants not figured in any other publication. A species of Sedum is the only indigenous plant contained in it. Bradley gave a course of Lectures on the Materia Medica in London in 1729, which he published in 8vo, 1730 (see above).—Though Bradley's writings do not abound in new discoveries, yet they are not destitute of interesting knowledge, collected from contemporary gardeners, and from books. He was an advocate for the circulation of the sap, and made several new observations on the sexes of plants, in consequence of the production of hybrid species, by which he added strength to that doctrine. He wrote instructively on the germs of trees, on bulbs, on grafting, and particularly on the methods of producing variegated and double flowers; and, on the whole, his writings, coinciding with the growing taste for gardening, the introduction

"A Dissertation upon Tea; explaining its Nature and Properties by many new Experiments;

introduction of exotics, and improvements in husbandry, contributed to excite a more philosophical view of these arts, and diffuse a general and popular knowledge of them throughout the kingdom. The industry and talents of Bradley were not mean; and, though unadorned by learning, were sufficient to have secured to him that reputable degree of respect from posterity, which it will ever justly withhold from him who fails to recommend such qualifications by integrity and propriety of conduct. In these, unhappily, Mr. Bradley was deficient. We learn from the account given of him by Mr. Martyn, that he procured the Professorship in a clandestine and fraudulent manner, and afterwards neglected to perform the duties of it. The University, nevertheless, allowed him to retain the nominal distinction of Professor, and appointed Dr. Martyn [who was in 1732 elected the regular Professor of Botany] to give the Lectures. Near the conclusion of his life, his conduct was so unbecoming, that it was in agitation to deprive him of this nominal title. He died on Sunday evening, Nov. 5, 1732."—Thus far this literary Botanist's character is given in nearly the words of my late very worthy friend Dr. Pulteney, in his "Historical and Biographical Sketches," vol. II. p. 129; to which shall only be subjoined the fuller titles of Bradley's very numerous publications; consisting of two volumes in folio, four in quarto, and nearly 20 in 8vo, on gardening, botany, and agriculture. His works however, being frequently reprinted from time to time with additions, it is difficult to distinguish them properly, as there never was any complete edition of them. The principal are the following:—"The History of Succulent Plants; containing, the Aloes, Ficoids, or Fig Marygolds, Torch Thistles, Melon Thistles, and such others as are not capable of an Hortus siccus. Engraved from the Originals on Copper Plates, with their Descriptions and Manner of Culture, in five Decads; 1716," 1727.—"New Improvement of Planting and Gardening, both Philosophical and Practical, 1717," 8vo. This work, and the "Gentleman's and Gardener's Kalendar" (which was the fourth part of the preceding book) has been frequently reprinted both at home and in translations abroad. A new edition appeared in 1719. Another in 1724, to which was added the scarce and valuable tract on Herefordshire Orchards, an Epistolary Address to Samuel Hartlib, esq. by Dr. John Beale, in 1656. A fifth edition, with very large additions, with copper plates, 1726, 8vo; and another edition in 1732, with an Appendix.—"A new Improvement of Planting and Gardening, both philosophical and practical, explaining the Motion of the Sap, and Generation of Plants; with other Discoveries never before made public; for the Improvement of Forest-Trees, Flower-Gardens, or Parterres; with a new Invention, whereby more Designs of Garden-Plats may be made in one Hour, than can be found in all the books now extant. Likewise several rare Secrets for

and demonstrating, from Philosophical Principles, the various Effects it has on different Constitutions.

for the Improvement of Fruit-Trees, Kitchen-Gardens, and Green-house Plants. To which is now added, the Gentleman's and Gardener's Calendar. The whole illustrated with Copper Plates, 1720."—" A Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature; endeavouring to set forth the several Gradations remarkable in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Parts of the Creation, tending to the Composition of a Scale of Life. To which is added, an Account of the State of Gardening, as it is now in Great Britain, and other Parts of Europe, together with several new Experiments relating to the Improvement of barren Ground, and the propagating of Timber-Trees, Fruit-Trees, &c. With many curious Cuts; 1721," 4to. This was a popular, instructive, and entertaining work, and continued in repute several years. A second edition of it was published in 8vo, 1736.—A Monthly Treatise " on Husbandry and Gardening," which he began in 1721, was afterwards collected in two volumes 8vo. (see p. 451).—" The Monthly Register of new Experiments and Observations in Husbandry and Gardening; made for the Months of April and May 1722; wherein is explained; 1. The Method of bringing Herbs, Flowers, and Fruits, to Perfection in the Winter; with an Account of a new-invented Wall, to forward the ripening of Fruit, &c.; 2. An Account of transplanting Forest Trees and Fruit Trees of any Bigness, in the Summer Season; so that Gentlemen may make complete Plantations in a few Days, as effectually as if they had been growing for many Years. Also a new Method for the improving of Tulips. The second edition; to which is added, 3. An Answer to some Objections lately made against the Circulation of the Sap, mentioned in the Chapter of the Improvement of Tulips; 1723," 8vo. The work last mentioned is dedicated to Robert Walpole, esq. whose "genius had led him to purchase one of the finest Collection of Plants in the Kingdom."—" A general Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening, containing such Observations and Experiments as are new, and useful for the Improvement of Land: with an Account of such extraordinary Inventions and Natural Productions as may help the Ingenious in their Studies, and promote universal Learning. With variety of curious Cuts. For the Months of June and July, the second Year," 8vo. was dedicated, in 1723, to Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, Surrey, bart. " whose delightful gardens would alone be enough to draw upon him the admiration of that part of mankind who study the pleasures and tranquillity of life;" and whose " wonderful Orange-trees, first made familiar to an English climate by his noble ancestors, and the agreeable structure raised for their preservation," are honourably noticed.—The third and last part (for August, September, and the remaining part of the second year) is inscribed to the Earl of Burlington, " whose Palaces and Gardens give an Example of his distinguishing genius;"

and

To which is added the Natural History of Tea; and a Detection of the several Frauds used in preparing

and has in it, among many other interesting articles, "Observations concerning Vineyards and their Produce, with some Account of the Vineyard near Bath." This celebrated Vineyard, it is stated, contains six acres of ground; and in 1718 produced 66 hogsheads of wine, which was then worth 660*l*. We are told also that in 1722 there were still superior vines at Mr. Fairchild's at Hoxton, and at Mr. Warner's at Rotherhithe. Mr. Peter Collinson, in his copy of this volume (now mine) has added this note: "The celebrated garden of Mr. John Warner, the Bacchus of his age, and planter of the first modern vineyard, contained about four or five acres. A long and broad canal ran through the length, which was some hundred yards. The earth out of the canal raised the quarters on each side, on which was planted a double and treble row, all the length, of the choicest Pears and Apples; in some places rows of Vines; and Vines round the four quarters of the Flower-garden. It was situate on the East side of East Lane, Rotherhithe; only a rope-walk interposed between the back gardens of the houses in East-lane, and this garden. His brother, Simeon Warner, had his house and garden last of the left-hand side of the way in East-lane. P. C."—"A Philosophical Treatise of Agriculture; or, a new Method of cultivating and increasing all Sorts of Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers; being a very curious Work, enriched with useful Secrets in Nature, for helping the Vegetation of all Sorts of Trees and Plants; and for fertilizing the most stubborn Soils. By G. A. Agricola, M. D. and Doctor in Philosophy at Ratisbonne. Translated from the German, with Remarks. Adorned with Cuts. The whole revised and compared with the Original; together with a Preface confirming this new Method, 1723;"—"New Improvements in Planting and Gardening, 1724," 8vo.—"Family Dictionary, containing the most approved Methods for improving Estates and Gardens, 1726," 2 vols. folio.—"A complete Body of Husbandry, collected from the Practice and Experience of the most considerable Farmers in Britain; particularly setting forth the various Ways of improving Land by Hollow Ditching, Draining, Double Plowing, Grazing, Enclosing, Watering, and Manuring. With particular Directions for the Fertilizing of Broom-ground, Heath-ground, Furze, Bushey, and Chilturn-ground. Also the Method of Improvement, by assorting proper Plants to Lands, and of shifting of Crops. To which are added, several Particulars relating to the Preservation of Game, and stated Accounts of the Expence and Profits of Arable, Pasture, Meadow, and Wood Lands. Adorned with Cuts; 1727," 2 vols. 8vo. "A Collection for the Improvement of Husbandry and Trade; consisting of many valuable Materials relating to Corn, Cattle, Coals, Hops, Wool, &c. With a complete Catalogue of the several Sorts of Earths, and their proper Products; the best Sorts of Manure for each; with the Art of Draining and Flooding of Lands. As

it. Also, a Discourse on the Virtues of Sage and Water; and an Enquiry into the Reasons *why the*

also full and exact Histories of Trades, as Malting, Brewing, &c. The Description and Structure of Instruments for Husbandry and Carriages, with the Manner of their Improvement. An Account of the Rivers of England, &c. and how far they may be made Navigable; of Weights and Measures, of Wood, Cordage, and Metals; of Building and Stowage; the Vegetation of Plants, &c. with many other useful Particulars, communicated by several eminent Members of the Royal Society to the Collector, John Houghton, F.R.S. Now revised, corrected, and published, with a Preface, and useful Indexes, by Richard Bradley, F.R.S. 1727," 3 vols. 8vo.—" Practical Discourses concerning the Four Elements, as they relate to the Growth of Plants, 1727," 8vo.—" The Weekly Miscellany, for the Improvement of Trade, Arts, and Sciences, by R. Bradley," commenced July 4, 1727, 4to; and I have 22 Numbers, ending Nov. 27.—" Botanical Dictionary for the Use of the Curious in Husbandry and Gardening, 1728," 2 vols. 8vo. This was, it is believed, the first attempt of the kind in England. " The Gentleman's and Farmer's Guide, for the Increase and Improvement of Cattle; *viz.* Lambs, Sheep, Hogs, Calves, Cows, Oxen. Also the best Manner of Breeding and Breaking Horses, both for Sport and Burden; with an Account of their respective Distempers; and most approved Medicines for the Cure of them. Also some Observations on the Benefits of the Woollen Manufactures of Great Britain, and the great Advantages arising from Hides, Tallow, and illustrated with Copper Plates."—" The Vineyard; being a Treatise shewing, 1. The Nature and Method of Planting, Manuring, Cultivating, and Directing of Vines; 2. Proper Directions for Drawing, Pressing, Making, Keeping, Fining, and Curing all Defects in the Wine; 3. An easy and Familiar Method of Planting and raising Vines to the greatest Perfection; illustrated with several useful Examples, 1728," 8vo.—In the articles which follow, I am unable to add the dates.—" The Riches of a Hop Garden explained, from the several Improvements arising by that beneficial Plant; as well to the private Cultivators of it, as to the Publick; with the Observations and Remarks of the most celebrated Hop Planters in Britain; wherein such Rules are laid down for the Management of the Hop, as may improve the most barren Ground, from 1*s.* to 30 or 40*l.* an acre, *per annum.* In which is particularly set forth the whole Culture, from the first breaking up of the Ground, the Planting, &c. to the Kilning or Drying of the Hop. Rendered familiar to every Capacity. Dedicated to the Duke of Beaufort, 8vo, with Cuts;"—" The Experimental Husbandman, and Gardener; containing a new Method of Improving Estates and Gardens, by cultivating and increasing of Forest Trees, Coppice Wood, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, and Green Houses, and Exotick Plants, after several Manners. By G. A. Agricola, M.D. Translated from the Original,

same Food is not equally agreeable to all Constitutions. In a Letter to the Right Hon. Mary Lady Malton. By Thomas Short *, M. D."

ginal, with Remarks, adorned with Cuts."—" New Improvements of Planting and Gardening, both Philosophical and Practical, in Three Parts. Containing a new System of Vegetation, &c. The Fifth Edition, with very large Additions. Illustrated with Copper Plates."—" The Gentleman and Gardener's Kalendar, directing what is necessary to be done in every Month in the Year, in the Kitchen Garden, Fruit Garden, and Nursery; Management of Forest Trees, Green Houses, and Flower Garden, with Directions for the making and ordering Hop Grounds."—" The Country Lady and Housewife's Director, in the Management of a House, and the Delights and Profits of a Farm. Containing Instructions for managing the Brew-house, and Malt-Liquors in the Cellar; the making of Wines of all Sorts. Directions for the Dairy, in the Improvement of Butter and Cheese upon the worst of Soils; the feeding and making of Brawn; the ordering of Fish, Fowl, Herbs, Roots, and all other useful Branches belonging to a Country Seat, in the most elegant Manner for the Table. Practical Observations concerning Distilling; with the best Method of making Ketchup, and many other curious and durable Sauces, collected from the most ingenious Personages abroad, and the most curious Cabinets of our own Country. The whole distributed in their proper Months, from the Beginning to the End of the Year. With particular Remarks relating to the Drying or Kilning of Saffron. The second Edition," 8vo.—" A general Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening; containing a new System of Vegetation; illustrated with many Observations and Experiments, formerly published Monthly, and now methodized and digested under proper Heads, with Additions, and Alterations; in Four Parts, 2 vols." 8vo.—" The Country Gentleman and Farmer's Monthly Directory, containing necessary Instructions for the Management and Improvement of a Farm in every Month of the Year. Wherein is directed the Times and Seasons proper for Ploughing and Sowing of all Sorts of Corn and Grain; the Planting and Managing of Hops, Liquorice, Madder, and Saffron, and such other Crops as stand more than one Year on the Ground. The Times of planting and cutting of Coppice or Springs of Wood, and felling of Timber; the Breeding and Feeding of Poultry, Rabbits, Fish, Swine, and all Sorts of Cattle. With several Particulars relating to the Improvement of Bees, never before made public. The second Edition."

* Dr. Short was a native of North Britain, and settled early in life as a physician at Sheffield, with considerable reputation and practice, both in the town, and amongst persons of rank and fortune in the neighbourhood. The first Marchioness of Rockingham, in a miscellaneous conversation at table, happening to

The following article, though not from Mr. Bowyer's press, is sufficiently interesting to claim a

say, "that she would trust her life in the hands of Dr. Short, in preference to any one of the faculty; Mr. Staniland, a clergyman from Worsbro, bluntly replied, "I do not like him at all." "Why so?" said her Ladyship. "Because," answered Staniland, "had it not been for the Doctor, I should have been rid of my wife several years ago." In 1732 he married Mary the daughter of Mr. Parkins, of Mortimley near Sheffield, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; Mary, who died Dec. 3, 1753; Thomas, who was educated with a view to his father's profession, but died young; William, who died abroad, unmarried; and Elizanet, who married Mr. Anderson of Pea-street, Sheffield, cutler, but died without issue, May 16, 1788. His wife died Dec. 19, 1762, and was buried in the parish church of Sheffield. A Sermon at her funeral was, at the Doctor's request, preached by the Rev. George Bayliffe, assistant minister of Sheffield, from Luke viii. 52. "Weep not; she is not dead, but sleepeth;" a text selected by the Doctor for the occasion. Some time after her decease he retired to Rotherham, where he died, at an advanced age, Nov. 28, 1772; and was buried at Sheffield, Dec. 3, 1772. The Doctor had acquired some property in houses in Pea-street, where he resided, and in other parts of Sheffield. Some time before his decease he requested that his corpse might not be disturbed in the bed in which he departed, till it was removed into his coffin. He was tall, thin, and hard-featured, affected the Scotch accent in his speech, and a bluntness and freedom in conversation that were not always agreeable. He had an utter aversion for swine's flesh, was irritable in his temper, and impatient of contradiction. But he had undoubted abilities in his profession, was indefatigable in his pursuit after knowledge, and irreproachable in his moral conduct. The following inscription is upon a brass plate in the middle aile of the parish-church of Sheffield: "In memory of Thomas Short, of this town, M. D. who departed this life Nov. 28, 1772. Mary, his wife, who died Dec. 19, 1762. Mary their daughter Dec. 3, 1753. Elizanet Anderton, widow, their daughter, who died May 16, 1788."—Dr. Short published, "The Natural, Experimental, and Medicinal History of the Mineral Waters of Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, particularly those of Scarborough; wherein they are carefully examined and compared; their Contents discovered and divided, their Uses shewn and explained, and an Account given of their Discovery and Alteration, together with the Natural History of the Earths, Minerals, and Fossils, through which the chief of them pass; the groundless Theories and false Opinions of former Writers are exposed, and their Reasonings demonstrated to be injudicious and inconclusive. To which are added, large marginal Notes, containing a methodical Abstract of all the Treatises hitherto published on these Waters, with many Observations and Experiments; as also

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niche in these Miscellaneous Typographical Anecdotes:

four Copper-plates, representing the Crystals of the Salts of 34 of these Waters, Lond. 1734," 4to. A second volume 4to was printed at Sheffield, 1740, intituled, "An Essay towards a Natural, Experimental, and Medicinal History of the principal Mineral Waters of Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Bishoprick of Durham, Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire; particularly those of Nevil Holt†, Cheltenham, Weatherslack, Hartlepool, Astrope, Cartmell, &c. &c. To which is added, a Discourse on cold and tepid Bathing; and a Table of all the warm Waters in England, and most of the cold Baths from Carlisle to Gloucester and Oxford;" "*Medicina Britannica*; or, a Treatise on such Physical Plants as are generally to be found in the Fields or Gardens in Great Britain; containing a particular Account of their Nature, Virtues, and Uses; together with the Observations of the most learned Physicians as well Antient as Modern, communicated to the late ingenious Mr. Ray, and the learned Dr. Sim. Paull; adapted more especially to the Occasions of those whose Condition or Situation of Life deprives them in a great Measure of the Helps of the Learned. To which are added three Indexes; the first containing the English and Latin Names of the Plants treated of; the second of the Diseases and Remedies; the Third to the Notes. By Thomas Short, of Sheffield, M.D. Lond. 1746," 8vo; "Observations Natural, Moral, Civil, Political, and Medical, on City, Town, and Country Bills of Mortality. To which are added large and clear Abstracts of the best Authors who have wrote on that Subject, with an Appendix on the Weather and Meteors. By Thomas Short, M.D. Lond. 1750," 8vo; a second edition of the above-mentioned "Dissertation upon Tea," 4to; dedicated to Thomas Lord Malton. "A General Treatise on various cold Mineral Waters in England, but more particularly on those at Harrowgate, Thorp-arch, Dorst-hill, Wigglesworth, Nevil Holt, and others of the like Nature; with their Principles, Virtues, and Uses. Also a short Discourse on Solvents of the Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, 1765;" and "A General Treatise on the different Sorts of cold Mineral Waters in England; with a variety of Experiments for examining and ascertaining their Virtues and Uses, and discovering their Effects on the Blood and Juices of the Human Body. To which is added an Account of several Experiments made in Search after a Solvent of the Human Calculus; and a Discourse on the Nature and Effects of Milk, &c. Lond. 1766," 8vo; and in 1767, by subscription, "A Comparative History of the Increase and Decrease of Mankind in England and

† He had a strong partiality for the waters at Holt near Hallaton in Leicestershire; whither he sent one of his patients, Mr. Nathanael Walker, an attorney in Sheffield, about 1743; but he died soon after upon the road, on his return.

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"This day is published, from the original MSS. in the Heralds' Office, and the Bodleian Library at Oxford, in three volumes, 8vo. I. The Antiquities of Berkshire; by Elias Ashmole, Esq. Brought down to the present Time; by Dr. Rawlinson. In which is a particular Account of the Castle and College of Windsor, with Mr. Frith's celebrated Catalogue of the Deans and Canons of that Church, from its Foundation to this Time. II. Many original Papers, Wills, and Pedigrees of the most considerable Families in this County. III. A curious Dissertation on a Roman Altar found at Chester, preserved amongst the Arundel Marbles at Oxford, now first published from an original MS. in the Bodleian Library. IV. The Life of Mr. Ashmole; his remarkable Examination of Hugh Peters concerning the Embezzlement of the Books and Medals belonging to King Charles I. and other curious Particulars. With the State of the Livings in this County, from the old *Valor Beneficiorum*, in the Reign of King Edward I. Printed only for E. Curll, at his *Literatory*, in Bow-street, Covent Garden, next door to Will's Coffee House. Where likewise may be had, The Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surry. By John Aubrey, Esq.

several Countries abroad, &c." His account of an extraordinary Imposthumation of the Lungs is printed in Phil. Trans. vol. XXXVII. p. 184; and there are some letters of a Thomas Short, probably the same, to Sir Hans Sloane; (see Ayscough's Catalogue of MSS. in the British Museum, No. 4060.) Mr. Hunter, in a letter to his friend, says, "Respecting his (the Doctor's) writings, they are, I rather think, more numerous than valuable. Several are mentioned in different sections of Mr. Gough's 'Anecdotes of British Topography.' His 'Comparative History,' I believe the best of his works; he took considerable pains in the compilation of it, as the volume of notes, which Mr. Staniforth has, sufficiently testifies. There is another, of which, perhaps, Mr. Gough has not the title: "A rational Discourse of the inward Uses of Water, shewing its Nature, Choice, and Agreeableness to the Blood, its Operations on the Solids and Fluids, in what Constitutions and Times proper, how it promotes necessary, and abates hurtful Evacuation, in what Diseases restorative, and wherein prejudicial."

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in Five Volumes, 8vo. * Also the Antiquities of Staffordshire, Worcester, Lichfield, Coventry, Northamptonshire, Norwich, Rochester, Winchester, Devonshire, Oxford, Salisbury, and Bath; all in Twelve Volumes, 8vo. Those gentlemen who intend to have any of the above-mentioned books, are desired to be expeditious in sending for them, there being but a very small number left; the prices of all which will be raised after Lady-day next. They are now sold at 5*s.* each volume in sheets, Large paper at 10*s.*

"Mr. Curll having been at great expence in publishing these books (now comprised under the title of *Anglia Illustrata*, in 20 volumes) and adorning them with draughts of monuments, maps, &c. deserves to be encouraged by us all, who are well-wishers to this study; no bookseller in town having been so curious as he. BROWNE WILLIS."

"P. S. This kind recommendation of that learned Antiquary, Browne Willis, esq. of Whaddon Hall in Buckinghamshire, was given upon a journey to Oxford, and has been greatly serviceable to me.

E. CURLL *."

"Mr. Henry Curll †, bookseller in Bow-street, Covent Garden, leaving off business at Michaelmas next, hereby gives notice, that the following books may (till that time) be had, at his house abovementioned, at the following prices; after which they will all be raised, *viz.*

* The following letter was addressed to Mr. Aubrey:

"SIR, Something I would contribute to your Natural History of Surrey, if it were possible; but your performance is so accurate, that you have left nothing almost for those who shall come after you. It is the country of my birth and delight; but I am ashamed to discover how ignorant I am of a thousand of those excellent remarks which I find you have taken notice of, to my reproach. The notices I have presumed to send you, cannot add any thing to your work; but testify the disposition I have to serve you, if it lay in the power of your most faithful servant, JOHN EVELYN."

* Daily Postboy, Feb. 7, 1729-30.

† This was a son of the notorious Edmund. He kept a separate shop in Henrietta-street. See Postboy, July 26, 1726.

"Mr.

"Mr. Aubrey's 'Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey,' 5 vols. price 1*l.* 5*s.* in sheets. N. B. Of this valuable work there are 16 copies, and no more, remaining of the large paper, price 2*l.* 10*s.*

"2. Mr. Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire, 3 vols. price 15*s.* in sheets. Remaining of the large paper but 24 copies; price 1*l.* 10*s.*

"3. Sir Christopher Wren's History and Antiquities of Salisbury and Bath. Price 5*s.* in sheets. Remaining of the large paper but 8 copies; price 10*s.*

"4. Norden's Brief, Historical, and Chorographical Delineation of Northamptonshire. Price 2*s.* in sheets. But 20 copies left of the large paper; price 4*s.*

"5. Dr. Rawlinson's English Topographer: or, a faithful Register, alphabetically digested, of all the Pieces which have been written, relating to the Antiquities, Natural History, or Topographical Description of any Part of England. Price 10*s.*

"6. Mr. Erdeswick's Survey of Staffordshire, with some Account of Beeston-castle in Cheshire. Price 5*s.*

"7. Dr. Ayliffe's Antient and Present State of the University of Oxford; 2 vols. price 10*s.*

"8. Mr. Abingdon's Antiquities of Worcester, Litchfield, and Chichester. Price 5*s.*

"9. The Antiquities of Rochester, with the Statutes. Price 5*s.*

"10. The Earl of Clarendon's Antiquities of Winchester; with some Account of Hyde-abbey, by Browne Willis, Esq. Price 5*s.**"

The memory of *Edmund Curll* has been transmitted to posterity with an obloquy more severe than he deserved. Whatever were his demerits in having occasionally published works that the present age would very properly consider too licentious, he certainly deserves commendation for his industry in preserving our National Remains. And

* Daily Postboy, Aug. 7, 1730.

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it may perhaps be added that he did not publish a single volume but what, amidst a profusion of base metal, contained some precious ore, some valuable reliques, which future collectors could no where else have found.

On the 5th of September 1730, Mr. Bowyer again became a father, by the birth of his second son *Thomas*, who was baptized at St. Clement's in the Straud, Sept. 24; a circumstance thus mentioned, as there may be occasion to allude to it hereafter.

1731.

In this year Mr. Bowyer took an active part in a controversy occasioned by "The Traditions of the Clergy destructive of Religion; with an Enquiry into the Grounds and Reasons of such Traditions: a Sermon [on Matth. xv. 6] preached at the Visitation held at Wakefield in Yorkshire, June 25, 1731, by William Bowman, M. A. Vicar of Dewsbury *." This performance (which was charged with containing some of the sentiments that had been advanced by Dr. Tindal in his "Rights of the Christian Church †," and by Mr. Gordon in his "Indepen-

* In Yorkshire. Mr. Bowman had also the vicarage of Aldborough in that county.

† See a comparison of Bowman and Tindal in "Grub-street *versus* Bowman, being a full and proper Answer to the Vicar of Dewsbury's late Sermon against the Church and Clergy of England. Published in the Grub-street Journals, No. 85 and 87; with large Additions, 1731." Against this charge, however, Mr. Bowman defends himself in his Preface. In those books, he says, "there are many things incomparably well said, and much just and demonstrative reasoning;" yet professes that he no otherwise made use of them, than as the same thoughts naturally occurred to him, without a design of copying. The Sermon, which he published to vindicate himself from the censures and misrepresentations of some of its reverend Auditors, was "the result of an impartial enquiry into the nature of a Christian Church, which was designed as the foundation of a much larger work." See the Preface to the Sermon; and see also "A full Justification of the Doctrines contained in Mr. Bowman's Sermon, &c."

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dent Whig,") excited no small degree of offence; and several answers were written to it, and strictures made upon it, both of a serious and ludicrous nature*. Mr. Bowyer, upon this occasion, printed a pamphlet, called, "The Traditions of the Clergy NOT destructive of Religion. Being Remarks on Mr. Bowman's Visitation Sermon; exposing that Gentleman's Deficiency in Latin and Greek, in Ecclesiastical History and true Reasoning. By a Gentleman of Cambridge †." Mr. Clarke, in a letter dated Dec. 1731, says, "I believe I never thanked you for the seasonable correction you have given the Vicar of Dewsbury. It is necessary that all such Writers should receive some animadversions; though I find the man has more judgment than I at first imagined he could possibly be master of. He could not resist the vanity of being an Author; but is wise enough to think that there is no necessity of defending every think that he may take a fancy to print: it will be impossible to provoke him to an answer. Mr. Canon ‡ is retiring to his cloister, to spend some few years more with his old *Gamaliel* Dr. Thirlby." In another letter, dated Oct. 15, 1732, the same gentleman says, "I am not displeased with finding that my brother Bowman is like to have some demands upon you. His answer, which has long been threatened, will, perhaps, like Thuanus §, appear at last; and it may possibly give you the

* See Gent. Mag. vol. I. pp. 333, 349, 366, 408, 414, 419, 462, and vol. II. pp. 622, 781, 960.

† Re-printed in the volume of Mr. Bowyer's "Miscellaneous Tracts," 4to, p. 59.

‡ In the former edition I had supposed this to be Dr. Canon, one of the chaplains to Charles Duke of Somerset; but have since been very properly corrected—as that gentleman was collated by Bp. Moore to the archdeaconry of Norfolk in 1707, at which time he was D. D. He died in 1722, nine years before the writing of this letter. See Mr. Cole's MS Collections in the British Museum, vol. XVI. p. 66.

§ Mr. Buckley's Proposals for Thuanus, and various specimens of the work, were printed by Mr. Bowyer in 1729. The whole was finished in 1733, where it will be further noticed.

same

same sort of employment *; you may find something *to correct* in every sheet. I was indeed, though a stranger to his person, at first something prejudiced in favour of his discretion; that he was at least wise enough to retire from more danger; and that I might say of him, as Horace does of a Nation †, not well acquainted with the art of War,

Laxo meditatur arcu
Cedere campis.

But, if he has a mind to try his fortune once more in Paul's Church-yard ‡, whatever I may think of his courage, I shall have no great opinion of his conduct. As for you, I am sure it can never be your business to drop a controversy in which you have nothing to fear. Make the most of him; and, in the style of the Votes, *call him to order*."

This threatened answer, I believe, never appeared §; but the Vicar was anonymously defended in "A full Justification of the Doctrines contained in Mr. Bowman's Sermon, &c." probably a production of his own. And indeed it is generally supposed that his insignificant work was by no means deserving the notice which was taken of it from so many different quarters ||. Besides nine or

* Mr. Bowyer was then printing some of the most difficult parts of Thuanus, to which Mr. Clarke alluded.

† The Scythians, 3 Carm. viii. 22.

‡ Mr. Stephen Austen, the bookseller, lived there. See p. 460.

§ In 1740, it appears that Mr. Bowyer printed, for Mr. Hutton, a pamphlet called "A Reply to Mr. Bowman's Letter to the Inhabitants of Dewsbury."

|| "Βωμάν Κλυθι; or, Hark to Bowman, 1731; containing Remarks, Reflections, Speculations, Considerations, Ruminations, and Animadversions, upon, together with many just and proper Recriminations and Reprehensions of, Parson William Bowman's (the double Yorkshire Vicar's) Visitation Declamation, held forth at Wakefield, 1731. At first published in the Journals of the most renowned Grubean Society, and now collected and digested into one orderly and methodical six-penny Tract, for the good, emolument, and merriment, of the Publick; by the special order and command of the said Society.

1. Ding—dong—rings—Bow—man's—bell;
2. Our—Wil—has—de—claim'd—well;

3. And

ten pamphlets, the papers of the time abounds with strictures on a performance, which would of itself have "sunk into waste-paper and oblivion*." Some poetical squibs, which it gave birth to, are preserved at the end of Mr. Bowyer's Remarks†; and the whole was humorously burlesqued under the title of "Mr. Bowman's Sermon preached at Wakefield in Yorkshire versified, by Christopher Crainho, Esq. 1731."

"I lost an opportunity of seeing Mr. Bowman, by not being at Halland the last public day. He made there a cheerful appearance in a small synod of the neighbouring Clergy, who were so complaisant as not to mention one word of the ministry. The first account of his Sermon was from you; and you say you mention some parts of it, because I would not allow you that the Presbyterian opinion was the prevailing one. But sure there is nothing in Mr. Bowman's Sermon in favour of their principles, any more than ours. They are as strict in their way as we are [in ours], and as far from brother Bowman's latitude: they would not admit of ministers without their own ordination, nor talk so lightly of it. But whatever faults may be in the Sermon, I suppose your friend Mr. Austen‡ thinks it the very best that ever he printed. There is nothing that diverts me so much in the whole per-

3. And—with—his—Bome—Bome—Bome,
4. Has—push'd—his—point—sore—home,
5. And—eke—with's—hi—d'ous—yell,
6. The—Cler—gy's—fate—doth—tell.

Bome, Bome, Bome.'

* "The usual fate," says Swift, "of common answerers to books which are allowed to have any merit. There is indeed an exception when any great genius thinks it worth his while to expose a foolish piece. To answer a book effectually, requires more pains and skill, more wit, learning, and judgment, than were employed in writing it." *Apology prefixed to the Tale of a Tub.* —Nobody but Voltaire could reply to dull answerers, without lugging by it; he replied to all, and succeeded wonderfully.

† See them in the "Miscellaneous Tracts," p. 76.

‡ Mr. Stephen Austen, who published Mr. Bowman's Sermon; which passed through at least six editions.

formance,

formance, as his being called an Erastian; as if so much ill language could arise only from an untoward disposition in his brethren towards calling names; for my part, I look upon it as a compliment, which he should have less reason to be offended with, because he has received so few upon this occasion. Beza (who was one of Erastus' adversaries) said of him, that he was 'in sacris literis diligenter versatus, et qui egregiam operam ad Heidelbergensis ecclesiæ instaurationem navavit.' I doubt whether Mr. Bowman will ever be so much honoured with the applause either of his adversaries or his friends. His (Erastus's) theological works were first printed at London by the Archbishop's [Whitgift's] licence; but why, or with what design, is a secret that I cannot find out; none of our ecclesiastical historians, that I have seen, taking notice of it. He was a physician of Heidelberg; and in a public disputation in that city, A. D. 1568, opposed Dr. George Withers, an Englishman, in a question about Excommunication. His arguments were afterwards drawn up at large; but never printed in his life-time; and if brother Bowman had in this respect been an Erastian, I do not think it would have been an injury to his character. He permitted indeed some of his friends to take copies of his reasons, and so the question was privately controverted between him and his correspondents. He died in 1583; and six years after his book was printed with this remarkable title: 'Explicatio gravissimæ quæstionis, utrum Excommunicatio, quatenus Religionem intelligentes et amplexantes à sacramentorum usu propter admissum facinus arcet, mandato nitatur divino, an excogitata sit ab hominibus. Pesclavii, apud Baocium Sultaceterum, A. 1589.' This, Mr. Selden (to whom I owe this account, lib. I. de Synedriis, p. 1016), says should be, Londini, apud Joannem Wolfium *. The com-

* In the Hall-book of the Company of Stationers is this entry: "20 Junii 1589. John Wolf entered for his copy a Treatise

mon methods of excommunication will certainly admit of very strong objections; though how far Erastus carried that point, I cannot say, having never seen this book; but, for some years Erastianism has been a name for an utter rejection of all Christian discipline; whether justly or not, seems a question which I should be glad to be informed of. The account which is given of this sect in 'Dictionnaire Royale de l'Academie' is surprizing; '*Erastiens*—sorte d'Heretiques, qui firent une faction pendant les troubles d'Angleterre,' &c. They seem willing to allow us the honour of being the authors of all heresy, when we are only the importers. But I have troubled you sufficiently with Thomas Erastus, and should, if I had room, say as much of Prolegomena ad N. T. &c. The author [Wetstein] is a foreigner, and a friend of the great Bentley; and, in my opinion, disposes the account of his MSS. in a very awkward manner *. I am almost tempted to think of him, what Thirlby says of poor Grabe, 'Neque ingenio, neque judicio, neque si verum dicere licet doctrinâ, satis ad eam rem instructus." Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, Sept. 22, 1731 †.

Among other books of consequence printed by Mr. Bowyer in this year, were,

Treatise of Thomas Erastus, *De Excommunicatione*, reprinted by M. Fortescue, to be allowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury."

* "There is an awkwardness in the disposal of the MSS.; but perhaps it is owing to enumerating them first for the Gospels, and then for the Epistles; and perhaps he has not seen them all, when he wrote his first account, which occasioned supplemental mention. Surely, now the work itself is published, Mr. Clarke's opinion of Wetstein's abilities is hardly just, certainly not candid." *T. F.*

† "Thirlby passed the same self-sufficient censures on Dr. Bentley, in p. 18 of his edition of Justin Martyr; and in his preface he treated Meric Casaubon and Isaac Vossius in a manner not much different. MS Letter from Dr. Charles Ashton to Dean Moss.

"Humfredi

"Humfredi Llwyd, Armigeri, Britannicæ Descriptionis Commentariolum: necnon de Monâ Insulâ, et Britannicâ Arce sive Armamentario Romano Disceptatio Epistolaris *. Accedunt Æræ Cambro-Britannicæ. Accurante Mose Gulielmo †, A. M. R. S. Soc."

* "I made my compliments to Mr. Williams for his present of Humphrey Llwyd; and took the liberty to mention that he had left some mistakes in his author, which he should have set right in the notes, particularly that the British Church observed Easter in the same way as the Asiatic churches, *quartadecima lunæ*; when it is very plain from Bede that the dispute between the Britains and Saxons was of another kind. Mr. Smith has put that beyond all controversy." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, Dec.* 16, 1731.

† Of Mr. Moses Williams I shall take a future opportunity of speaking more at large; here only observing, that his well-selected library was purchased by William Jones, esq. one of the last of those genuine mathematicians, admirers, and contemporaries of Sir Isaac Newton, who cultivated and improved the sciences in the eighteenth century. The friendship of Newton he had obtained by publishing, when only 26 years old, the "Synopsis Palmariorum Matheseos," a masterly and perspicuous abstract of every thing useful in the science of number and magnitude. Some papers of Collins falling afterwards into his hands, he there found a Tract of Newton's, which had been communicated by Barrow to Collins, who had kept up an extensive correspondence with the best Philosophers of his age. With the author's consent and assistance, Mr. Jones ushered this Tract into the world, with three other Tracts on Analytical Subjects; and thus secured to his illustrious friend the honour of having applied the method of infinite series to all sorts of curves, some time before Mercator had published his quadrature of the hyperbola by a similar method. These admirable works, containing the sublimest speculations in Geometry, were very seasonably brought to light in the year 1711, when the dispute ran high between Leibnitz and the friends of Newton, concerning the invention of Fluxions; a dispute which this valuable publication helped to decide. Mr. Jones was a teacher of the mathematicks in London under the patronage of Sir Isaac, and had the honour of instructing the first Earl of Hardwicke in that science; who gratefully enabled him to lay aside his profession, by bestowing on him a sinecure place of about 200*l.* a year. The Lord Chancellor Macclesfield also and his Son (who was afterwards the second Earl, and President of the Royal Society) were among the number of other respectable personages who received from him the rudiments of the mathematicks. At Sherborne castle in Oxfordshire, Mr. Jones resided as a regular member of the family; and, whilst in this situation, had the misfortune to lose the

greatest

"A Critical Examination of the Text and Version of the late Edition of the New Testament in

greatest part of his property, the accumulation of industry and œconomy, by the failure of a banker; but the friendship of the second Earl of Macclesfield, who was then a Teller of the Exchequer, diminished the weight of the loss, by appointing him second-clerk in his office (a sinecure of considerable emolument); and afterwards made him an offer of a more lucrative employment; which he declined accepting, as it would have imposed upon him the trouble of more official attendance than was compatible with his temper, or his attachment to scientific pursuits. —Mr. Jones was author of "A new Epitome of the Art of Practical Navigation." The plan of another work was formed by this eminent Mathematician, intended to be of the same nature with the "Synopsis," but far more copious and diffusive, and to serve as a general Introduction to the Sciences; or, which is the same thing, to the Mathematical and Philosophical Works of Newton, whose name, by the consent of all Europe, is *not so much that of a Man, as of Philosophy itself.* A Work of this kind had long been a *desideratum* in Literature; and it required a Geometrician of the first class, to sustain the weight of so important an undertaking; for which, as Mr. D'Alembert justly observes, "the combined force of the greatest Mathematicians would not have been more than sufficient." The ingenious author was conscious how arduous a task he had begun; but his very numerous and respectable acquaintance, and particularly his intimate friend the late Earl of Macclesfield, never ceased importuning and urging him to persist, till he had finished the whole work, the result of his knowledge and experience, through a life of near seventy years, and a standing monument, as he had reason to hope, of his talents and industry. He had scarcely sent the first sheet to the press, when a fatal illness obliged him to discontinue the impression; and in 1749, a few days before his death, he intrusted the manuscript, fairly transcribed by an amanuensis, to the care of Lord Macclesfield, who promised to publish it, as well for the honour of the Author, as for the benefit of his family, to whom the property of the book belonged. His large and splendid library Mr. Jones bequeathed to his noble patron; and, till it was sold by auction in London 1801, it filled one whole side of the convenient gallery appropriated to that use in Sherborne Castle; and the original library of the Macclesfield family was placed on the opposite side of the gallery. The Earl survived his friend many years; but the "Introduction to the Mathematicks" was forgotten or neglected; and, after his death, the manuscript was not to be found. Which is most to be censured, the destruction or loss of Mr. Jones's MS. or the dispersion of his library from the family of his learned and munificent patron? Whether it was accidentally destroyed, which is hardly credible, or whether, as hath been suggested, it had been lent to some Geometrician, unworthy to bear the name either of a Phi-

Greek and English; wherein the Editor's corrupt Text, false Version, and fallacious Notes, are detected and censured, by Leonard Twells *, Vicar of

a Philosopher or a Man, who has since concealed it, or possibly burned the original for fear of detection, is uncertain. There is no evidence in the memoranda left by Sir William Jones to confirm or disprove the suggestions. This was a considerable loss, not only to Men of Letters, but to the publick in general; since the improvement of Science is a subject, in which their security and their pleasures, their commerce, and consequently their wealth, are deeply concerned; and, it may be added, the glory of the Nation has suffered not a little by the accident; for, if the work of Mr. Jones had been preserved, the Authors of the French Encyclopedia would not have ventured to reproach us, that since the death of Newton, "our advancement in the Mathematicks has not satisfied the expectations of Europe."—At Sherborne castle Mr. Jones became acquainted with Mary, youngest daughter of George Nix, a cabinet-maker in London; who, though of low extraction, had raised himself to eminence in his profession, and, from the honest and pleasant frankness of his conversation, was admitted to the tables of the great, and to the intimacy of Lord Macclesfield. Mr. Jones married his daughter, and had by her three children; the youngest of which, that splendid luminary in Literature, the late Sir William Jones, was born in London 1746. Three years after his birth, his father died of a disorder, which Dr. Mead discovered to be a polypus in the heart. Mr. Henry Baker afforded his widow important assistance in arranging his shells, fossils, and other curiosities, and disposing of them to the best advantage. The care of her son William devolved on his mother, who in many respects was eminently qualified for it. Her trust made her a sufficient proficient in Algebra; and, to qualify herself for the office of instructor to her sister's son, who was designed for the sea, she made herself perfect in Trigonometry, and the theory of the Navy. She declined the Countess of Macclesfield's solicitations to remain at Sherborne castle, lest it should interfere with her plan for the education of her son. Such of the mathematical works of Mr. Jones as have been published are remarkable for neatness, brevity, and accuracy. A Catalogue of them may be seen in Mr. Hutton's "Philosophical Dictionary." Some of his letters to Mr. Cotes, and one from Mr. Cotes to him, are printed in Lord Teignmouth's "Life of Sir William Jones." The following posthumous Papers by Mr. Jones are also printed in the Philosophical Transactions: "A commodious disposition of Equations for exhibiting the Relations of Goniometrical Lines," vol. XLIV. p. 560; "Of Logarithms," vol. LXI. p. 455; "Properties of the Conic Sections, deduced by a compendious Method," vol. LXIII. p. 340.

* At the time of this publication Mr. Twells (who had been educated at Jesus college, Cambridge; B. A. 1704) had a large

St. Mary's in Marlborough. Part I.—N. B. This is

family, with a very scanty income. He obtained the degree of M.A. by diploma, 1733; and in 1737 was presented to the united rectories of St. Matthew, Friday-street and St. Peter, Cheapside. He was also a prebendary of St. Paul's, and one of the lecturers of St. Dunstan's in the West. His publications were, "A Critical Examination of the late new Text and Version of the New Testament, in Greek and English, &c. in Three Parts;" "A Vindication of the Gospel of St. Matthew;" "A Supplement to the Vindication;" "A Reply to the Defence," &c.; "An Answer to the Enquiry into the Meaning of Demoniacs in the New Testament, &c. 1737," 8vo. But his *magnum opus* was a publication by subscription, in 1740, of "The Theological Works of Dr. Pocock," in two volumes, folio; and the anxieties attendant on this precarious (and in some cases humiliating) mode of publication will be well exemplified in the following extracts from seven years' correspondence of Dr. Twells with Dr. Zachary Grey:

1. *London, Nov.* 26, 1734. The kind and frequent mention made of me in your conversation with, and letters to, Mr. Hildrop, convinces me that your old Chum has yet a place, not only in your memory, but in your affection. This emboldens me to desire your assistance in promoting the Subscription mentioned in the Proposals herewith transmitted to you, both in Cambridge, and among your neighbours in Bedfordshire. I have made the same request to our worthy Master, Dr. Ashton; and Dr. Waterland has likewise recommended it to some of his friends. With this you will receive 18 Proposals; 12 of which have indorsed receipts, signed and numbered, for the use of those who shall please to subscribe; and six more unsigned, for those whom you may think useful in promoting the design. I must farther beg that you would take account not only of the name of each Subscriber, but also of the number of his receipt. My intention is, to commit the Work to the press as soon as a number have subscribed, sufficient to defray the expence of the edition; and if that should happen by May next, I hope to deliver the books by this time in the next winter. If you, or any of your acquaintance, have letters from or to Dr. Pocock, or other papers that may give light to his history, they would be exceedingly useful and welcome to me. In giving an account of Walton's Polyglott, I shall be under a necessity of mentioning Mr. Whelock, Dr. Castell, and Mr. Thorndike; and I would willingly have something to say of the general history of each of those great men, more than I know at present. If, therefore, you have any memoirs of this kind of your own, or could procure me some such from Mr. Baker, or any one else, I should be greatly indebted to you. The letters I have by me of Dr. Walton, Mr. Thorndike, and Dr. Thomas Greaves, &c. will enable me to lay before the world some particulars relating to that noble work, which will not be unacceptable. Was Brian Walton's Life ever published? If it was, where may one meet with it, or obtain the perusal of it? You will pardon the liberty I take on

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not intended against Father Simon's Version lately published. London Evening Post, Dec. 29, 1780.

the first renewal of our old acquaintance; and take it for granted that I shall always be glad to receive whatever commands you shall have for me. How happy shall I be whenever an opportunity offers for our meeting together after a separation of so many years! In the mean time, I hope you will excuse this trouble from your affectionate old Chum and friend,

LEONARD TWELLS."

2. "*Fleet-street, July* 3, 1735. Dear Friend; I have, besides many former ones, two fresh favours to thank you for. First, for your last letter, and the additional subscriptions you procured me; and again for the valuable present of your 'Spirit of Infidelity detected.' My subscriptions are now upwards of two hundred. I beg my service to Mrs. Grey, and all friends; and am forced in haste to add only that I am your very affectionate friend, and thankful humble servant, LEONARD TWELLS.

"I set out for Marlborough to-morrow, where I shall expect the pleasure of hearing from my good Chum. You, and the other gentlemen who have got subscriptions for Dr. Pocock, will oblige me by sending the first payment, names of the subscribers, and numbers of the receipts respective to each subscriber, to Mr. Gosling."

3. "*Fleet-street, March* 27, 1736. Dear Chum; I received your last letter, and thank you for your kind proposal of writing to Lord Oxford's chaplain, to prevail for that Nobleman's recommendation of Dr. Pocock's Works to Dean Swift; which I beg you to put in execution as speedily as you can; being assured that Lord Bruce would be difficultly if at all engaged to speak to Lord Oxford on such an account. I have been in town a fortnight, where I met the agreeable present of your books against Neal and Sir Isaac, for which I return you many thanks. I have been preparing a Corrector for my intended edition of Dr. Pocock, which at my return to this place, about two months hence, I propose to put into the press; and, if the printer deceive me not, the Books will be ready for delivery by this time in the next year. I would be glad first to know my real strength, and therefore must beg to be informed what Mr. Bradshaw has done in my affair, and whether Mr. Chapman and Dr. Williams have had any more success in putting off the receipts that remain in their hands. I hear nothing yet of Dr. Samuel Knight; if you ever see him, please to enquire what he has done. I propose next week for Marlborough, where a letter from Dr. Grey will, as his always are, be exceedingly welcome to his affectionate friend and much obliged humble servant,

LEONARD TWELLS."

4. "*Marlborough, May* 8, 1736. Dear Chum; I propose to be in London the week after next, in order to see Pocock into the press. If therefore you have not already done it, I beg you would please to lose no time in sending the 6 guineas, and what

"A Discourse of the History, Religion, and

other subscriptions Bedfordshire may have since afforded, to Mr. Gosling; because I shall want it, to buy paper, &c. For the same reason, I must intreat you to quicken Mr. Bradshaw of Jesus to do the same; as likewise Mr. Chapman of King's (to whom my hearty service) if he has put off any more. I still want the names of the six subscribers for which he paid Mr. Gosling. You ask in your last, whether I have skill in buying paper? to which I answer, that I have none, and therefore must desire the help of friends in buying my own. But, if you think proper, I will engage their best services for you at the same time. Whether I shall be able to step down to Cambridge from London this summer I cannot tell, till I have been in town some time, and seen some progress in my business. I have a strong desire to see my friends there, and shall reckon it a misfortune to be disappointed. My humble service attends Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Moss, and the young ladies; and I am, dear Chum, Inviolably yours, L. Twells.

"Please to know of Dr. Williams, if any more of his friends have paid their subscriptions; he having as yet paid but for four."

5. "*Marlborough, July* 6, 1736. I hope my dear Chum will impute my not answering his last sooner to a hurry of business, intermixed with some indispositions, which at present, I bless God, are at an end. Now to the business of your last; Mr. Bettenham paid me the 6 guineas, for which I heartily thank you. Pocock has been in the press this month, and goes on well. Please to let friends know as much, and particularly Dr. Waterland, to whom my humble service; tell him likewise, that Dr. Gooch promised me to take a subscription of him at Cambridge, which I beg he would offer to him. He promised another for the College-library; but that you procured for me, though I did not then recollect so much. Would not my good friend Mr. Perkins take one? Pray my service to him, with repeated thanks for past good offices to our Bishop, of which I find the fruits every time I wait on his Lordship. Lord Bruce obtained of Lord Oxford to write to Dean Swift on the affair of Pocock; but he (the Earl) had, when I waited upon him, received no answer. Perhaps you may find an opportunity to know if he has since received any thing from Ireland. It is more than a month since I saw the Earl. I rejoice to hear you are going to the press against Neal's third volume; your second, I had the pleasure to hear, was well received by some great men, particularly the Bishop of Oxford [Potter], who is now what London [Gibson] was. The gentlemen at Oxford spoke handsomely likewise of your performance upon Sir Isaac. I mentioned to Mr. Crofts your desire that he would help off some copies of your intended Answer to Neal's third volume, and found him disposed to do you all the service in that respect that lay in his power. If you will please to send me 6 copies, I think I can dispose of them. However, I will at all adventures be accountable for so many; and if I find room for more, you shall

Laws of the Jews, by the late Reverend and learned

shall hear again from me. If you think it proper, I will write again to Mr. Crofts, and desire him to fix a number. When I saw the Bp. of Oxford this spring, he told me that Neal, in his second or third volume, reckons Dr. Pocock in his list of eminent Puritan Divines. If the passage be not too long, I would beg a transcript of it in your next, which I could wish, though I do not deserve it, might be speedy. Humble service to our worthy Master, and to Mrs. Grey, &c. shuts up this trouble from, dear sir, your most affectionate Chum, and most obliged humble servant, LEONARD TWELLS.

"I must on no occasion omit special service to Mr. Chapman, whom I greatly respect. I have not yet received the names of the six subscribers he procured and paid for."

6. "*London, Feb.* 2, 1736-7. Dear Chum; Mr. Bettenham brought me the favour of yours, which gave me great pleasure. I thank you heartily for the continuance of your friendship, in procuring more subscriptions to Pocock. The Work is about half printed off, so that by Michaelmas or (at farthest) Christmas next, we shall be ready to deliver the books. I set out for Wiltshire to-morrow; but have left order with Mr. Bettenham to send six of your Answers to Neal's Third Part, to Mr. Gosling for my use, and six more for Mr. Crofts, who received yours, and intends to answer it himself. My service and thanks to Mr. Chapman; as also to Mr. Perkins, whom I had the unexpected pleasure of seeing lately at the Bishop of Sarum's. If Dr. Gooch is at Cambridge, I heartily wish you would procure his promised subscription. I have now got upwards of 300! My humble service to Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Moss, and the young ladies. I am, dear Doctor, your much obliged and most affectionate Chum and servant."

7. "*Friday-street, March* 22, 1739-40. My dear Friend; Pocock, at last, is finished, and will be delivered on Tuesday next, the 25th instant. My number of subscribers is about 350; of which, through the death of near 30 of them, and for other causes, I cannot reasonably expect that more than 300, if so many, will call for their books. The expences of paper and printing amount to upwards of 530*l.*; and incidental charges, which I have been at, will make the total expence at least 580*l.*; so that, if 300 sets are taken off by Subscribers, the reward of the Editor, for writing the Life, compiling Indexes, collating and correcting the errors of the old Edition (which with soliciting for subscriptions, travelling to London, Oxford, &c. have more or less employed his time and exercised his patience for five years last past) will be but 50*l.*—I should not have troubled you or my other friends with complaints of this kind, for which I have nobody to blame but myself, who too rashly engaged in an affair by which, had it not been for their goodness, I must have been a loser every way; but only to move them still to continue their endeavours, where there is room for it, to procure purchasers of the Work, as they formerly did subscribers. Mr. Gosling will

sell

W. Wotton, D. D." now first published from the

sell the books at the subscription price; lower we cannot go, without injustice to those who, by subscribing, encouraged the publication. Another request I make to you is, that you would press as many of the subscribers as fall in your way, to send for their books as early as may be, that I may the sooner discharge the debt of the press. I remember that in one of your letters you told me, that Mr. John Lord, rector of Tuddington in Bedfordshire, promised to pay two guineas for the book when it was finished; and I doubt not you will now call upon him. Mr. Gosling delivers the books at his shop. I do not forget that I am indebted either to you or Mr. Bettenham for six copies of each of your two last Answers to Neal; and as soon as I have cleared the present account, will discharge that also. In the mean time, I beg my service to Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Grey, and the young ladies. As to my own particular, I bless God for a better state of health this last winter, severe as it was, than for some years last past; and that you and yours have been alike healthy, will be a joyful hearing to, dear Chum, yours most sincerely and affectionately, LEONARD TWELLS.

"In order to explain my assertion above, that 50*l.* at the most will be all my gains on the foot of the subscription, you may please to know that Mr. Pocock, the proprietor of his grandfather's copies, may, and I fear will, insist on half the clear profits of the Edition. I am ashamed to own my weakness in the contract to any but such a friend as you."

8. "*Friday-street, Jan.* 27, 1741. I hope my dear Chum will spare the reproaches that are so justly due to me for so long neglecting to answer his last. I will not make excuses by letter, hoping for an opportunity to do it personally about the middle of next month, when I intend, God willing, to be at Cambridge, in order to admit my son of St. John's college. I can only say in the mean time, that as my various employments have kept me in a manner confined for several months, and hindered me from engaging any one to take off copies of your answer to Neal's last; so I shall be very glad to be responsible for six, or more of them if it be needful. If you ever see the Master of St. John's, could you be so good as to tell him I received his last, and that he misapprehended my meaning; that I enquired only after the scholarship which was held by Franklyn, who died lately, though I miscalled it an exhibition; and if my son, as a Marlborough scholar, though not a native of Wiltshire, be capable of standing for it, I intend, Monday fortnight, to set out with him for Cambridge. Your answer to this, by the first convenient opportunity, would much oblige your undeserving, but sincerely affectionate friend, Chum, and servant, L. TWELLS."

9. "*St. Matthew's, Friday-street, Oct.* 6, 1741. My dear and good old Friend, I promised myself all this last summer the pleasure of waiting on you in Bedfordshire, but have still been defeated. However, I live in hopes of seeing you at Cambridge, and settling

an

original MS. (communicated by Anthony Ham-

an account that is between us, in the spring. In the mean time, I should be much obliged to you, if opportunity shall offer, for jogging the following subscribers in your neighbourhood to call for their *Porocks*. It will be the more needful, because I am now closing the accompt, and shall be the better able to do it by the receipt of so many second payments. The Rev. Mr. Ashcroft of Mappenhall in Bedfordshire; the Right Hon. the Lord St. John de Bletsho; the Rev. Mr. Watson of Ampthill in Bedfordshire; the Rev. Mr. John Lord, of Tuddington, Bedfordshire; made no payments, but promised to take off a set when the Work was finished. The two following gentlemen subscribed at your request; and, if quickened by letter from you, would probably order their books to be called for, and make their second payment; Thomas Hindmarsh, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; George Grey, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. I hope my good friend, who has already done so much service to my edition, will pardon the trouble I give him in the winding up of that affair. My son joins with me in service to you, to Mrs. Grey, and to good Mrs. Moss, together with the young ladies.

"My son John sets out for Cambridge next Friday. I have not been yet able to obtain any favour for him from the Master or Senior Fellows since they admitted him to his Marlborough Exhibition, though I have solicited it, and God knows, sufficiently need it. I hope Dr. Grey's return to Cambridge may produce something. At least I assure myself his endeavours will not be wanting. I am, dear Chum, your affectionate friend, and obliged humble servant, LEONARD TWELLS."

This learned and meritorious Divine did not long survive the completion of his laborious and unprofitable republication; dying February 19, 1741-2. In a letter from Dr. Samuel Knight to Dr. Z. Grey, dated Feb. 22, 1742, he observes, "Poor Twells died on Friday, and left a large family very destitute."—A letter from one of his sons to Dr. Grey will shew the difficulties with which the Doctor's family had to encounter in consequence of this calamitous event: "The hopes that you are pleased to express, that my father died in tolerable good circumstances, proceeded, I suppose, rather from a good-will to him, and us his poor remains, than from any calculation of his income. I have him for an example of virtue and labour, not of fortune †. He had no more than one hundred pounds a year to support five children with, till within five years of his death; and when it pleased God to remove him to town, the expences of his removal, his First Fruits above fifty pounds, his repairing the rectory-house, which had not been inhabited for fifty years by a rector, to the amount of near an hundred pounds, and the expences of my brother's education and death in the University, were a sore

† "Disce, puer, *virtutem* ex me, *verumque laborem!*
Fortunam ex aliis." Æneid. xii. 435.

drain

mond *, esq.) in the "Present State of the Republick of Letters," for January 1731, p. 1.

"A serious Exhortation to Repentance and Sorrow for Sin, and a strict and mortified Life; written about the Middle of the Fourth Century by St. Ephraim, the Cyrian †, Deacon of Edessa. Translated into English from the Greek and Latin Versions compared."

"The Principles of the Christian Religion explained ‡; in a brief Commentary upon the Church

drain for his advantages. But, notwithstanding all this, I beg you to assure Mr. Rutherforth (of whose care and tenderness to my brother I am very sensible) that he shall be paid to a farthing, when we have collected my father's dues; whose credits, I am certain, will discharge his debts, and no farther. We are left indeed to the wide world, without any patrimony, but with the blessing of God derived to us by a pious father, unless prevented by our demerits. By the advice of our friends, I have published proposals for printing, by subscription, my father's Boyle's and Lady Moyer's Sermons, and wait for your permission to send you down some signed receipts."—Twenty-four of the Doctor's Sermons at Mr. Boyle's Lectures, eight at Lady Moyer's, and three occasional Sermons, were accordingly published, in two volumes, 8vo, 1743.

* A Commissioner of the Navy; and sometime representative in Parliament for the county of Huntingdon, and also for the University of Cambridge. He was a good speaker; and well known by the name of "silver-tongued Hammond," given to him by Lord Bolingbroke. He was a man of wit; but wanted conduct; and had, if we may credit Lord Chesterfield, "all the senses but common sense." He was the father of that elegant writer, whose "Love Elegies" breathe the true spirit of Tibullus; and died in 1738, aged nearly 70.

† An author much celebrated by the antients, particularly by St. Gregory de Nissa. He wrote Commentaries on a great part of the Bible, many of which are thought to be still extant in the Syriac. Amongst his countrymen he is said to have written more than a thousand Discourses in Prose; and a considerable number of Verses and Hymns, all on sacred subjects.

‡ A Dedication to the Archdeacons and the rest of the Clergy of the Diocese of Lincoln, prefixed to the third edition of this work (which was printed by Mr. Bowyer in 1708) observes, that "The following Catechism, composed and published some years ago for the use of my parish, is now, at your request, and by your encouragement, reprinted for the benefit of my diocese; and I make no doubt but that, through the blessing of God upon your pious endeavours, it will help to propagate a more perfect knowledge of the doctrine of Christ in all the parts of it. It was with this

Catechism. By the Right reverend Father in God William [Wake] Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The fifth edition," 8vo.

this sort of instruction that that great and wise Minister the Lord Cromwell began, as the most likely means to bring on the Reformation, so much desired by all good men; and, though what he required went no farther than to teach first the parents, and masters themselves, and by them their children and servants, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments; yet was this a good beginning, and even more than many of the Clergy themselves, in those days, were very well able to expound to them. Hence it was that about 11 years after, King Edward the Sixth found it necessary to repeat the very same order in his Injunctions: 'That every holy-day, when there was no sermon, the parsons and vicars in their several churches should, immediately after the Gospel, openly and plainly recite to their parishioners, the Paternoster, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments in English, to the intent the people might learn the same; exhorting all parents and householders to teach their children and servants the same, as they are bound by the law of God, and in conscience, to do.' For their better doing whereof, when the Service-book was compiled about two years after, a Catechism was also inserted into it; and the curate enjoined, 'every sixth week at the least to teach and declare the Catechism, according to the book of the same. We are told, indeed, that Archbishop Cranmer had himself, the year before, 1548, drawn up a Catechism for the instruction of young persons in the grounds of the Christian Religion; and, in his dedication of it to the King, complained very much of the neglect of Catechizing in former times. But yet still this work continued in the same state; nor was any thing more done in it by public authority, till about four years after; when, together with the Articles of Religion, another Catechism was composed, and published in Latin, and all schoolmasters enjoined by the King's command to instruct their scholars in it. And here I take the complete model of our Church Catechism to have been first laid. To the Explication of the Creed, the Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, was added a short account of the Two Sacraments; and to some or other of these, whatsoever was most necessary to be known, or believed by every Christian, was orderly, though briefly, reduced. No sooner was the unhappy stop of this exercise, which followed under Queen Mary's reign, removed by her death, but Queen Elizabeth returned to the same order that her brother King Edward the Sixth had established. She required the parsons and vicars, every holy-day, to recite the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments in English, that their parishioners might both learn themselves, and teach their children the same. And she enjoined them, every holy-day, and every second Sunday in the year, to hear and instruct the youth of their parish, for half an hour at least, before evening-prayer, in the Ten Com-

"Q. Horatii Flacci Carminum Libri Quinque. Recensuit, et ex vetustis Exemplaribus, Editionibus,

Commandments, the Articles of the Belief, and the Lord's Prayer; and diligently to examine them, and teach them the Catechism set forth in the book of Public Prayer. About three years after, it was agreed by the Queen's Commissioners, that, besides the Catechism for children which are to be confirmed, another somewhat longer should be devised for Communicants; and a third, in Latin, for Schools. What was done as to the former of these, I cannot tell; but for the latter, I find that in the Convocation, which met the next year, such a Catechism was drawn up, and agreed to by the Lower House, and brought up by the Prolocutor to the Upper. But, though that Synod continued to sit above a month afterward, yet it does not appear that any thing more was done in this matter; nor can I tell what this Catechism was. For as to that of Dean Nowel, who was then the Prolocutor, and which seems to have been designed for the same purpose; it was not published till about eight years after the rising of this Convocation. It would be too tedious to mention all the following orders which were made, as well by the Bishops and Clergy in their Synods, as by our succeeding Princes, and even by the Parliament itself, for the diligent discharge of this necessary duty. How strictly the Ministers were enjoined to instruct the younger persons of their parishes in their Catechism, and parents and masters required to send their children and servants to be instructed by them! By the Constitutions of 1571, every rector and vicar was obliged, upon every Sunday and holy-day, to spend two hours after dinner in this work; and, lest their parishioners should neglect to attend it, it was ordered, that no one should come to the Holy Communion, or answer for a child in baptism, or contract marriage, who had not first learned the Catechism, so as to be able readily to answer to all the parts of it. This was reinforced in the Synod of 1575, and confirmed, as the other before had been, by the Queen's authority; and when Archbishop Whitgift understood that this profitable exercise began nevertheless to be too much neglected by the Ministers and people, he not only remonstrated to his Suffragans the sad effects of it; but earnestly exhorted and required them, in the fear of God, according to their pastoral care, and for the duty which they owed both to God and his Church, to give straight charge to both; and to see that the children, and other ignorant persons, were duly instructed and examined in their Catechism, as by the Orders of the Church they ought to be. I shall not need to tell you how this matter was settled by the Canons of 1604; only, with regard to the Minister's obligation, I must observe, that to secure his care in this particular, the first neglect was, upon complaint, decreed to be an admonition from the Bishop, with a sharp reproof; the second, suspension; and the third, excommunication. It is true, upon the last revision of the Book of Common Prayer, there is some change

et Commentariis, ad certissimas Criticæ Artis Regulas quamplurimis in locis emendavit Georgius

change made as to the time when this office is to be performed: for whereas before, both by the Rubrick of our Liturgy, and by the Canon made agreeably thereto, the curate of every parish was directed to instruct and examine the children of his parish before evening-prayer began; it is now appointed to be done in time of divine service, immediately after the Second Lesson; that so not only the greater number may attend upon this office, but the whole might be performed with the greater care and solemnity. But still, as to the substance of the duty, it remains as it did; and both the curate is obliged, upon Sundays and Holy-days, openly to instruct the children of his parish in the Church Catechism; and the fathers, mothers, masters, and dames, are required to see that their children, servants, and apprentices, who have not learned their Catechism, do come to be instructed by him. If the Minister neglects his duty, the penalty of the Canon, I before mentioned, is still in force against him. If the people omit theirs, they are to be suspended by the Ordinary; and if they so persist by the space of a month, they also are to be excommunicated. How wise the constitution of our Church in this respect, as well as in its other establishments, is, it would be needless for me to observe to you. The reason of the thing itself sufficiently speaks it: for, as by the sermon in the morning those who are of riper years, and better knowledge in the Gospel of Christ, are edified and instructed; so by teaching and expounding the Catechism in the afternoon, the younger and more ignorant (who are not yet capable of profiting by sermons) are informed and trained up with such a sort of learning as is suitable to their age and capacities. And yet, alas! how has this prudent and useful method been slighted by many, and neglected by more! And, instead of these catechetical institutions, *a second sermon* been introduced for the afternoon, and a new sort of teachers set up, under as new a character, of *Lecturers*, to preach it; and that, oftentimes, not so much to the real benefit, as to the fancies and inclinations of those by whom they are to be paid for it. I cannot say that this is altogether contrary to our present Establishment, because the last Act of Uniformity has given directions for the licensing and allowing of them; but sure I am, it is a manifest encroachment upon our good old Constitution, which knew no such persons, nor made any provision for them. And the result has been, that the afternoon sermon has almost quite thrown out the much better and more profitable exercise, of Catechizing, which has both the Laws of the Realm and Canons of the Church, on its side; whereas the other has neither, and therefore, if the one must be allowed, I think the other, at least, should not be omitted. And in this I speak not only my own sense, but the judgments of those whose opinions carry authority as well as weight with them. Such was that of Archbishop Sheldon, in the year 1672, who, by the King's command, required his Suffragans

Wade*, S. T. P. Cathedralis Sanctæ Mariæ Lincolniensis Canonicus, et Collegii Christi apud

fragans 'to enforce the execution of such laws and constitutions as enabled them to enjoin the use and exercise of our Church Catechism.' Of Archbishop Sancroft, in the year 1688, among whose seasonable and wise Articles, sent to his Bishops in a very critical juncture, the fourth was this: 'That they (the Clergy) diligently catechize the children and youth of their parishes (as the Rubrick of the Common Prayer Book, and the fifty-ninth Canon enjoin), and so prepare them to be brought in due time to Confirmation, when there shall be opportunity; and that they also, at the same time, expound the grounds of Religion and common Christianity, in the method of the Catechism, for the instruction and benefit of the whole parish; teaching them what they are to believe, and what to do, and what to pray for; and, particularly, often and earnestly inculcating upon them the importance and obligation of their Baptismal vows.' This was what that great and good Prelate thought necessary to recommend to the Clergy in the time of our utmost danger, and as the best means to prevent the growth of Popery, then breaking in, like a torrent, upon us on every side. And when his late Majesty, of glorious memory, had freed us from that fear, yet still he thought this duty of so much importance, as to give it a particular place in his Injunctions, set forth for the better establishment of our Church in the year 1694. And our present most reverend Metropolitan, the year following, thus prudently reconciled the discharge of this duty with the manners and humours of the times; by directing his Suffragans to recommend it to their Clergy, since they must preach (after having examined the children in their Catechism, as the Rubrick requires) 'to preach in the afternoon upon Catechetical heads, both that the people may be the better rooted and grounded in the faith, and also kept from other assemblies.' Having thus shewn you what was the foundation of that direction which I communicated to you by your Archdeacons the last year with relation to this matter; I cannot conclude without acknowledging the very great satisfaction I have received from your readiness to comply with it; and the earnest you have given me of what I may farther expect from you in this particular, in the large subscriptions you have made for the distribution of that *Exposition of our Church Catechism*, which I herewith send to you, among your parishioners. May the God whom we all serve in the Gospel of his Son give his blessing, both to what I have published, and you shall from thence take occasion more fully to explain to them; that, by a more perfect knowledge of their duty, their faith may be established, their hearts sanctified, their piety improved, the Communion of the Church enlarged, and many souls saved in the day of the Lord Jesus! W. Lincoln."

* Prebendary of Coringham in the church of Lincoln, with the vicarage of Gainsborough annexed, 1727.

Can-

Cantabrigienses olim Socius *. Londini, Typis Gulielmi Bowyer; veneunt autem apud N. Prevost et G. Strahan, Bibliopolas †;" two editions, 4to and 8vo ‡.

Part § of the eighteenth volume of "Rymer's Fœdera ||," folio. The republication of the seventeen

* This little volume was offered to the publick "as a specimen only of a larger work, which will soon be ready for the press, and waits only the encouragement of proper persons for the publication. Subscriptions for the larger work will be taken in by Mr. Prevost, in the Strand; Mr. Strahan, in Cornhill, booksellers; and by the Editor, at Thomas White's, Esq. in Southampton-street, near Covent Garden. One guinea the small paper, in 4to; two guineas the large.—The same gentleman is about publishing *Critical Animadversions on a late Edition of the New Testament in Greek and English*; which will not only shew the gross ignorance, the want of learning and ingenuity, that attends that performance; but likewise settle the true reading of several Greek texts, and give a new light to others."

† "Ad Lectorem Monitio. Emendationum, mi Lector, in hâc editione occurrentium (quarum haud paucæ ex MSS. petitæ sunt) rationes criticæ brevi, Deo fatente, unà cum reliquis Horatii operibus correctis et illustratis, prelo destinantur. Fac modo industriam nostram tua augeat æquanimitas." *Printed Advertisement.*

‡ "We take notice of the first part of this learned Work, before the other is published, to acquaint such of our readers as are fond of critical learning, that they will find here wherewithal to gratify their taste. Our author's motto,

Disce; sed ira cadat naso rugosaque sanna,
Dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello,

sufficiently acquaints us with his design. A great many of his discoveries and emendations will appear new, even to those who are versed in critical writings; and, though very ingenious, find perhaps more Critics than Partisans, especially among those who have not divested themselves of the prejudices of the school, or the over-bearing love of what they learned in their youth."

Bower's Historia Literaria, vol. II. p. 277.

§ "Fifty-six sheets and a half; being the sheets that were to supply the castrated." *Mr. Bowyer, MS.*

|| Compiled by Robert Sanderson, esq. F.A.S. Usher of the Court of Chancery, and Clerk of the Chapel of the Rolls. He had assisted Mr. Rymer in publishing the former volumes of the Fœdera, which he continued after Mr. Rymer's death (see p. 386), beginning with the sixteenth volume (the title-page of which expresses "Ex schedis Thomæ Rymer potissimùm edidit Robertus Sanderson, 1715") and ending with the twentieth, which is dated Aug 21, 1735. He died Dec. 25, 1741. The first warrant to Mr. Rymer has been noticed p. 385; and a similar warrant was issued

preceding volumes was at the same time thus advertized in the public prints:

issued, Feb. 15, 1717, with the name of "Robert Sanderson, esq." only in it, who in 1717 published the seventeenth volume; which is the most useful of the whole, because it contains an Index of the persons, of the things, and of the places, that this and the sixteen preceding volumes comprehend. The first impression of these seventeen volumes being all disposed of (probably to subscribers and public libraries), a new edition of them was published in 1727, with the title-page as given above at large; fronting which is the King's licence to Tonson, for reprinting Rymer, "which book is now printed in seventeen volumes folio, and published by Thomas Rymer and Robert Sanderson." In a dedication of the eighteenth volume, 1726, to King George I. Mr. Sanderson acknowledges "his felicity, in having had the honour of serving under three crowned heads for more than thirty years, in an employment declared by the three greatest Potentates in the world as a work highly conducing to their service, and the honour of their Crown." This volume, as noticed in p. 477, was republished in 1731, with large castrations. The nineteenth volume, published in 1732, is inscribed to King George II.; and Mr. Sanderson calls it, "a collection containing so vast and rich a fund of useful and instructive learning, in all transactions, whether foreign or domestic, as, I will adventure to say, no other Nation ever did, nor is able to produce the like. The collection is drawn from the pure and unadulterate fountain of your Majesty's *Sacra Scrinia*, which gives the firmest sanction to the veracity, and the surest proof to the authority." There is another edition, printed at the Hague, 1749, in which the twenty volumes are brought into ten. When Mr. Thomas Carte published his "General Account of the necessary Materials for the History of England," (which may be seen at large in Gent. Mag. vol. VIII. p. 228) he observes that "Rymer has printed several volumes of records enrolled in Chancery; but not one out of the Exchequer, where are many of much greater importance to the subject than most in his Collection, and where likewise are abundance of treaties with Foreign Princes; that being the Court in which most Kings of Europe used antiently to enroll such treaties. Powel, in his *Repertory of Records*, gives us a List of the contracting Powers, Dates, &c. of above 400 Treaties of our Kings with Foreign Princes, which are not in Rymer.....; Another very considerable body of materials, very proper, if not necessary, must be sought in foreign parts. There is always a continual intercourse of friendly or hostile transactions between adjoining countries; for which reason the Records of all Nations furnish abundance of materials for the history of their neighbours. This I have observed particularly in France, where, in my searches for some years together after Records relating to England, I took notes, or made abstracts, of above a thousand Instruments of Treaties and Transactions between the Two King-

"Now published, the new edition of seventeen volumes in folio, of 'Fœdera, Conventiones, Literæ, et cujuscunque generis Acta Publica, inter Reges Angliæ, et alios quosvis Imperatores, Reges, Pontifices, Principes, vel Communitates, ab ineunte Sæculo Duodecimo, *viz.* ab Anno 1101, ad nostra usque Tempora, habita aut tractata *; ex Autogra-

Kingdoms; scarce any of which appear in Rymer."—Many of these *desiderata* may now be supplied from the LVII volumes of Mr. Rymer's MS Collections, not printed in his Fœdera, and containing a series of public acts relating to the History and Government of England, from the year 1115 to 1608 (together with LXIV volumes of Rolls of Parliament), which, by the prudent munificence of the House of Peers, are safely deposited in the British Museum.

* "The first treaty which was ever published in this Nation by authority was, the treaty with Spain in 1604, which was conducted by Sir Robert Cecil, the first Lord Salisbury, with such wonderful talents and address. No treaty was printed without authority during any preceding period. It had been extremely dangerous for private persons, in the reign of King James, in the former, or in the subsequent reign, to have published treaties with foreign powers; because, to have done this, had been considered as meddling with matters of state, and punished as an infringement of prerogative. The treaties of Charles I. were published by authority. Cromwell made many treaties, because he was anxious, like John IV. of Portugal, to procure the recognition of other Powers; but I doubt whether he lived to publish them. The reign of Charles II. was fruitful in treaties, which were printed by authority, often singly, and sometimes collectively. The four treaties of Breda were published by the King's special command in 1667, by the assigns of J. Bill and C. Barker, the King's printers, 4to, 80 pages. A collection, comprehending seventeen treaties, beginning with the Commercial Treaty with Spain in 1667, and ending with the Algerine Treaty in 1682, was printed by direction of Lord Sunderland, the Secretary of State, in March 1684-5, by the assigns of J. Bill, and H. Hills, and T. Newcomb, the King's printers, London, 1685, 4to, 269 pages. Such had been the smallness of this impression, or such the demand for it, that this useful code was reprinted in 1686. The salutary practice of publishing by authority what was so necessary to be known, which had been begun by King James, was continued by King William, and by his royal successors. It was, however, in King William's councils, that it was first determined, to print authoritatively the Public Conventions of Great Britain with other powers. It was owing to that determination that the reign of Queen Anne saw the publication of Rymer's Fœdera. The first volume, commencing with the documents of the year 1201, was published in 1704; the twentieth volume, ending

phis infra secretiores Archivorum Regiorum Thesaurarias, per multa Secula reconditis, fideliter exscripta. In lucem missa de Mandato nuperæ Reginæ. Accurante Thomâ Rymer, ejusdem serenissimæ Reginæ Historiographo. Editio Secunda, ad originales Chartas in Turri Londinensi denuo summâ fide collata et emendata, studio Georgii Holmes. Londini, Impensis Jacob Tonson *." Before this republication, a sett of the XVII volumes was sold for 100 guineas †.

"Some special Methods of honouring God; an Assize Sermon, preached at Cambridge, by Robert Leeke ‡, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Great Snoring, Norfolk," 8vo.

A very beautiful edition of the "Coptic Pentateuch," by Dr. David Wilkins; an impression of only 200 copies.

"The Parish Priest §; a Poem."

Several editions of "Voltaire's Life of Charles the Twelfth, King of Sweden ‖," both in French and English ¶.

ending with the papers of 1654, was given to the world in 1735. *Mr. G. Chalmers's Collection of Treatics;* Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 937.

* Daily Postboy, October 6, 1730.

† See the Preface to the "Acta Regia," 1726, folio.

‡ Of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1716; M.A. 1720; B.D. 1728; rector of Great Snoring, Norfolk, 1734—1764. He was author also of seven other single Sermons: 1. "The Interpretation of the Law and the Prophets made by Jesus and his Apostles vindicated," 1728, Acts vii. 37. 8vo. 2. On St. Thomas's-day; "No Act of Religion acceptable to God without Faith in Jesus Christ," 1729, John xiv. 1. 8vo. 3. "The Necessity of Christ's Satisfaction," 1735, Gal. ii. 21. 8vo. 4. Jan. 30, 1739; Rom. xiii. 1, 2. 4to. 5. Fast Sermon, Feb. 4, 1740; Joel ii. 12, 13. 4to. 6. Thanksgiving Sermon, 1746; Ps. cxxxii. 18. 4to. 7. "A new Cause of Infidelity peculiar to the present Age," 1748; a Visitation Sermon, Acts x. 4—6. 4to.

§ See Gent. Mag. vol. L. pp. 761, 942, 1262; vol. LI. p. 596.

‖ "The Prefatory Discourse was written by John Locker, esq.; the four first books translated by Dr. Jebb; the two next by the Rev. Mr. Wagstaffe; and the two last by John Locker, esq. who was the owner of this volume." *MS note in a copy shewn me by Mr. Locker's Son, the late Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hospital.*

¶ An eighth edition, "with a complete Index," was printed by Mr. Bowyer in 1755.

"*Vera*

"*Vera Fides;* a Poetical Essay, in Three Cantos; by George Adams, M. A."

Mrs. Newcome's * "Enquiry into the Evidences of the Christian Religion," 8vo.

"Sermons on several Occasions, in Three Volumes, 8vo, by the late Reverend Nathanael Marshall, D. D. Canon of Windsor, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty." Printed by Subscription, and dedicated by his Widow (Mrs. Margaret Marshall) to the Queen †.

The venerable Dr. Cutler, of New England, in a letter to Dr. Zachary Grey, April 20, 1731, says,

"I have read Woolston ‡ with horror; but think the Devil has lent him a great deal of his wickedness, but none of his wit. The Bishop's answer is learned, but seems to me very heavy §. Tindal ‖ (who you say appears again) seems to me a more formidable Atheist by his first note. I wish his power may be weakened in his second. However, through the good Providence of God, the wickedest of books produces us such answers as are noble and lasting monuments of the truth of the Christian Religion. It is said there are some volumes of Dr. Marshall's Sermons printing; I believe I shall not content

* Of whom see before, p. 186. "Dr. Newcome had a print scraped for Mrs. Newcome after her death, which he gave away: it is from a bad picture, and probably never was very like her. The young artist would not put his name to it.—She was the very learned lady mentioned by Dr. Grey in his Hudibras, for her note about Penguins in Book I. She published 'An Enquiry into the Evidence of the Christian Religion, Cambridge, 1728,' 8vo, in 150 pages; and had the character of being very learned. All that I know of that matter is, that as often as I have been in company with her, and when things were thrown out designedly to tempt her to speak, and discover herself, as the armour produced to Achilles, it never took effect. So that I cannot speak of her learning from my own knowledge; but, if she was not that, she was something better; a very good woman." *T. F.*

† A fourth Volume was published in 1750.

‡ Thomas Woolston's "Six Discourses on the Miracles of Christ."

§ Woolston was answered by several Bishops, and other eminent Divines.

‖ Dr. Matthew Tindal, author of "The Rights of the Church," "Christianity as old as the Creation," &c.

myself without the works of that excellent Author and Friend. Religion may decay among us here; but we are not like to run into such refined Atheism and Deism as is among you; for our poor starved Colleges will not afford us any thing either for or against Religion; and perhaps the Heads of the Colleges are the weakest *tests* there."

And in a subsequent letter:

"I am sorry Dr. Marshall's Sermons do not answer the character he bore in his life-time; the reason is, sure, that he has laboured less in these performances; but I should be more sorry if I believed Whiston's suggestions, in his Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Clarke, as if Dr. Marshall were inclinable to Arianism. I am the more easy, because I suppose this man capable of casting a cloud over any person's reputation; but I should be glad to receive from you any farther light upon it."

The fourth and fifth volumes of "The Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions *, from the

* "The Philosophical Transactions were begun March 1665-6, by Oldenburgh, about four years after the Journals and Registers commence. He published as far as No 136. They were discontinued from Feb. 1678-9 to Jan. 1682-3; but supplied in a great measure by Hooke's Philosophical Collections, in seven numbers, of which No I. came out 1679, II. and III. 1681, IV. V. VI. VII. 1682. Grew, and after him Plot, carried them on from No 136 to No 166, when Dr. Musgrave, and then Dr. Halley, continued them. They were discontinued three years more, from Dec. 1687 to Jan. 1690-1, besides other smaller interruptions of near a year and a half more before October 1695, after which they were regularly carried on till 1751, making 497 numbers, when the method of publication was changed into that of volumes, beginning with vol. XLVII. The LIId volume came out in 1762; and a volume has been ever since published annually. The Collections and Transactions, from the beginning to 1701, were abridged and disposed under general heads by John Lowthorp, A. M. F. R. S. in 3 vols. 4to, 1705; 3d edit. 1722; 4th, 1731: from 1700 to 1720 very incorrectly, by Benjamin Motte, a printer, in 3 vols. 4to, 1721; and better by Henry Jones, late fellow of King's college, Cambridge, 1721, 2d edit. 1731, 2 vols. 4to. Motte published "A Reply to Jones's Preface to his abridgement. Lond. 1732," 4to. From 1719 to 1733, by John Eames, F. R. S. and John Martyn, Fellow of the Royal Society, late Professor of Botany at Cambridge, 1734, 2 vols. [vi. vii.] 4to: from 1720 to 1732, by Andrew Reid and John Gray, partner with the late Rev. Dr. Chandler when he was a bookseller, 2 vols. 1733, 4to: from 1732 to

year 1700 to 1720. By Henry Jones, M.A. and

to 1750 by Martyn alone, 4 vols. 4to, [viii. ix. 1747; x. in two parts, 1756.] An Abridgment for 1732, being a supplement to Reid and Gray, came out 1747, 4to. A general index to the seven volumes of Lowthorp, Jones, Eames, and Martyn's Abridgements, 1736, 4to.

"Memoirs of the Royal Society; being a new Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions: giving an account of the undertakings, studies, and labours, of the learned and ingenious in many considerable parts of the world; from the first institution of that illustrious Society in the year 1665, under their Royal Founder King Charles II. to the year 1735 inclusive; disposed under proper general heads, with a translation of the Latin tracts from their originals; the whole regularly abridged, the order of time observed, the theoretical parts applied to practical uses, and an explanation of the terms of art as they occur in the course of the work; being a work of general use to the publick, and worthy the perusal of all mathematicians, artificers, tradesmen, &c. for their improvement in various branches of business. By Mr. [Benjamin] Baddam [a printer.] Illustrated with copper-plates. Lond. 1738," 8 vols. 8vo. But the most complete Abridgment is one within our own times, which cannot but prove highly satisfactory to every lover of science; and, when the names of Dr. Charles Hutton, Dr. George Shaw, and Dr. Richard Pearson, are announced as Editors, the publick have a good pledge for the fidelity of the work; which has the additional recommendation of being handsomely printed, and is intended to be comprized in eighteen volumes. But the publishers shall speak for themselves: "On completing their first volume, the proprietors cannot omit the opportunity of stating to the publick, that this Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions differs from all others that have preceded it in two very material circumstances: First, in regard to the Explanatory Comments; in which errors are corrected, and several deficiencies are supplied, which occur in the early papers of the Transactions; and, whenever the subject is particularly important, an account is subjoined of the modern improvements and discoveries relating to it: Secondly, in regard to the Biographical Notices, which it is intended to continue throughout the remaining volumes, so as to exhibit, when the work is completed, a view of the lives and writings (accompanied with critical remarks on their respective merits) of the most distinguished scientific characters whose works are noticed in the Transactions, continued to the beginning of the present century. The first volume alone comprises notices of about one hundred of the more early authors. The advantages to be derived from this mode of combining anecdotes of the lives of authors with specimens of their labours cannot but be obvious to every reader. In the prosecution of this part of the plan, the proprietors will consider themselves greatly obliged by authentic information, from relatives and friends, concerning deceased members of the Royal Society, who have had papers and communications inserted in the Transactions. *Sept.* 30, 1803."

Fellow of King's College in Cambridge; inscribed to the Lord Chancellor Macclesfield*."

Dr. Noel Broxholme's† "Harveian Oration."

"Remarks on Christianity as old as the Creation;" by the Rev. John Jackson; 8vo.

* A third edition of this Abridgment, with the Latin papers translated, was published in 1749.

† He was admitted a King's scholar at Westminster 1700; student of Christ-church at Oxford, 1705; and was Dr. Radcliffe's first travelling physician. He was appointed physician to Frederick Prince of Wales in 1734, and died at Hampton Court, July 8, 1748. He left 500*l.* for the benefit of four of the King's scholars at Westminster, on their election to the Universities. —The following Ode on his Birth-day was addressed to him by an eminent scholar, who had had some share in his tuition:

"Amice Musis, vatis Horatii
Broxholme cultor, quo melior dare
Nemo jocos, lusus, salesque
Ingenuos sine felle novit,
Severiorem mitte scientiam.
Quibus medelis Hippocrates sagax
Depellat et Galenus ægris
Corporibus latitans venenum,
Permitte Medo. Medus in omnibus
Tenere primum se cupit artibus;
Fastûsque pompæque ac inanis
Gloriolæ pretiosus emptor.
In classe Friendus vindicat, assecla
Medi, secundas Pæoniâ, stylo
Clarus Latino; contumaci
Cristâ alios super intumescens.
His Halus asper, cedere nescius,
Nil præter unum Mæonidem crepat;
Nec alter hoc insanientem
Scit melius cohibere turbam.
Hollandus irâ percitus infremat,
Nesbitulus stet præsidio ferox
Medi: paternam disciplinam
Medus amat Batavamque plebem.
Gente educatus Medus in exterâ
Defert honores æquior exteris
Halus refragatur, suorum
Halus amans patriæque gentis.
Hæc dissidentium jurgia partium,
Broxholme, vita, si sapias; tuis
Indulge, amice, literati
Et placidi studiosus otii. MICH. MAITTAIRE."

"A Ser-

"A Sermon preached at the Election of the Lord Mayor, by George Hawkyns *, M.A. Rector of St. Mary at Hill," 8vo.

Dr. Jebb's Proposals for publishing Friar Bacon's "Opus Magnum."

"The Life of Mr. Cleveland, natural Son of Oliver Cromwell; written by himself. London, printed for N. Prevost, over-against Southampton-street in the Strand, and E. Symon, over-against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill," 2 vols. 8vo.

"A Treatise of the Small Pox, in Two Parts. By Theophilus Lobb, M.D."

"Basia Joannis Secundi; or, the Kisses of Secundus, in Latin and English Verse."

"Poems on several Occasions, by Matthew Pilkington †, M.A." 8vo.

After having experienced a more than common degree of conjugal happiness for little more than three years, Mr. Bowyer had the misfortune to lose an amiable wife, then pregnant of a third son, Oct. 17, 1731; and on this occasion he received the following affectionate letter from Mr. Clarke:

* He was rector of St. Mary at Hill, 1731—1763; and published one other single Sermon, Nov. 5, 1744, preached before the Lord Mayor from 1 Tim. ii. 2, intituled, "Godliness and Honesty the Foundation and Support of Government."

† By Dr. Swift's recommendation, Mr. Pilkington was made chaplain to Alderman Barber in his mayoralty. And to Mr. Pope the Dean thus speaks of him: "The Scheme of paying debts by a tax on vices is not one syllable mine, but of a young Clergyman whom I countenance; he told me, it was built upon a passage in Gulliver, where a projector hath something upon the same thought. This young man is the most hopeful we have: a book of his Poems was printed in London. Dr. Delany is one of his patrons. He is married, and has children; and makes up about 100*l.* a year, on which he lives decently. The utmost stretch of his ambition is, to gather up as much superfluous money as will give him a sight of you, and half an hour of your presence; after which he will return home in full satisfaction, and in proper time die in peace."

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, Buxted, Oct. 25, 1731.

"I was very much shocked at your melancholy letter; and am wholly at a loss what to say or think upon so sorrowful an occasion. The repeated afflictions which you have so often had of late, in parting with persons very dear to you, seem only to have been preparing the way for this, the greatest you can ever suffer. These are trying circumstances; and there is no way of finding relief, but by seeking it from that hand which sent them. When such instances of submission to the Divine Will are demanded of us, there is no doubt but as extraordinary assistances will be ready for our support.

"But I can say nothing upon this subject that you are a stranger to. I would choose rather to give your thoughts another turn, and persuade you to try how the solitude of the country suits with them: here you will have fewer objects to keep up the impressions of sorrow, and at this season need not fear any interruptions that will occasion you the least ceremony. The time of visiting in the country is now over; and Mr. Lloyd, who is now in town, has a man and two horses to come down on Saturday. He is going with his son to Cambridge, and lodges (I think) at the Bull in Bishopsgate. If you have leisure enough to take such a ride, it will be a convenience to him. I cannot possibly stir from home, now *Mr. Canon* has the care of two churches; but should think that a little change of air, and the company of your more distant friends, cannot be improper upon such an occasion. I am, dear Sir, most affectionately yours, W. CLARKE."

Mr. Chishull also again condoled with him, in terms becoming the man of letters, the friend, and the Christian:

"GOOD SIR, Walthamstowe, Feb. 9, 1731-2.

"From the shadow and vale of Death, in which I have sat above three months, I come now, though late, yet most sincerely, to condole the unspeakable loss that you sustained, when it pleased God to take

take away from you the delight of your eyes by a stroke. Yet I hope you have not mourned, at least do not still mourn, excessively; but considered, that He who gives us all good things, reserves always his right of resumption; more especially in the case of matrimony, which is never contracted without the express mention of being *parted by Death*. The survivor, therefore, must look upon his term of happiness as expired by God's overruling providence; yet not without the continuance of his favour, if we receive the mighty change with submission and contentment.

"It was a moving circumstance in your letter, not read without the tears of all our family, in that she designed us a visit for those which proved her last hours; and it shall ever remain upon us as a debt to her pious memory. You, I hope, will fulfill her kind intention, by seeing us now as soon, and afterwards as often, as you can; which to my children, who all mournfully salute you, as well as to myself, will be esteemed the greatest favour. I am, Sir, your most compassionate friend and servant,

EDM. CHISHULL.

"My service waits on your good father; with wishes for his and yours, and the little orphan's health; this and many following New-years."

*** Since p. 434 was printed, I have met with the original "Proposals for printing by Subscription a Book entituled, Cyfreithieu Hywel Dda, ac eraill: seu Leges Wallicæ Ecclesiasticæ et Civiles Hyweli boni Principis Walliæ, et aliorum: quas ex variis Codicibus Manuscriptis primus eruit, Interpretatione Latinâ, Notis et Glossario illustravit Gulielmus Wottonus, S.T.P. Londini, typis Gulielmi Bowyer.

"The Laws of the antient Welsh Nation, by which they were governed whilst they continued a distinct people under their own Princes till the time of our Edward I. having never yet been printed either in their own or in any other language (except those few imperfect *Excerptâ* of their Ecclesiastical Laws which Sir Henry Spelman

Spelman printed above fourscore years ago, in the first volume of his British Councils) the Editor proposes to publish an entire Collection of the Welsh Laws, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, which he has collected with no small labour and pains out of near twenty manuscripts. One of the oldest, the fullest, and the most methodical of these copies is in the Cotton Library, which will be exactly and entirely represented, after having been compared with many others of great antiquity, which are preserved both there and in the Harleian Library, besides several other copies of great value, which the Editor has been favoured with the use of, and of which a full and particular account shall be given in the Preface. The Cotton Book is intended to be the foundation of the whole work; but additions are inserted in their proper places out of all the other copies, with a particular mention of the several books out of which they are taken. In making the Latin Translation of this Work, the Editor has been assisted by several old Latin versions; which, though very barbarous and imperfect in the main, yet have, in abundance of places, enabled him to clear difficulties, which without their assistance could never have been explained. And upon all occasions when any doubts have arisen, he has not omitted to consult the most learned Natives, whom he intends to mention in his Preface, as guarantees to their countrymen for the fidelity of his Translation. He proposes in the Notes to explain the text of the Laws, where it could not have been cleared in the Version without running out into a tedious paraphrase. And whereas the terms of art made use of in these Laws are very many and very different from any thing to be found at present either in other books or in common speech, he intends to add a large Glossary, wherein all those terms will be explained, many of which are very imperfectly accounted for in Dr. Davies's (otherwise very excellent) Dictionary, and many more of them wholly omitted by him; by which means he hopes to clear many things which have been little known by the natives themselves, since their coalition with our Nation. This Work is in so great a readiness, that it will be put into the press by Lady-day next at farthest, after which it shall be dispatched there with all possible expedition. The number of sheets in this Work cannot easily be computed; the Editor therefore proposes to deliver the Book to Subscribers at two-pence a sheet the small paper, and three-pence the large; the first payment to be ten shillings for the small paper, and fifteen shillings for the large; and the remainder to be paid upon the delivery of a perfect Book in sheets. Subscriptions are taken in by the Editor; and, for his use, by the Reverend Dr. Wilkins at Lambeth-house, the Reverend Dr. Jones Principal of Jesus college in Oxford, the Reverend Dr. Foulkes at Marchwiail near Wrexham in Denbighshire, the Reverend John Price, B.D. fellow of Queen's college in Cambridge, the Reverend David Havard, M.A. at Carmarthen, Morgan Owen, esq. at his Chambers in Gray's-inn, and Thomas Kilpin, esq. at his house in Sheer-lane. *Oct.* 20, 1721."

ESSAYS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. I.

DR. WILLIAM NICHOLLS.

Son of John Nicholls, of Donington in Bucks, who was also an eminent Counsellor in London, was born in 1664; and, after an education in St. Paul's school, London, became a Batler or Commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1679; removed afterwards to Wadham College; and, as a member thereof, took the degree of B. A. Nov. 27, 1683 *; was admitted Probationer-fellow of Merton College in October 1684; M. A. June 19, 1688; and about that time, taking holy orders, became chaplain to Ralph Earl of Montagu; and in September 1691 rector of Selsey, near Chichester, in Sussex; was admitted B. D. July 2, 1692; D. D. Nov. 29, 1695.

After a life entirely devoted to piety and study, we find him, in the close of it, thus describing his situation, in a letter to Robert Earl of Oxford:

"Smith-street, Westminster, Aug. 31, 1711.

"May it please your Lordship,

"I was in hopes that her Majesty would have bestowed the Prebend of Westminster † upon me, being the place where I live, and that I might be nearer to books, to finish my Work on the Liturgy and Articles, for which she was pleased to tell me, with her own mouth, she would consider me. My good Lord, I have taken more pains in this matter than any Divine of our Nation, which I hope may bespeak the favour of a Church-of-England Ministry. Therefore I most humbly beseech your Lordship for your interest for the next Prebend of that Church (if

* Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. II. p. 248; Fasti, p. 231.

† The Prebend had become vacant by the death of Dr. Knipe; and was given to Mr. Jonathan Kimberley, Sept. 17, 1711.

this be disposed of) that shall be void; for, if I had merited nothing, my circumstances want it. I am now forced on the drudgery of being the editor of Mr. Selden's Books, for a little money to buy other books to carry on my Liturgical Work. I have broken my constitution by the pains of making my collections myself throughout that large Work, without the help of an amanuensis, which I am not in a condition to keep, though the disease of my stomach (being a continual colic, of late attended by the rupture of a vein) might plead pity, and incline my superiors not to suffer me all my days to be a Gibeonite in the Church, without any regard or relief. Pray, my Lord, represent my case to the good Queen; and I shall never be wanting to make my most ample acknowledgment for so great a favour. I could long since have made my way to preferment without taking all this pains, by a noisy cry for a party: but, as this has been often the reproach, and once the ruin, of our Clergy, so I have always industriously avoided it, quietly doing what service I could to the Church I was born in, and leaving the issue thereof to God's Providence, and to the kind offices of some good man, who some time or other might befriend me in getting some little thing for to make my circumstances easy: which is the occasion that your Lordship has the trouble of this application from,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most dutiful,
most obedient, and most humble servant,
WILL. NICHOLLS."

Dr. Nicholls lived not to finish some things which he designed. What he did are as followeth:

1. "An Answer to an heretical Book, called *The Naked Gospel*, which was condemned and ordered to be publicly burnt, by the Convocation of the University of Oxon, 19 Aug. 1690, with some Reflections on Dr. Bury's new Edition of that Book, 1691," 4to.

2. "A

2. "A short History of Socinianism," printed with the Answer before mentioned; and dedicated to his patron the Earl of Montagu.

3. "A Practical Essay on the Contempt of the World*, with a Preface to the Deists of the Age, &c. 1694," 8vo, inscribed to "Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls," to whom the Author acknowledges his obligations for "a considerable preferment bestowed in a most obliging and generous manner."

4. "The Advantages of a learned Education," a Sermon preached at a School Feast, 1698," 4to.

5. "The Duty of Inferiors towards their Superiors, in Five Practical Discourses; shewing, I. The Duty of Subjects to their Princes. II. The Duty of Children to their Parents. III. The Duty of Servants to their Masters. IV. The Duty of Wives to their Husbands. V. The Duty of Parishioners and the Laity to their Pastors and Clergy. To which is prefixed a Dissertation concerning the Divine Right of Princes, 1701," 8vo.

6. "An Introduction to a devout Life, by Francis Sales, Bishop and Prince of Geneva; translated and reformed from the Errors of the Romish Edition. To which is prefixed a Discourse of the Rise and Progress of the Spiritual Books in the Romish Church, 1701," 8vo.

7. "A Treatise of Consolation to Parents for the Death of their Children; written upon the Occasion of the Death of the Duke of Gloucester;" and addressed "to the most illustrious Princess Anne of Denmark, 1701," 8vo.

8. "God's Blessing on Mineral Waters; a Sermon preached at the Chapel at Tunbridge Wells, 1702," 4to.

* "Dr. Nicholls esteems Controversy as an useless province, and constantly ill-natured and ungenteel. I guess this is the reason he chooses to shew us '*The Vanity of the World*,' in practical books. He is highly obliged to the contrivance of Nature, for the peculiar turn of his constitution: I might dwell upon this character; for the charms of his pen, and the blameless measures of his conversation, gain him the love of his hearers, and a true veneration from all that know him." *Dunton, p.* 149.

9. "A Conference with a Theist, in five Parts; dedicated to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, 1703," 8vo; of which a third Edition, "with the Addition of Two Conferences, the one with a Machiavelian, the other with an Atheist, all carefully revised and prepared for the Press by the Author," was published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1723.

10. "A Practical Essay on the Contempt of the World; to which is prefixed a Preface to the Deists, and vicious Libertines of the Age, 1704," 2d ed. 8vo.

11. "The Religion of a Prince; shewing that the Precepts of the Holy Scriptures are the best Maxims of Government, 1704, in opposition to Machiavel, Hobbes, &c. written upon Occasion of the Queen's giving up the Tenths and First Fruits for the inferior Clergy," 8vo.

12. "Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, 1707," 12mo.

13. "A Paraphrase on the Common Prayer, with Notes on the Sundays and Holidays, 1708," 8vo.

14. "Afflictions the Lot of God's Children; a Sermon on the Death of Prince George of Denmark, 1709," 8vo.

15. "A Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments; together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, 1710*," folio.

16. "Historiæ Sacræ Libri VII; ex Antonij Socceii Sabellici Eneadibus concinnatum; in usum Scholarum, et Juventutis Christianæ, 1711," 12mo.

17. "A Supplement to the Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer, 1711," folio. In the Preface to this Supplement, Dr. Nicholls mentions "a long fit of illness with which God had pleased to visit him, and a very unestablished state of health both before and after it." This illness very soon after ended in his death.

* This volume has the Royal Licence prefixed; and a List of more than 900 Subscribers. It was dedicated to the Queen; and he tells her Majesty, that "the success of his work is what never happened on the publishing any book before; that all the copies of it were either bought up or bespoken before it had seen the light."

18. "A

18. "A Commentary on the first Fifteen and Part of the Sixteenth Articles of the Church of England, 1712," folio. This was a posthumous publication; as was also,

19. "A Defence of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England; first written in Latin for the Use of Foreigners, by William Nicholls, D. D. and translated into English by himself, 1715," 12mo.

Dr. Nicholls was reckoned a very excellent scholar, and was known abroad as well as at home by the learned correspondence he kept with Foreigners, as also by his publishing some of his works in Latin. He had the honour of receiving letters from the King of Prussia, Albert Molanus, Superintendant General of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Monsieur Ostervald of Neufchatel, Benedictus Pictetus, Professor of Geneva, and others.—He died in his 48th year *; and was buried at St. Swithin's, where his friend Mr. Elstob was then rector.

A volume of Letters in Latin (by Jablonski, Ostervald, Wetstein, &c.) was presented by his widow, Catharine Nicholls, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Oct. 28, 1712, to be deposited either in Lambeth or St. Martin's Library; and are preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, N° 676.

* Dr. Knight, in his Life of Dean Colet, p. 416, says, "April 18, 1711;" but he is probably wrong either in the *month* or in the *year*; as the letter in p. 489 is dated "Aug. 31, 1711."

*** It may not be improper to distinguish this pious Divine from his name-sake, William Nicols, M. A. and rector of Stockport in Cheshire, who was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and published, 1. "De Literis inventis libri sex; ad illustrissimum Principem Thomam Herbertum, Pembrokiæ Comitem, &c. 1711," 8vo. 2. "Oratio coram venerabili Societate pro promovendâ Religione Christianâ habita Londini, Decemb. 29, 1715," 12mo; and, 3. "ΠΕΡΙ ΑΡΧΩΝ Libri Septem. Accedunt Liturgica, 1717," 12mo.

No. II.

No. II.

Mr. WILLIAM WHISTON,

an English Divine of very uncommon parts, and more uncommon learning, but of a singular and extraordinary character, was born Dec. 9, 1667, at Norton near Twycross, in the county of Leicester; of which place his father, Josiah Whiston, was the pious and learned rector from 1661 till his death in 1685.

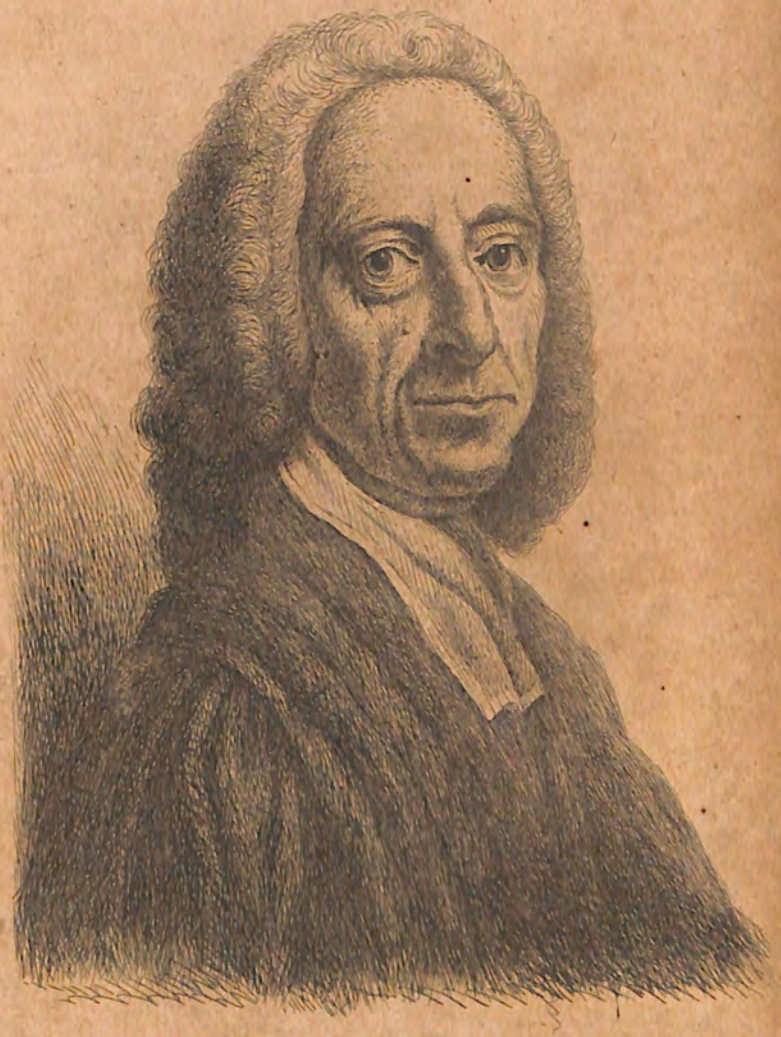
William was kept at home till he was 17, and trained under his father; and this on two accounts: first, because he was himself a valetudinarian, being greatly subject to the *flatus hypocondriaci* in various shapes all his life long; secondly, that he might serve his father, who had lost his eye-sight, in the quality of an amanuensis.

In 1684, he was sent to Tamworth school; and two years after admitted of Clare hall in Cambridge, where he pursued his studies, and particularly the Mathematicks, eight hours in a day *, till 1693. In 1689, he took the degree of B. A.; and in 1693 became M. A. and fellow of the College. He soon after set up for a tutor; when, such was his reputation for learning and good manners, that Abp. Tillotson sent him

* During this time, and while he was under-graduate, an accident happened to him, which may deserve to be related for a caution and benefit to others in the like circumstances. He observed one summer that his eyes did not see as usual, but dazzled after an awkward manner; upon which, imagining it arose from too much application, he remitted for a fortnight, and tried to recover his usual sight by walking much in green fields; but found himself no better. At that time he met with an account of Mr. Boyle's having known a person, who, having new-whited the wall of his chamber on which the sun shone, and having accustomed himself to read in that glaring light, thereby lost his sight for some time; till, upon hanging the place with green, he recovered it again: and this, he says, was exactly his own case, in a less degree, both as to the cause and the remedy.

his

Vol. I. p. 494.



REV. WILLIAM WHISTON, M.A.

Born at Norton 1667; Died 1752.

his nephew for a pupil. But his health did not permit him to go on in that way; and therefore, resigning his pupils to Mr. Laughton, he became chaplain (for he had taken orders) to Dr. Moore Bishop of Norwich. During the time of his being chaplain to that Prelate, which was from 1694 to 1698, he published his first Work, intituled, "A new Theory of the Earth, from its Original, to the Consummation of all Things; wherein the Creation of the World in Six Days, the universal Deluge, and the general Conflagration, as laid down in the Holy Scriptures, are shewn to be perfectly agreeable to Reason and Philosophy, 1696," 8vo.*

In 1698, Bishop Moore gave him the vicarages of Lowestoft and Kissingland †, by the sea-side, in Suffolk; upon which he quitted his place of chaplain, and was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards the celebrated Dr.) Clarke, who was then about 24 years of age. He went to reside upon his living, and applied himself most earnestly and conscientiously to the

* Mr. Whiston relates that this book was shown in manuscript to Dr. Bentley, to sir Christopher Wren, and especially to sir Isaac Newton, on whose principles it depended; and though Mr. John Keill soon after wrote against it, to demonstrate that it could not stand the test of Mathematicks and sound Philosophy, yet it brought no small reputation to the author. Thus Mr. Locke, mentioning it in a letter to Mr. Molyneux, dated Feb. 22, 1696, says, "I have not heard any one of my acquaintance speak of it but with great commendations, as I think it deserves; and truly I think it is more to be admired, that he has laid down an hypothesis, whereby he has explained so many wonderful and before inexplicable things in the great changes of this globe, than that some of them should not easily go down with some men; when the whole was entirely new to all. He is one of those sort of writers that I always fancy should be most esteemed and encouraged—I am always for the builders, who bring some addition to our knowledge, or at least some new things to our thoughts." This work of Mr. Whiston has gone through six editions; but no considerable additions, as he informs us, have been made to it since the third.

† It appears by Kennett's "Case of Impropriations," that the vicarage of Kissingland was augmented by several contributions collected by Mr. Whiston.

care

care of souls. He kept a curate, yet preached twice a Sunday himself; and, all the summer season at least, read a catechetic lecture at the chapel in the evening, chiefly for the instruction of the adult *.

In 1699 he married Ruth Antrobus, daughter of the Rev. George Antrobus, Master of Tamworth school; by whom he had several children, three of which survived him †.

In 1701, he was called to be sir Isaac Newton's deputy, and afterwards his successor, in the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematicks; when he resigned his livings, and went to Cambridge.

In 1702, he published, "A short View of the Chronology of the Old Testament, and of the Harmony of the Four Evangelists," in 4to; and in March 1702-3, "Tacquet's Euclid, with select Theorems of Archimedes, and Practical Corollaries," in Latin, for the use of young students in the University. This edition of Euclid was re-printed at Cambridge in 1710; and afterwards in English at London, under his own inspection. He tells us, that it was the accidental purchase of Tacquet's own Euclid at an auction, which occasioned his first application to mathematical studies. In 1706, he published an "Essay on the Revelation of St. John:" in 1707, "Prælectiones Astronomicæ;" and sir Isaac Newton's "Arithmetica Universalis," by the author's permission.

The same year, 1707, he preached Eight Sermons "Upon the Accomplishment of Scripture Prophecies," at the Lecture founded by the Hon. Mr. Boyle; which he printed the year after, with an appendix to the same purpose. About August 1708, he

* He has recorded an instance or two, which shew how zealous he was for the promotion of piety and good manners, one of which very well deserves to be mentioned here. The parish-officers applied to him once for his hand to a licence, in order to set up a new ale-house; to whom he answered, "If they would bring him a paper to sign for the pulling an ale-house down, he would certainly sign it; but would never sign one for setting an alehouse up."

† See p. 505.

drew

drew up an "Essay upon the Apostolical Constitutions;" and offered it to the Vice-chancellor, for his licence to be printed at Cambridge; but was refused it. He tells us, that he had now read over the two first Centuries of the Church; and found, that the *Eusebian*, or commonly called *Arian*, doctrine was, for the main, the doctrine of those ages: and, as he thought it a point of duty to communicate what he had thus discovered, so his heterodox notions upon the article of the Trinity were now pretty generally known.

In 1709, he published a volume of "Sermons and Essays on several Subjects:" one of which is to prove, that our blessed Saviour had several brethren and sisters, properly so called; that is, the children of his reputed father Joseph, and of his true mother the Virgin Mary *.

In 1710, he published "Prælectiones Physico-Mathematicæ, sive Philosophia clarissimi Newtoni Mathematica illustrata;" which, together with the "Prælectiones Astronomicæ" before mentioned, were afterwards translated and published in English; and it may be said, with no small honour to the memory of Mr. Whiston, that he was one of the first, if not the very first, who explained the Newtonian philosophy in a popular way, and so that the generality of readers might comprehend it very tolerably.

About this year, 1710, Menkenius, a very learned man in Germany, wrote to Dr. Hudson, the keeper of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, for an account of Mr. Whiston; "whose writings then made," as he said, "a great noise in Germany."

It has been stated in some former account of Mr. Whiston, that he had at one time embraced the

* Dr. Clarke wrote to him to suppress this piece, not on account of its being false, but that the common opinion might go undisturbed; but he adds, "that such sort of motives were of no weight with him, compared with the discovery and propagation of truth."

Arian

Arian heresy *, and was forming projects to support and propagate it; and, among other things, had translated the "Apostolical Constitutions" into English, which favoured that doctrine, and which he asserted to be genuine. His friends began to be alarmed for him: they represented to him the dangers he would bring upon himself and family (for he had been married many years) by proceeding in this design. But all they could say availed nothing; and the consequence was, that, Oct. 30, 1710, he was deprived of his Professorship, and banished the University of Cambridge, after having been formally convened and interrogated for some days before.

At the end of the same year, he published his "Historical Preface;" setting forth the several steps and reasons of his departing from the commonly-received notions of the Trinity; and, in 1711, his four volumes of "Primitive Christianity revived," in 8vo. The first volume contains, "The Epistles of Ignatius, both larger and smaller, in Greek and English;" the second, "The Apostolical Constitutions in Greek and English;" the third, "An Essay on those Apostolical Constitutions;" the fourth, "An Account of the Primitive Faith, concerning the Trinity and Incarnation."

In March 1711, soon after the publication of his "Historical Preface," the Convocation fell pretty vehemently upon him; of whose proceedings, as well as those of the University, against him, he published distinct accounts, in two appendixes to that preface, when it was re-printed with additions, and prefixed to his volumes of "Primitive Christianity revived." After his expulsion from Cambridge, he went to London, where he had conferences with Clarke, Hoadly, and other learned men †;

* "This is not true; for he differed from Arius, and only believed what the New Testament taught." *MS Note by his Son.*

† He tells us of those eminent persons, that, with regard to his account of the primitive faith about the Trinity and Incarnation, they were not much dissatisfied with it; and that, though they were far less convinced of the authority and genuineness of the "Apostolical

who endeavoured to moderate his zeal; which, however, he would not suffer to be tainted or corrupted, as he imagined it would be, with the least mixture of prudence or worldly wisdom.

Mr. Whiston was now settled with his family in London; and though it does not appear that he had any certain means of subsisting *, yet he continued to write books, and to propagate his Primitive Christianity, with as much cheerfulness and vigour, as if he had been in the most flourishing circumstances.

In March 1711-12, Prince Eugene of Savoy was in England; and, because Whiston believed himself to have discovered, in his "Essay on the Revelation of St. John," that some of the prophecies therein had been fulfilled by that General's victory over the Turks in 1697, or by the succeeding peace of Carlowitz in 1698, he printed a short dedication, and, fixing it to the cover of a copy of that Essay, presented it to the Prince †. The Prince has been said to have replied, that "he did not know he had the honour of having been known to St. John:" however, he thought proper to take so much notice of Whiston's well-meant endeavours, as to send him a present of fifteen guineas.

In 1715, 1716, 1717, a Society for promoting Primitive Christianity met weekly at his house in Cross-street, Hatton-garden, composed of about ten or twelve persons; to which Society Christians of all persuasions were equally admitted. Sir Peter King,

"Apostolical Constitutions," yet they were willing enough to receive them, as being much better and more authentic than what were already in the Church.

* He had a small estate in Cambridgeshire, which brought him in near 40*l.* a-year; and taught Mathematicks, &c. to gentlemen.

† The Dedication runs thus: "Illustrissimo Principi Eugenio Sabaudiensi, vaticiniorum Apocalypticorum unum, Turcarum vastationibus finiendis destinatum, dudum adimplenti; alterum etiam, de Gallorum imperio subvertendo, magna ex parte, uti spes est, mox adimpleturo; hunc libellum, summa qua decet reverentia, dat, dicat, consecrat, Gulielmus Whiston.—8 id. Mart. 1711-12."

Dr.

Dr. Hare, Dr. Hoadly, and Dr. Clarke, were particularly invited: but none of them, he says, ever came.

In 1719, he published "A Letter of Thanks to Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, for his late Letter to his Clergy against the Use of new Forms of Doxology." The common forms having been changed by Whiston, and indeed by Dr. Clarke, was the occasion of Bp. Robinson's admonitory letter to his Clergy: and this admonitory letter tempted Whiston to do a thing, he says, which he never did before or since; that is, to expose him in the way of banter or ridicule, and to cut him with great sharpness. Upon the publication of this "Letter of Thanks" to the Bishop of London, Dr. Sacheverell attempted to shut him out of St. Andrew's, Holborn, which was then his parish church*; and Whiston published an account of it.

In the same year (1719) he published a Letter to the Earl of Nottingham, "concerning the Eternity of the Son of God, and his Holy Spirit;" and, in the second and following editions, a defence of it: for lord Nottingham had published "An Answer" in 1721, for which he was highly complimented by Addresses from both the Universities, and from the London Clergy.

In 1720, he was proposed by sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Halley to the Royal Society as a member, for he was constantly publishing something or other in the way of Philosophy; but was refused admittance by Sir Isaac Newton, the President. He tells us, he had enjoyed a large portion of sir Isaac's favour for twenty years together; but lost it at last by contradicting him when he was old†.

* He relates, that a Lawyer, who did not love Sacheverell, would willingly have prosecuted him for the insult, and promised to do it without any costs to him; but Whiston replied, "if I should give my consent, I should shew myself to be as foolish and as passionate as Dr. Sacheverell himself."

† "Sir Isaac," adds he, "was of the most fearful, cautious, and suspicious temper, that I ever knew; and, had he been alive when I wrote against his Chronology, and so thoroughly confuted

In 1721, a large subscription was made, to reimburse him the expences he had been at in attempting to discover the Longitude, on which he had then expended at least 300*l.* and more afterwards. The subscription amounted to 470*l.*; and was, he tells us, by far the greatest sum that ever was put into his hands by his friends*. He spent the remainder of his long life in the way he was now in; that is, in talking and acting against Athanasianism, and for Primitive Christianity, and in writing and publishing books from time to time. In 1722, he published "An Essay towards restoring the true Text of the Old Testament, and for vindicating the Citations thence made in the New Testament;" in 1724, "The literal Accomplishment of Scripture Prophecies," in answer to Mr. Collins's book upon the "Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion;" in 1726, "Of the Thundering Legion, or of the miraculous Deliverance of Marcus Antoninus and his Army on the Prayers of the Christians," occasioned by Mr. Moyle's Works, then lately published; in 1727, "A Collection of authentic Records belonging to the Old and New Testament," translated into English; in 1730, "Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Samuel Clarke;" in 1732, "A Vindication of the Testimony of Phlegon, or an Account of the great Darkness and Earthquake at our Saviour's Passion, described

confuted it that nobody has ever since ventured to vindicate it, I should not have thought proper to publish my confutation; because I knew his temper so well, that I should have expected it would have killed him: as Dr. Bentley, Bishop Stillingfleet's chaplain, told me, that he believed Mr. Locke's thorough confutation of the Bishop's Metaphysicks about the Trinity hastened his end also."

* It was upon contributions of this nature that he seems chiefly to have depended: for, though he drew profits from reading Lectures upon Philosophy, Astronomy, and even Divinity; and also from his Publications, which were numerous; yet these, of themselves, would have been very insufficient: nor, when joined with the benevolence and charity of those who loved and esteemed him for his learning, integrity, and piety, did they prevent him from being frequently in great distress."

scribed by Phlegon," in answer to a Dissertation of Dr. Sykes upon that Eclipse and Earthquake; in 1736, "Athanasian Forgeries, Impositions, and Interpolations;" the same year, "The Primitive Eucharist revived," against Bp. Hoadly's "Plain Account of the Lord's Supper;" in 1737, "The Astronomical Year, or an Account of the many remarkable Celestial Phænomena of the great Year 1736," particularly of the Comet, which was foretold by sir Isaac Newton, and came accordingly; the same year, in folio, "The genuine Works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian*, in English, as translated from the original Greek according to Havercamp's accurate edition; illustrated with new Plans and Descriptions of Solomon's, Zorobabel's, Herod's, and Ezekiel's Temples, and with correct Maps of Judea and Jerusalem; together with proper Notes, Observations, Contents, parallel Texts of Scripture, five complete Indexes, and the true Chronology of the several Histories adjusted in the Margin: to which are prefixed eight Dissertations †."

In 1739, he put in his claim to the Mathematical Professorship at Cambridge, then vacant by the death of Saunderson, in a letter to Dr. Ashton, the Master of Jesus College; but no regard was paid to it‡. In 1745, he published his "Primitive New

* I have a copy of it, with a considerable number of curious Notes in MS. by Mr. Bowyer.

† "1. The Testimonies of Josephus vindicated. 2. The Copy of the Old Testament, made Use of by Josephus, proved to be that which was collected by Nehemiah. 3. Concerning God's Command to Abraham, to offer up his Son Isaac for a Sacrifice. 4. A large Enquiry into the true Chronology of Josephus. 5. An Extract out of Josephus's Exhortation to the Greeks, concerning Hades, and the Resurrection of the Dead. 6. Proofs that this Exhortation is genuine. 7. A Demonstration that Tacitus, the Roman Historian, took his History of the Jews out of Josephus. 8. A Dissertation of Cellarius against Harduin, in Vindication of Josephus's History of the family of Herod, from Coins: with an Account of the Jewish Coins, Weights, and Measures." This is reckoned the most useful of all Whiston's learned labours, and accordingly has met with the greatest encouragement.

‡ It was shrewdly suspected that the letter was secreted, and never produced to the Heads who were the Electors.

Testa-

Testament in English;" in 1748, his "Sacred History of the Old and New Testament, from the Creation of the World till the Days of Constantine the Great, reduced into Annals;" and the same year, "Memoirs of his own Life and Writings," from which this article is principally formed.

He continued long a member of the Church of England, and regularly frequented its service, although he disapproved of many things in it; but at last forsook it, and went over to the Baptists *.

This conscientious and worthy man † died, after a week's illness, Aug. 22, 1752, aged 84 years eight

* This happened when he was at the house of Samuel Barker, esquire, at Lyndon in Rutland, who had married his only daughter; and there it was that he dates the following memorandum:

"I continued in the Communion of the Church of England till Trinity Sunday 1747; for, though I still resolved to go out of the church if Mr. Belgrave continued to read the Athanasian Creed, so did he by omitting it, both on Easter-day and Whitsunday this year, prevent my leaving the public worship till Trinity Sunday, while he knew I should go out of the church if he began to read it—yet did he read it that day, to my surprize; upon which I was obliged to go out, and go to the Baptist meeting at Morcot two miles off, as I intend to go hereafter, while I am here at Lyndon, till some better opportunity presents of setting up a more primitive congregation myself."

† His principal Works have been mentioned in the course of the above Memoir; so that nothing more need be said of them in particular; and for his complexion and character, though they may easily be collected from the foregoing account, yet, as they happen to have been delineated by two very distinguished persons, it may be right to subjoin what each hath said of him; and the rather, as they both intended to represent him fairly. The persons here meant are, Bp. Hare and Mr. Collins. The former, taking occasion to speak of Mr. Whiston, calls him a man of "a fair unblemished character; one, who has all his life been cultivating piety and virtue, and good learning; rigidly constant himself in the public and private duties of Religion, and always promoting in others virtue and such learning as he thought would conduce most to the honour of God, by manifesting the greatness and wisdom of his works. He has given the world sufficient proofs that he has not mis-spent his time, by very useful works of Philosophy and Mathematicks. He has applied one to the explication of the other, and endeavoured by both to display the glory of the great Creator. And, to his study of Nature, he early joined the study of the Scriptures; and his attempts, whatever the

months and 15 days *; and was buried at Lyndon, near his wife, who died in January 1750-1, at the house of his son-in-law Mr. Barker.

the success be, were at least well meant; and, considering the difficulty of the subjects he has been engaged in, it must be allowed that in the main they are well aimed." In 1724, which was about a dozen years after Bp. Hare's piece came out, Mr. Collins published "A Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion; which, after having examined in it a Work of Mr. Whiston, he concludes with an account of Mr. Whiston himself; who, he tells us, by his numerous writings, had for some time past made no small noise, not only in England, but in divers parts of Europe. "He is," says Mr. Collins, "a person of extraordinary natural parts, and of great acquired learning, particularly in Philosophy and Mathematicks, but above all in Theology; which he has studied with the greatest application and integrity in the Scriptures, and in the Writings of the Antients; despising the Catechisms, Confessions, or Articles of Faith and Traditions of all modern Churches, and the Commentaries on Scripture and systematical books of all modern Theologues. He knows how to make the best of every argument he takes in hand. By his sagacity and quickness, by the compass of his reading, and by his great memory, he omits nothing that can be urged or wire-drawn to support any sentiments he espouses; as is manifest from many of his Theological Works. He is an upright and very religious man, and a most zealous Christian; leading a moral life, as is common to most who are styled Heretics; cultivating in himself, and 'promoting in others, such virtue and learning as he thinks would conduce most to the honour of God, by manifesting the greatness and wisdom of his works;' renouncing glory, riches, and ease, which he might have had with the applause of all, and envy of none, and willingly and courageously undergoing obloquy, poverty, and persecution (all three whereof have been his lot, and the two former will be always), for the sake of a good conscience."

* The following original anecdotes are from a MS note by his son John: "Mr. William Whiston being in company once with Mr. Addison, Sir Richard Steele, Mr. Secretary Craggs, and Sir Robert Walpole, they were busily engaged in a dispute, whether a Secretary of State could be an honest man. Mr. Whiston, not intermeddling in it, was pressed to declare his opinion; which at length he did, by saying—'He thought honesty was the best policy; and if a Prime Minister would practise it, he would find it so.' To which Mr. Craggs replied, 'It might do for a fortnight, but would not do for a month.' Mr. Whiston asked him, 'If he had ever tried it for a fortnight?' To which he making no reply, the company gave it for Mr. Whiston.—He was much esteemed by the late Queen Caroline, who generously made him a present of 50*l.* every year from the time she became Queen;

He left behind him one daughter, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Barker (see p. 503); and two sons *; George, and John Whiston†, for many years a very consi-

Queen; which pension his late Majesty continued to him so long as he lived. The Queen usually sent for him once in the summer, whilst she was out of town, to spend a day or two with her. At Richmond (it happened) she, who loved his free conversation, asked him what people in general said of her. He replied, 'That they justly esteemed her, as a Lady of great abilities, a Patron of Learned Men, and a kind Friend to the Poor.' 'But (says she) no one is without faults—pray which are mine?' Mr. Whiston begged to be excused speaking on that subject; but she insisting, he said, 'Her Majesty did not behave with proper reverence at Church.' She replied, 'The King would talk with her.' He said, 'A greater than Kings was there only to be regarded.' She acknowledged it, and confessed her fault. 'Pray (says she) tell me what is my next.' He replied, 'When I hear your Majesty has amended of that fault, I will tell you of your next.' So it ended. I have often heard my Father tell this. J. W."

* A Mr. Daniel Whiston, nearly related to William, died April 19, 1759, æt. 82.

† Mr. John Whiston, in a MS note in the Life of *Father White* (otherwise *Thomas de Albis*), an English priest, well known in the seventeenth century, says, "He wrote a little tract, 'On the Grounds of Obedience and Government, 1652,' 4to. to defend submission to Cromwell's Government, on the Doctrine of St. Paul, 'The Powers that be are ordained of God.' In the Rebellion of 1745, I wrote a letter, printed in the General Evening Post (about December), with a large quotation from this book, addressed to the Papists, shewing their obedience to the Government to be just and lawful, from their own principles. J. W."

There is a neat print of Father White by Vertue.

The following detached literary notes from the pen of the same ingenious Writer are worth preserving.

"Sir *Richard Baker's* Chronicle was much in esteem till Rapin's History of England was published, which was the best History we then had. Baker's method of arrangement was a very good one; very convenient for the memory, by separating Civil from Ecclesiastical affairs; famous men who flourished in each monarch's reign; remarkable events in Nature, &c.; each under a *particular* head.

"Mr. *Thomas Baker* was Author of an ingenious Book, called *Reflexions upon Learning*: shewing the uncertainty of it in many points, and how superficially we know what we think we know best. He was a great Antiquary in English affairs, and a general Scholar. He took the Oaths to King William and Queen Anne, but refused them to George the First. This was strange! Queen

derable bookseller in Fleet-street, London; who died on the 3d of May, 1780.

Anne's Title stood upon Act of Parliament; King George's did the same. Upon his own principles he should have been a Nonjuror at the Revolution."

"Captain *John Beverley* published a History of Virginia, 1724; a very sensible history, and worth reading."

"Dr. *Castell's* Library was purchased by Mr. Hollings of Shrewsbury; whose grandson, Counsellor Hollings, sold most of it to me. There were many curious Oriental books, and a few MSS. which I sold to Dr. Letherland."

"*John Dunton*, an eminent Printer and Author among the Dissenters, and a great Projector, and ruined himself thereby. He wrote a book which he called his "Life and Errors;" very candidly confessing them. He gives an account of his dealings in trade; and intersperses the characters of the most eminent Booksellers from 1670 to 1700. It is an entertaining work. Those whom he speaks in particular very well of are, Chiswell, Knapton, Knaplock, Browne senior, Grafton, &c."

"*Dugdale's Embanking*, a *very scarce* book; many of them being burnt in the Fire of London, 1666.—Of the *Origines Judiciales* there are three editions, 1666, 1671, 1680. The copper plates are finer in the first edition; but there are additions in the two last. That of 1680 is the most useful edition. Of the *Monasticon* the third volume is the scarcest. The three I have known sold for 18 pounds, or guineas, about 1728."

"*Joseph Greenhill*, a Surgeon, wrote "The Art of Embalming 1706," 4to, with plates; a curious work."

"Before the castrated sheets of *Holinshed* were printed, a perfect sett sold for 40*l.*"

"*George Monk.* He was a phlegmatick man, so could easily command his temper; a happy constitution! But his behaviour towards Clarendon on his fall seems very blameable. His conduct was very mysterious in 1659; but, when he saw the strong bent of the people to their lawful Sovereign, he fell in with it. His Son soon dissipated the wealth his Father had amassed; and was made Governor of Jamaica to support him, where he soon died. Dr. Sloane (Sir Hans) went over with him, as his Physician, about 1686."

"*Andrew Motte*, a good Mathematician, and Fellow of Gresham College. He published an Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions from where Lowthorp ended in 1700, to 1720, in two vols. 4to.; also a Treatise on Mechanicks and Mechanical Powers, 8vo.: 2d edition is enlarged. He died about 1730: was brother to Benjamin Motte, an eminent Bookseller."

No. III.

No. III.

REV. FRANCIS PECK.

This learned and industrious Antiquary, a younger son of Robert and Elizabeth Peck, was born in the parish of St. John the Baptist, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, May 4; and baptized May 12, 1692.

It appears, by a memorandum of his own, that his mother's maiden name was Jephson.

It does not appear at what seminary he received the early part of his education; but it was probably at the grammar school of his native town. He completed his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1715; and that of M. A. 1727.

The first work discovered of his writing is "ΤΟ ΨΥΟΣ ΑΙΝΟΝ; or, an Exercise on the Creation, and an Hymn to the Creator of the World; written in the express Words of the Sacred Text, as an Attempt to shew the Beauty and Sublimity of Holy Scripture, 1716," 8vo.

The next is, a Poem, intituled, "Sighs on the Death of Queen Anne," not published till 1719*; subjoined to which are three Poems, viz. 1. Paraphrase on part of the 139th Psalm; 2. The Choice; 3. Verses to Lady Elizabeth Cecil, on her birth-day, Nov. 23, 1717. At the end of this work he mentions, as preparing for the press, "The History of the two last Months of King Charles I;" and solicits assistance. This never was published. In p. 64, he mentions a Poem on Saul and Jonathan, not then published.

* It probably had before been printed among the academical verses on that occasion.

In August 1719, he occurs curate of King's Cliff, in Northamptonshire.

In the second volume of Prior's Miscellaneous Works, 1748, 8vo, p. 45, are verses by Mr. Peck to Prior on his Solomon, dated Jan. 20, 1719-20.

He published a Sermon preached at Stamford on the Mayor's Inauguration, 1720, 8vo.

In 1721, being still curate of King's Cliff, he offered to the world Proposals for printing the History and Antiquities of his native town.

In 1723, he obtained the rectory of Godeby Maureward*, in Leicestershire, from Samuel Lowe†, esq. who at that time was lord of the manor, and patron of the advowson.

In 1727, Mr. Peck drew up a poetical description of Belvoir and its neighbourhood‡; and in that year his first considerable work appeared, under the title of "Academia Tertia Anglicana; or the Antiquarian Annals of Stamford in Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton shires; containing the History of the University, Monasteries, Gilds, Churches, Chapels, Hospitals, and Schools there," &c. containing XLI copper plates; and inscribed to John Duke of Rutland, in an elaborate dedication, which contains a tolerably complete history of the principal events in that illustrious family, from the founder of it at the Conquest.

The publication of Mr. Peck's volume was evi-

* This presentation was purchased by Mr. Peck for 400*l.* which is the more memorable, as it shews how little this industrious man could get. G. A.

† In Mr. Peck's History of Stamford, the View of that town is inscribed "To the honoured Samuel Lowe, Esq. Member of Parliament for the Borough of Aldborough, and one of the kind Encouragers of the Work, with the sincerest thanks for his many favours."—This gentleman's death is thus briefly recorded by Mr. Peck, on a black marble on the South side of Godeby church:

"To the memory of Samuel Lowe, esq.
who died the 25th of July, 1731, aged 37."

‡ Printed in the History of Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 200.

dently

dently hastened by "An Essay on the Antient and Present State of Stamford, 1726," 4to, by Francis Hargrave, who, in the Preface to his pamphlet, mentions the difference which had arisen between him and Mr. Peck, on account of the former's publication unfairly forestalling that intended by the latter. Mr. Peck is also therein roughly treated, on account of a small work he had formerly printed, intituled, "The History of the Stamford Bull-running."

In 1729, he printed, in a single sheet, "Queries concerning the Natural History and Antiquities of Leicestershire and Rutland," re-printed in 1740.

Mr. Peck was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, March 9, 1732; and in that year he published the first volume of "Desiderata Curiosa; or, a Collection of divers scarce and curious Pieces relating chiefly to Matters of English History; consisting of choice Tracts, Memoirs, Letters, Wills, Epitaphs, &c. Transcribed, many of them, from the Originals themselves, and the rest from divers antient MS Copies, or the MS Collations of sundry famous Antiquaries and other eminent Persons, both of the last and present age: The whole, as nearly as possible, digested into Order of Time, and illustrated with ample Notes, Contents, Additional Discourses, and a complete Index*."

* This volume was dedicated to Lord William Manners, then one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County of Leicester, and one of his Majesty's Lords of the Bedchamber. This dedication is in the style of an independent private clergyman to a neighbouring gentleman of distinguished worth: "It was your Lordship's affable demeanour," he says, "which first won me, as well as so many others, to love and honour you; and, since that, a personal experience, that, whenever you express a kindness for any man, you not only do it in words, but also shew it in your actions." In this volume are two pieces by Mr. Peck; the one, "A brief Discourse on the antient Divisions of the Night and Day, as also of the Hours of Prayer, and the Number of each, as the same was read at Belvoir Inn, before a Society of Gentlemen and Clergy there, on the 12th of March 1730;" the other, "A Description of Burghley House, and of all the principal Paintings and

At the end of this volume, Mr. Peck announced his intention of publishing a second, and actually gave a list of the contents; which by no means correspond with those of the volume published in 1735, and inscribed to Dr. Richard Reynolds, Bishop of Lincoln *; for which the author apologizes †.

and other Rarities now to be seen there, in a Letter to Roger Gale, esq." "This work being intended to be carried on in several other volumes of the like sort, the Publisher designs (while those volumes are printing) to get the heads of the principal persons, therein mentioned, engraved from original paintings by the best hands. For which reason, the subscribers are desired not to bind up their books till the whole work and all the plates are finished, that the said prints may then be inserted in their proper places. Any Gentleman, who will lend the Editor an original picture of any of the underwritten persons, for a copy to be engraved from it, will be reckoned an Encourager of this Work; and any Gentleman, who will give the plate of any such head, will be esteemed a Patron. Heads proper for the first volume (if original pictures and other encouragements can be procured) are, Queen Elizabeth; Prince Henry; Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury; Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter; Edwyn Sandys, Archbishop of York; William Chaderton, Bishop of Lincoln; Sir Christopher Hatton; Sir Francis Walsingham; or those of any other eminent persons mentioned in the course of it."

* In this address he tells the Bishop, "The Antiquities of the church of Lincoln (which make a considerable part of this volume) being mostly collected by one of your Predecessors [Bp. Sanderson], and now published by a Clergyman of your diocese, have even a natural claim to your Lordship's protection, both as you are the present worthy Successor of the Author, and the diocesan of the Publisher. But I address them to you, not only upon those accounts, but also as what I persuade myself will not be unacceptable to a Prelate who bestowed even the remains of his Palace on the repairs of his Cathedral. And now, my Lord, under your piety and conduct, may your Church of Lincoln every day recover more of its antient beauty. As for the rest of these collections, my Lord, they consist of other matters, many of them very remarkable, either for their antiquity, or curiosity, or usefulness, in supplying the defects of our former historians."—Bishop Reynolds had contributed the plate of St. John the Baptist's church to the History of Stamford; and afterwards gave Mr. Peck a prebendal stall at Lincoln.

† "As this second volume does not consist of any one of all those pieces mentioned at the end of vol. I. and there proposed to make up vol. II.; it may be necessary to inform the Reader, that those papers

No more than 250 copies of these volumes having been printed, they soon became scarce, and high-priced; but they were re-printed in 1779, in one volume, 4to, by Mr. Thomas Evans *, bookseller; and the plates which were used for that edition are now my property by purchase.

On the death of William Musgrave, M. A. rector of Aldwinkle St. Peter's, co. Northampton, in 1736, Mr. Peck obtained, by the favour of Bishop Reynolds, the prebendal stall of Marston St. Lawrence, in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

Mr. Peck next printed, "A complete Catalogue of all the Discourses written both for and against Popery, in the time of King James II.; containing in the whole an Account of Four Hundred and Fifty-seven Books and Pamphlets, a great number of them not mentioned in the three former Catalogues; with references after each Title, for the more speedy finding a further Account of the said Discourses and their Authors in sundry Writers, and an Alphabetical List of the Writers on each side, 1735," 4to.

He was Editor, in 1739, of "Nineteen Letters of the reverend and truly learned Henry Hammond, D. D. (Author of the Annotations on the New Testament, &c.) written to Mr. Peter Stainnough

papers (though postponed at present) are designed to follow, and that with addition of others of the like sort, which I hope will make good amends for the delay. I shall conclude this Preface," he says, "with the following lines upon the picture of Time, as expressed in my title-page:

'Years are the teeth of Time, which softly eat,
And wear out curious books in manuscript.
Fire is the scythe, wherewith he down doth mow
Ten thousand precious volumes at a blow:
Blest Printing best of all his rage withstands,
And often chains his feet, and ties his hands;
Rescued from whom here various Authors meet,
And, all united, form a splendid treat.
So numerous flowers in one rich nosegay join,
And still more fragrant smell and brighter shine.'

Scribebam die meo lustrico, 4 id. Maii, 1735."

Of whom see some memoirs in vol. VI. p. 435,

and

and Dr. Nathanael Angelo, many of them on curious subjects," &c. These were printed from the originals, communicated by Mr. Robert Marsden, archdeacon of Nottingham, and Mr. John Worthington.

The next year, 1740, produced from him two volumes * in 4to; the first, inscribed to Auditor Benson as "a professed admirer of Milton," is intituled, "Memoirs of the Life and Actions of Oliver Cromwell, as delivered in Three Panegyrics of him, written in Latin; the first, as said by Don Juan Roderiguez de Saa Meneses, Conde de Penaguiao, the Portugal Ambassador; the second, as affirmed by a certain Jesuit, the Lord Ambassador's Chaplain; yet both, it is thought, composed by Mr. John Milton (Latin secretary to Cromwell), as was the third: with an English Version of each. The whole illustrated with a large Historical Preface; many similar Passages from the Paradise Lost, and other Works of Mr. John Milton, and Notes from the best Historians. To all which is added, a Collection of divers curious historical Pieces relating to Cromwell, and a great number of other remarkable Persons † (after the Manner of Desiderata Curiosa, Vol. I. and II.)" Among these is, "A Discourse on Local Proverbs, in a Letter, written by himself, to a Brother Antiquary."

The second volume, which is dedicated to Arthur Onslow, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons ‡, has the title of "New Memoirs of

* "Whilst these two volumes were in the press, and now almost finished, I lost my dear friend, that truly learned and most accomplished gentleman, William Cowper, esq. late Clerk of the Parliaments; who was the delight of all that knew him, and, to my infinite regret, died Feb. 14, 1739." F. P.

† A portrait of Hampden, "de pictâ Tabellâ apud virum illustrem Richardum Ellys, Baronettum," is inserted in vol. I.; which Mr Peck notices as "a present from that learned and obliging Baronet."

‡ "The translation of the Baptistes having originally had the sanction of the House of Commons," says Mr. Peck to the Speaker, "may now, not improperly, appear under the protection of yourself."

the

the Life and Poetical Works of Mr. John Milton; with, first, An Examination of Milton's Style; and secondly, Explanatory and Critical Notes on divers Passages in Milton and Shakespeare, by the Editor. Thirdly, *Baptistes;* a sacred dramatic Poem in defence of Liberty, as written in Latin by Mr. George Buchanan, translated into English by Mr. John Milton, and first published in 1641, by order of the House of Commons. Fourthly, The Parallel; or Archbishop Laud and Cardinal Wolsey compared; a Vision, by Milton. Fifthly, The Legend of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, knt. Chief Butler of England *, who died of Poison, anno 1570, an historical Poem, by his Nephew Sir Thomas Throckmorton, knt. Sixthly, Herod the Great, by the Editor †. Seventhly, The Resurrection, a Poem, in imitation of Milton, by a Friend. And, eighthly, A Discourse on the Harmony of the Spheres, by Milton; with Prefaces and Notes."

Mr. Peck's "Explanatory and Critical Notes on divers Passages of Shakespeare," at a period when that species of Criticism had not arrived to the perfection it has since attained by the united labours and genius of several successive and learned Commentators, deserve particular commendation. He seems indeed to have first pointed out the mode, which has since been successfully pursued, first by Dr. Farmer, then by Mr. Steevens. and since by Mr. Malone, Mr. Reed, and many other persons, of illustrating one passage by another ‡.

* Of which see Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. pp. 911. 1089; in answer to enquiries after it, ibid. p. 787.

† These two poems were inscribed, "To the very reverend and learned John Newcomb, S. T. P. Master of St. John's college, Cambridge, in acknowledgement of his favours."

‡ "When I sat down," he says, "to read Milton's poetical works, I often thought, as I went along, that he had Shakespeare in his eye; I therefore read him next. And, in reading him, I noted every thing which I imagined would be of use to explain Milton; and again (as I was then naturally led to do so) every thing which arose in my own mind, and, I conceived, would help to explain

In 1741, Mr. Peck communicated to Mr. Wotton the Bookseller, for a Baronetage then printing, the curious article on the family of *Wyche*.

explain Shakespeare. The few I now publish are also a small specimen of a much larger number of that sort; and, as they were written thus accidentally, are sent abroad with those on Milton (to which they owe their rise) not with any design to disparage what others have written on Shakespeare, but purely to do justice to that great genius, and to shew, that (after all the pains which several gentlemen have so industriously taken to clear up that poet) there is yet room for abundant observations of the like sort, whenever any good critic in these matters shall think fit to bestow his farther labours upon him." Memoirs of Milton, p. v.

He took also much useful pains in arranging "A new Catalogue of the several Editions of Shakespeare's Writings (whether single Plays or Poems printed separately, or Copies of his whole Works printed collectively), ranged in an order of Time, according to the several Impressions; with Remarks."

In the preface to the second volume he makes "grateful acknowledgements to the honourable Cuthbert Constable, (qu. father of William Constable, esq. of that place, who died, in his 78th year, April 1791;) of Burton Constable, in com. Ebor. esq. who generously gave him the plate of Milton prefixed to that volume, and for his other favours."

"The picture here spoken of," Mr. Peck says, "was a half length, drawn when he was about five and twenty. The original was once the property of Sir John Meres, of Kirkby-Beler, in com. Leic. knt. but is now mine; and you have a good print of the head prefixed to this work. However, as the plate exhibits the head only, and as no engraving can express the colouring of the complexion and drapery, and perhaps something of the features, I shall here add a short description of the whole. Milton is here drawn sitting in a red velvet chair, in a russet-coloured night-gown, lined with blue. His hair, a dark brown; parted on the crown, and some locks hanging (as the fashion of the times then was) pretty much over his forehead; his eyes, inclining to black; his nose large and strait; his mouth and all his features handsome and very agreeable; his lip and whiskers (an essay towards a beard) of a thick, lightish, down; his complexion fair and florid; yet, through the mellowness of the paint, a little, and but a little, inclining to brown; his shirt open at the neck, but tied at the wrists with great bow-knots of black ribband; his right hand resting in his lap, and holding the verge of his night gown between his thumb and fore-finger; his left hand lying over an open book, on a table covered with a loose red velvet table-cloth. The open dexter leaf of the book numbered page 30. And on the edge of the book, a label, inscribed PARADICE LOST, with

In 1742, he published his last work, "Four Discourses; viz. 1. Of Grace, and how to excite it? 2. Jesus Christ the true Messiah, proved from a consideration of his Miracles, in general: 3. Jesus Christ the true Messiah, proved from a consideration of his Resurrection, in particular; 4. The Necessity and Advantage of good Laws and good Magistrates: as delivered in two Visitation * and two Assize Ser-

with a *c* not an *s*; as he often wrote it. By the way, the Paradise Lost, here alluded to, is not the Paradise Lost of X or XII Books, but the Dramatic Poem of that name; and which, in part, he wrote early." Ibid. p. 103.

As Mr. Peck appears to have plumed himself on possessing this original picture, it is painful to conclude this account of it with the opinion of Mr. Granger: "The print is much like the portrait from which it is taken; but it is evidently not genuine. It was in the possession of Mr. Peck's widow." Granger, vol. IV. p. 36.

In the same volume are four plans of those "poetical projects," on which, Dr. Johnson observes, Milton "had digested his thoughts into one of those wild Dramas which were antiently called Mysteries;" and refers to them as being in MS. in a Library at Cambridge. The original is at Trinity College. "Three of these plans stand the three first in our Author's own MS copy of his many intended dramatic pieces. Which observation, and that of his being drawn (when he was but twenty-four or twenty-five years of age) with his hand on a book intitled Paradice Lost, amounts almost to a demonstration that he had begun and made some progress in a dramatic poem of that name, when he was even so very young; a wonderful instance this of his forward parts, and most early ripeness of judgment." F. P.

From the second volume Dr. Johnson has reprinted a letter of Cowley, when retired from the *hum of men*. "By the lover of virtue and of wit," says the Doctor, "it will be solicitously asked, if he now was happy. Let them peruse one of his letters accidentally preserved by Peck, which I recommend to the consideration of all that may hereafter pant for solitude."

* The Visitation Sermons (one, preached at Melton Mowbray, April 17, 1725, at the Visitation of Archdeacon Trimnell; the other, at the same church, July 11, 1739, at the Triennial Visitation of Bishop Reynolds) are inscribed "to the right reverend and learned Richard Lord Bishop of Lincoln, his honoured Lord and Benefactor;" and the Assize Sermons (one, before Mr. Justice Parker, at St. Martin's, Leicester, March 29, 1741, being Easter-day; the other, before Chief Baron Probyn and Mr. Justice Page, at St. Mary's, Leicester, July 30, 1741), to his "very good Friend and Neighbour, Peter Wyche, of Godeby Maureward,

mons. By Francis Peck, M. A. Rector of Godeby Maureward, and Prebendary of Marston S. Lawrence in the church of Lincoln."

At this period Mr. Peck had in contemplation no less than nine different publications*; but whether he

ward, esq. High-sheriff of Leicestershire;" to whom he was Chaplain for the year.

* Of two of these we are able to state the progress; and as the materials for the others may still exist, and some of them be worthy the public attention, the proposed titles are here given.

1. "The Natural History and Antiquities of Leicestershire." The whole of Mr. Peck's MSS. relative to this work (which devolved to his widow in 1749 on the death of their son) were purchased, in 1754, for *ten guineas*, by Sir Thomas Cave, who had himself been many years engaged in a similar pursuit. [Whilst I cannot but lament that, by the death of that worthy and intelligent Baronet in 1778, the task of Historian of Leicestershire devolved to one so inferior in abilities; I am proud to acknowledge the liberality of the last Sir Thomas, who handsomely presented me with the whole of the collections which had been formed by his grandfather. To the late respectable Baronet also, the Rev. Sir Charles Cave, I was indebted for a friendly introduction to his nephew, for many of his own very useful notes and observations, and still more for the politeness with which the favour was conferred.]—The progress which Mr. Peck had made was considerable, particularly in the Hundred of Framland, in which he resided; and for the greater part of the County he had abstracted the Clause and Patent Rolls, the Escheat Rolls, and *Inquisitiones post mortem*, from the Records in the Tower, and other public offices; but had not fully prepared one single parish for the press. His copy of Burton's History, in which he had made several remarks, and noted down many useful references, I purchased (1793) from Mr. Adams, bookseller, of Loughborough, after it had lain many years in the library of the Rev. John Alleyne†, B.D. This copy is a striking proof of the patient industry of Mr. Peck, who has transcribed fourteen complete pages that were torn out when the book came into his possession, which he thus prefaces: "Chasmata in hoc exemplari supplevit, propriâque dextrâ transcripsit, Franciscus Peck, A. M. Antiquarius Stanfordiensis, 10° die mensis Aug. 1727."

† Mr. Alleyne, the son of an attorney at Loughborough, was born there in 1731; and was entered of University College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1755; B. D. 1777; and became regularly a Fellow; and continued to hold his Fellowship, with the office of Steward of Magdalen College, which he retained till his presentation, in 1780, to the rectory of North Cerne in Gloucestershire. He died, after one day's illness, Nov. 1, 1792; and his library was purchased by Mr. Adams, of Loughborough, who dispersed it in 1793 by a priced Catalogue.

Towards

had not met with encouragement for those which he had already produced, or was incapable of exe-

Towards the Natural History Mr. Peck's collections were but slender; and they will be found, such as they are, in the "History of Leicestershire," interspersed in the different Parishes to which they relate. His intention was to have digested them under these distinct heads: "Stones, Salt, Long Life, Herbs, Earthquakes, Crevices, and Apparitions."

For the last-mentioned of these articles, in this enlightened age, an apology was perhaps necessary; and Mr. Peck had actually prepared one. "The Reader," he says, "may be surprized to find here an article of Apparitions; and perhaps think me a very credulous person for believing there is any such thing. All these matters, he may sneer and say, may be accounted for as so many instances of the spleen, imposture, or the like. And no doubt, a great many may. But, with submission, I think, not all. For, though I believe, with the author of 'The Reality of Apparitions,' (Lond. 1727, 8vo.) that a guilty conscience may make a murderer fancy that he sees a spirit; that the vapours or hip may have the same power on melancholy persons; that many tricks and juggles have been carried on by people in confederacy to carry on their amours, and for other purposes, merry, base, or the like; though I believe, with the same author, that the souls of the dead never stay to shew themselves to the living, upon any account whatsoever, after they are once freed from the body, but immediately pass on to a place of happiness or misery appointed for them, where they know nothing of what afterwards happens here; yet, I believe with the same author, that Providence, for its own wise end, does sometimes send both good and bad spirits, with commission to speak and shew themselves to us in the shape of departed friends, or enemies, or others, as occasion requires; and that, as an imposture may be distinguished by nice judges from an apparition or spirit, so that good or bad spirits may as easily be known from each other by considering the nature of their errand, the manner of their appearance, or the like; and that, let such a spirit be either good or bad, with a good conscience on our side, we need not fear it. And lastly, that, should such a spirit appear to us, we must not ask it impertinent questions." This *Note is printed from Mr. Peck's own MS.*

2. "Monasticon Anglicanum, Volumen Quartum, all from Originals never yet published." This work, part of the collection which was bought by Sir Thomas Cave, consisted of five volumes in 4to. fairly transcribed for the press, in Mr. Peck's own neat hand, under the title of "Monasticon Anglicanum Supplementis novis adauctum: quo comprehenditur Arboris Præmonstratensis Ramus Anglicanus, per omnia triginta & unum Angliæ Walliæque ejusdem Ordinis Cœnobia; è Chronicis, Registris, Cartis, aliisque Testimoniis antiquis MSS. & authenticis, ad ipsa Monasteria olim pertinentibus, & hactenus ineditis, sive imperfectè

cuting them by reason of declining health, is uncer-

fectè & mendosè perquam editis, abundè illustratus. Cujus pars I. Generalia; II. Specialia; III. Cœnobii Croxtoniensis Librum de Domesday continet; omnia Latinâ, Gallicâ, Anglicâ, ad eorum Exemplaria literatim expressa. Opera & Studio F. P. A. M. Ære incisa adduntur aliquot Insignia, Sigilla, Monumenta, & Ædificiorum Reliquiæ."

On the 14th of May, 1779, at the suggestion of Dr. Gifford, these volumes were presented to the British Museum, by the then Sir Thomas Cave, after the death of his father, who, twenty years before, had it in contemplation to bestow them on that excellent repository. They are extremely valuable; and have furnished many curious articles to the History of Leicestershire.

3. "The Lives of William Burton, Esq. Author of the Antiquities of Leicestershire, and his Brother Robert Burton, B. D. Student of Christ Church, and Rector of Segrave, in Leicestershire, better known by the name of Democritus Junior." I have some brief notes by Mr. Peck on the lives of these two learned brothers, little more than an outline; and it is probable that he had proceeded no further. He always professed a profound veneration for the character and abilities of Burton, and actually possessed some of his MSS. "I have now in my hands," he says, "two fair MSS. one of the famous Mr. William Burton, the Leicestershire Antiquary; the one in folio, the other in quarto. In the quarto MS. is a roll of the arms of a great number of religious houses." *(Collection of Historical Pieces,* 1740.) These were in the collection of the late Reverend Sir Charles Cave; and, I believe, were burnt in an accidental fire which happened in the library of that gentleman at his vicarage of Thedingworth in 1804.

4. "The History and Antiquities of Rutland."

No trace of this article appears; but it is possibly lurking in the corner of some library where it accidentally fell on the death of Mr. Peck. He lived almost on the spot; and had certainly made some considerable collections for it.

5. "The History and Antiquities of the Town and Soke of Grantham, in Lincolnshire." No trace of this appears among any papers that I have seen.

6. "The Annals of Stamford continued."

7. "Desiderata Curiosa, vol. III." The articles advertized at the end of vol. I. and mentioned in the Preface to vol. II. to have been kept in reserve, have not yet been discovered. I have a few scattered fragments, intended as a continuation.

8. "The Life of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, of Little Gidding, in the county of Huntingdon, gent. commonly called the Protestant St. Nicholas, and the pious Mr. George Herbert's Spiritual Brother, done from original MSS." Among the intended works advertized in 1735, this was to have been the first published. ("All these are in great forwardness, but Mr. Ferrar's Life will be published first." F. P.) Dr. Peckard, master of Magdalen college, Cambridge, who published "Memoirs of the Life of Mr. N. F. 1791,"

tain *: none of them have yet been made public. The greater part of them he had announced in 1735.

In 1731, Mr. Peck drew up a curious "Account of the Asshebys and de la Launds, Owners of Bloxham, in the county of Lincoln;" which yet remains † in MS. At the end of it, Mr. Peck makes his acknowledgments to Nevile King, esq. of Grantham, "a gentleman whose learning is equal to his goodnature, and whose good-nature is exceeded by none," for the use of a thin folio MS. compiled by Thomas de la Laund in the reign of King Henry VIII. and containing "a full account of many lawsuits and other troubles, which the said Thomas had with the

1791," seems to have had the use of some loose and unconnected papers of Mr. Peck's first draught, which was to have been compiled from a folio life of his brother by John Ferrar. (*Preface*, p. 11. *See also Gent. Mag.* vol. LXI. p. 456.)—A capital account of the family of Ferrar was compiled by Mr. Gough for the Sixth Volume of the second edition of the Biographia Britannica.

9. New Memoirs of the Restoration of King Charles the Second (which may be also considered as an Appendix to Secretary Thurloe's Papers, containing the Copies of Two Hundred and Forty-six Original Letters and Papers, all written annis 1658, 1659, and 1660, (none of them ever yet printed). The whole communicated by William Cowper, Esq. Clerk of the Parliament. With large Historical Notes by the Publisher, F. Peck, M. A."

* The former supposition is probably correct, from the following apology: "When I printed my first proposals for the Life of Milton, I designed to have engraved a plate of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, to set before the life of that unfortunate gentleman; but afterwards I imagined that the picture of Sir William Davenant (as the life of Milton is my principal work, and as Milton saved Sir William's life, and Sir William in return saved Milton's) would be more proper. However, when I came to see Mr. Auditor Benson's fine medal of Milton, I judged that would still be more suitable than either of the other two. Indeed I would have engraved them all, but this I found would be too chargeable, unless I had met with greater encouragement, to bear the expence of it." P. vi.—At the end of several of his tracts he repeats this notice: "I print entirely at my own charge; and any gentleman who pleases to favour me with his orders for any of my books (or with his correspondence) is desired to direct to me at my house at Godeby, near Melton, in Leicestershire, and nowhere else."

† It is annexed to his "History of the Preceptory of Temple Bruere." Brit. Mus. MSS. 4937.

Knights

Knights Hospitalers, and particularly with Frere Thomas Babington, then farmer of Temple Bruere; which contentions had forced him to rummage all the evidences he had by him concerning either that place or his own family, and to take copies of them with his own hand *.

Mr. Peck concluded a laborious, and, it may be affirmed, an useful life, wholly devoted to antiquarian pursuits, July 9, 1743, at the age of 61 years †, and was buried in the church of Godeby where a flat stone in the South aile near the porch is thus inscribed: "H. S. E.

FRANCISCUS PECK, A. M.

* Several other curious articles in this volume were transcribed "è codice MS. penès amicum Leicestrensem, 1732."

† By his last will, dated July 17, 1742, he directed his body to be buried, without any funeral pomp or vain needless expence, in the parish church of Godeby, if he should die there, just within the South door, on the left hand behind the door; the coffin to be carried by four poor men of Godeby, and two of Eastwell, who were each to have 2*s*. 6*d*. He gave also 20*s*. more to the poor of Godeby, and 10*s*. to the poor of Eastwell; and requested that the Rev. Mr. Edward Dixon, vicar of Buckminster, and the Rev. Mr. Francis Stephenson, vicar of Awston, would attend the funeral, and, meeting his corpse in the church-yard in surplices, one of them read the burial-service in the church, the other in the church-yard; each of them to have a scarf, hatband, gloves, and a ring of 20*s*. value, inscribed with his name. He left to Anne his wife 400*l*.; a silver tankard, a freehold house at Bysbrooke, co. Rutland, his larger picture and her own, both by Mr. Collins, and such goods as were not otherwise disposed of. To Francis his son 200*l*.; his smaller picture by Mr. Collins, his two-eared silver cup, his silver spurs, all his gowns and cassocks, his organ, and all his books both printed and written (except the remaining copies of his own printed works, which are ordered to be sold), desiring him not to part with the same till he shall be 30 years of age, when it is presumed he may be better able to judge of them. (The son not living to the age of 30, the books devolved to his mother.) To Anne his daughter 400*l*. a freehold house at Stamford, and his picture by Mr. Highmore. To his sister-in-law, Hannah Curtis, three freehold houses at Stamford; with the pictures of our Saviour, the Blessed Virgin, and Queen Elizabeth, which hung in her room at Godeby. He left also a small remembrance to his aunts, Mary Jephson, Hannah Jephson, Grace Jephson, and Anne Lea; and to his nephews Robert and James Peck.

hujus

hujus ecclesiæ rector, &
prebendarius de Lincoln.
Excessit è vitâ nono Julii,
anno Salutis humanæ MDCCXLIII.
Illi Mors gravis incubat,
Qui notus nimis omnibus
Ignotus moritur sibi."

On the death of Mr. Peck, his widow retired to Harlaxton, in Lincolnshire, where she was living in 1755. By this lady, who was the daughter of Mr. Curtis * of Stamford, he had two sons; Francis, born at King's Cliff in 1720, afterwards rector of Gunby, near Colsterworth, co. Lincoln, who died in 1749 †; Thomas, baptised at Godeby, March 22, 1726, who died young, and was buried at Wymondham; and one daughter, Anne, baptised Jan. 30, 1731; widow (in 1794) of Mr. John Smalley, farmer and grazier, at Stroxton, in Lincolnshire, who died in September 1793, in consequence of a mortification which began in his hand, shattered some little time before by the bursting of a gun.

See several of Mr. Peck's Letters to Dr. Z. Grey, in vol. II. p. 544; and see in vol. V. p. 645, a pleasantry of Dr. Warburton, occasioned by Mr. Peck's Advertisement of a Translation of the *Baptistes* of Buchanan ‡.

* Among the subscribers to the first volume of Mr. Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," in 1735, are "Edward Curtis, of Stamford, Gent." and "Noah Curtis, of the same place, Gent." These were probably his wife's father and brother.—In a note at the beginning of his Burton, where the arms of his father and mother are delineated, he says, "F. Peck may quarter the arms of Anne Curtis; her brother being dead without issue, and her elder sister and both her children being dead *sine prole*." In a mezzotinto print of Mr. Peck, by Faber, from a painting taken by Mr. Highmore in 1735, and prefixed to the second volume of his "Collection of curious Historical Pieces," the arms are introduced thus quartered. In the portrait which is given in the "History of Leicestershire," drawn from the life by B. Collins junior, 1731, the arms of each are given separately, from drawings by Mr. Peck.

† The following epitaph is at Harlaxton:

"Francis Peck, A. M. late rector of Gunby,
interred June the 17th 1749, in the 29th year of his age."

‡ See before, p. 513.

No. IV. The AUTHOR of ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ.

AS many tracts have been written to prove that King Charles could not be the Author of ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, and still more to confirm his title to that book; I will transcribe below * an epitome of

* On one side it is said, that in the year 1686, when the Earl of Anglesea's books were selling by auction, this book presented itself among others. The bidders being cold, the company had time to turn over the leaves; and there they found a declaration under his Lordship's own hand, that King Charles the Second and the Duke of York both assured him that it was not of the King's own compiling, but made by Dr. Gauden, Bishop of Exon. This made a noise; and Dr. Walker being questioned about it, as known to be very intimate with Gauden, he owned that the Bishop had imparted to him the plan in the beginning, and several chapters actually composed; and that he, on the other hand, had disapproved the imposing in such a manner on the publick; and in his treatise, intituled, "A True Account of the Author, &c." Dr. Walker says, "I know and believe the book was written by Dr. Gauden, except the sixteenth and twenty-fourth chapters, which were written by Dr. Duppa." Gauden delivered the MS. to Walker, who carried it to the press. A merchant of London, of the name of North, a man of good credit, married the Bishop's son's lady's sister; and, after young Gauden's death, his papers came into North's hands, being his brother-in-law. There he found one packet relating entirely to ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, containing, among other things, original letters, and a narrative written by Dr. Gauden's own wife. Bishop Burnet says, that, as he had once an occasion to quote this book, when in conference with King Charles the Second and the Duke of York, in 1673, they both declared that their Father never wrote it, but that it was written by Gauden, whom they rewarded with a Bishoprick. See "A Letter from Major-general Ludlow to Sir E. S. 1691," 4to; "Ludlow no Lyar, 1692," 4to; Walker's "True Account, &c. 1692," 4to; Toland's and Richardson's "Life of Milton," and Bayle's "General Dictionary;" and more particularly Neal's "History of the Puritans," vol. II. chap. 10.—To this evidence has been opposed, the public testimony of both Charles II. and James II. to the contrary, under the great seal, in the patent to Mr. Royston, for printing all the works of King Charles I. And though it is highly probable that neither of these Princes were likely to know any thing of the contents of patents, this circumstance deserves at least as much credit as a private memorandum, unattested, purporting it to be written with a view that it could not answer: "I assert this," says Lord Anglesea, "to undeceive others:" but, if his intention had been "to undeceive others," why did he leave his declaration in the privacy of his study, on a single leaf, that might be obliterated

the controversy; and add here such new testimonies as have occurred to me from the MSS. of Mr.

obliterated or torn out; where indeed it was known to exist but by accident, the slow sale of the books affording time to the company to turn over the leaves? why did he not authenticate his declaration by proper witnesses, and publish it to the world; or leave it in some trusty hand, with a charge to publish it at some more convenient season? As to Gauden's pretensions to this book, they are easily to be accounted for, supposing them to be ill-founded. After the death of Dr. Bryan Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, Gauden, presuming on the favour of some persons at Court, solicited, with great eagerness, for the vacant See, though he had openly abjured the whole Episcopal Order, and was said to have advised King Charles II. by letter to suppress it in Scotland. To strengthen his claim to this favour, he is said to have whispered among his friends, and attempted, without witness or credit, to persuade the King and his brother the Duke of York, that their father was obliged to him for the credit which he derived from the ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ: but this was 15 years after the death of Charles I. nor was any person then living who could give evidence concerning the book. It is, however, urged, that Dr. Walker, at the age of 70, and 40 years after the King's death, appeared in defence of this fiction; but must Walker's evidence in favour of Gauden be deemed indisputable, as has been insinuated, merely because Gauden was his preceptor, and afterwards his intimate? This surely is rather a reason why it ought to be suspected. Besides, Walker's evidence is defective, and, in some instances, scarce consistent; for, though he says Dr. Gauden shewed him the plan, and several chapters actually composed, yet he does not say that they were in the Doctor's hand; and he afterwards expresses himself doubtfully, whether he read any part of the manuscript, or only saw it with the title of the chapters; though surely, if Gauden shewed him some part, actually composed, as his own work, he could not have mortified him with such coldness and want of curiosity as not to read it: besides, for what other purpose was it shewn? and how could Walker be supposed to live at this time in the house with Gauden, and know so much, without knowing more? As to the evidence of Mr. North and Mrs. Gauden, it can stand for little, if the following positive evidence in favour of the book be considered: M. de la Pla, minister of Finchingfield, in a letter to Dr. Goodall, informs him, that William Allen, a man of repute and veracity, who had been many years a servant to Gauden, declared, that Gauden told him he had borrowed the book; and that, being obliged to return it in a certain time, he sate up in his chamber one whole night to transcribe it, Allen himself sitting up with him, to make up his fire, and snuff his candles. It is also recorded by Sir William Dugdale, who was perfectly acquainted with the transactions of his own times, that these meditations

Bowyer. "Mr. Royston, who first printed the book, informed Sir William Dugdale, that, about the beginning of October 1648, he was sent to by the King, to prepare all things ready for the printing some papers, which he purposed shortly after to convey to him; and which was this very copy, brought to him the 23d of December next follow-

had been begun by his Majesty at Oxford, long before he went thence to the Scots, under the title of *Suspiria Regalia;* and that the manuscript itself, in the King's own hand-writing, being lost at Naseby, was restored to him at Hampton Court, by Major Huntingdon, who had obtained it from Fairfax. That Mr. Thomas Herbert, [afterwards Sir Thomas, the Traveller,] who waited on his Majesty in his bed-chamber in the Isle of Wight, and William Levet, a Page of the back-stairs, frequently saw it there, read several parts of it, and saw the King divers times writing farther on in that very copy which Bishop Duppa, by his Majesty's direction, sent to Mr. Royston, a bookseller, at the Angel in Ivy-lane, on the 23d of December 1648, who made such expedition, that the impression was finished before the 30th of January, on which his Majesty died. Lastly, it is improbable that, if this book had been the work of Gauden, King Charles II. would have expressed himself with so little esteem and affection, when he heard of his death. "I doubt not," said he, "it will be easy to find a more worthy person to fill his place." See "Wagstaffe's Vindication, 1711;" Bedford's Appendix to his "Life of Dr. Barwick;" Dr. Hollingworth's "Defence of Eikoon Basilikè, two parts, 1692, 4to;" another "Defence," by Thomas Long, B. D. 1693, 4to; and Dugdale's "Short View."—John Gauden was born at Mayland in Essex; made Dean of Bocking and Master of the Temple, in the beginning of the reign of Charles I.; Bishop of Exeter in 1660; and translated to Worcester two years after, which See he enjoyed but four months, dying at his Palace there, Sept. 20, 1662, aged 57.—A portrait of him is given by Dr. Nash, in which his character is strongly marked, though by a bad artist, and taken from a bad bust, placed over his grave in the Cathedral church at Worcester. Gauden published a book, intituled, "Ἱερὰ δάκρυα, Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria: The Tears, Sighs, Complaints, and Prayers of the Church of England." In the frontispiece is drawn a tree, on whose branches is set forth the history and chronology of Episcopacy, Presbytery, and Independency, as pretenders to Church Government: the whole book is written something in this style, and is more debased with the pedantry than embellished with the elegances of Learning. Some other of his works are, "Hieraspistes;" a Sermon intituled, "Funerals made Cordials;" "The Case of the Ministers Maintenance by Tythe;" some Sermons; and other books.

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ing by Mr. Edward Symmons. Mr. Edward Symmons, who conveyed both the copies (viz. that written by Mr. Odart and that by the King) to the press, declared upon his death-bed, that it was the King's work, and assured several of his friends at Fowey, when he sent them some of the books, that he had printed them from the King's own copy *.

There were seventeen editions printed of the book in 1648, without the Prayers; and twelve more in 1649, in which year there were at least six editions † with the Prayers. These were first printed by Dugard, who was Milton's intimate friend, and happened to be taken printing an edition of the King's book. Milton used his interest to bring him off, which he effected by the means of Bradshaw, but upon this condition, that Dugard should add Pamela's prayer to the aforesaid book he was printing, as an atonement for his fault, they designing thereby to bring a scandal upon the book, and blast the reputation of its authority ‡. To the same purpose Dr. Bernard, who (as well as Gill) was Physician to Hills, Oliver's Printer, and told him this story; adding, 'that he had often heard Bradshaw and Milton § laugh at their inserting this prayer

* Dean Swift, speaking of the Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ, says, it is a poor performance, and unworthy of the reputed author. Archbishop Herring, comparing the work with Anti-Machiavel, says, "In my opinion, this book of the King of Prussia is much more in the style and character of a great Prince than the celebrated ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, unless we are to suppose every Christian Prince to support the two characters of King and Priest; for the book last mentioned is more agreeable to the sacred function, as, I believe, in real truth, it was the work of one of us." *Letters to Mr. Duncombe.*

† The sixth is said, in the title, to be printed by W. D. in R. M. Anno Dom. 1649." There were fifty editions, in various languages, within twelve months.

‡ Dr. Gill's Letter to Mr. Wagstaffe.

§ "Milton," says his greatest Biographer, "is suspected of having interpolated the book called Icon Basilikè, which the Council of State, to whom he was now made Latin secretary, employed him to censure, by inserting a prayer taken from Sidney's Arcadia, and imputing it to the King; whom he charges, in his Iconoclastes, with the use of this prayer as with a heavy crime,

out of Sir Philip Sydney's Arcadia.' These Prayers are said in their title to have been 'delivered to Dr. Juxon,' &c. If so, they must have been handed to the press by the King's enemies; for Dr. Juxon and all his papers were immediately seized upon the King's death; even the minutest scraps were examined, the King's cloaths, cabinets, and boxes, were rifled. They were first printed at Dugard's press, and afterwards were quickly translated to Mr. Royston's, for every thing that was supposed to come from the King quickened the sale of the impression. Mrs. Fotherly, of Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire, daughter of Sir Ralph Whitfield, first Serjeant-at-law to King Charles I. and grand-daughter to Sir Henry Spelman, declared to Mr. Wagstaffe, that within two days after the King's death, she saw, in a Spanish leather case, three of these prayers, said to be delivered to the Bishop of London at his death, from whom they were taken away by the Officers of the Army; and it was from one of those Officers, in whose custody they then were, that she had the favour to see them; and that the person who shewed her those prayers, shewed her also the George with the Queen's picture in it, and two seals which were the King's. Three of the prayers therefore were the King's, the other added by the publisher." W. Bowyer.

Dr. John Burton, in an Appendix to "The Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History," &c. has

crime, in the indecent language with which prosperity had emboldened the advocates for rebellion to insult all that is venerable and great: 'Who would have imagined so little fear in him of the true all-seeing Deity — as, immediately before his death, to pop into the hands of the grave bishop that attended him, as a special relique of his saintly exercises, a prayer stolen word for word from the mouth of a heathen woman praying to a heathen god?'. The papers which the King gave to Dr. Juxon on the scaffold, the Regicides took away, so that they were at least the publishers of this prayer; and Dr. Birch, who examined the question with great care, was inclined to think them the forgers. The use of it by adaptation was innocent; and they who could so noisily censure it, with a little extension of their malice could contrive what they wanted to accuse."

given

given some remarks on the grounds upon which the King's title to this book was called in question; which he concludes by observing, that, "considering only the characters of the persons, and abstracting from the proofs of the facts, the account which ascribes the honour of the performance to Dr. Gauden appears on the face of the thing altogether incredible, and that in favour of King Charles will at least appear probable. But, when all the evidences on both sides of the question are stated in a fair light *, the point will be at once determined,

* Mr. Hume says, "With regard to the genuineness of the production, it is not easy for an Historian to fix any opinion which will be entirely to his own satisfaction. The proofs brought to evince that this work is or is not the King's, are so convincing, that, if an impartial Reader peruses any one side apart, he will think it impossible that arguments could be produced sufficient to counter-balance so strong an evidence: and when he compares both sides, he will be some time at a loss to fix any determination. Should an absolute suspense of judgment be found difficult or disagreeable in so interesting a question, I must confess that I much incline to give the preference to the arguments of the Royalists. The testimonies which prove that performance to be the King's, are more numerous, certain, and direct, than those on the other side. This is the case, even if we consider the external evidence; but when we weigh the internal, derived from the style and composition, there is no manner of comparison. These meditations resemble, in elegance, purity, neatness, and simplicity, the genius of those performances, which we know with certainty to have flowed from the Royal pen: but are so unlike the bombast, perplexed, rhetorical, and corrupt style of Dr. Gauden, to whom they are ascribed, that no human testimony seems sufficient to convince us that he was the author. Yet all the evidences, which would rob the King of that honour, tend to prove that Dr. Gauden had the merit of writing so fine a performance, and the infamy of imposing it on the world for the King's. It is not easy to conceive the general compassion excited towards the King, by the publishing, at so critical a juncture, a work so full of piety, meekness, and humanity. Many have not scrupled to ascribe to that book the subsequent Restoration of the Royal Family. Milton compares its effects to those which were wrought on the tumultuous Romans by Anthony's reading to them the will of Cæsar. The *Icon* passed through fifty editions in a twelvemonth; and independent of the great interest taken in it by the Nation, as the supposed production of their murdered

the King's right will be for ever established: even prejudiced men may at last receive conviction, and be ashamed of their own credulity, and the impudence of the astonishing accusation *."

Dr. Nash has collected † the principal arguments on each side of this curious question; and finds reason to conclude, from some observations of Bishop Warburton ‡, and the whole of the evidence both ex-

dered Sovereign, it must be acknowledged the best prose composition which, at the time of its publication, was to be found in the English language." *History of England*, 8vo, vol. VII. p. 160.

* There is great reason to think, that Lord Clarendon did *not* believe that Charles himself wrote the Icon Basilikè. He somewhere says, in a letter, "and *now the thing is known*, nobody will be pleased with it but *Mr. Milton*." Gauden does every thing but assert in direct terms, that he wrote it,—*what was done like a King*, ought to have a *kingly* reward,—would the Courtiers have suffered him to vaunt so much of his services, unless they knew he had a secret in keeping? I have no doubt but that the whole was conducted under the eye of the King, who would be suffered by his Bishops, to add or alter, or suggest his own ideas; but I can never be induced to believe that he had a claim to the *totality* of the work.

† In his History of Worcestershire, vol. II. p. clvii.

‡ Bishop Warburton, in his "Remarks on Neal's History of the Puritans," says, "There is full as strong evidence on the other side, which Mr. Neal does not produce; evidence of the King's bed-chamber, which swear they saw the progress of the work, saw the King write it, heard him speak of it as his, and transcribed part of it for him. It appears by the wretched false taste of composition in Gauden's other writings, and by his unchaste language, that he was utterly incapable of writing this book. Again, consider what credit was to be given to Gauden's assertion of his authorship. He confesses himself a falsary and an impostor, who imposed a spurious book on the publick in the King's name. Was not a man so shameless capable of telling this lye for a Bishoprick, which he was soliciting on the pretended merit of this work? As to Walker, it is agreed that Gauden told him that he (Gauden) was the Author of the book, and that he (Walker) saw it in Gauden's hand-writing; which is well accounted for by a servant, a tithe-gatherer of Gauden, who swears that Gauden borrowed the book of one of the King's friends, to whom it was communicated by the King for their judgment; that he (Gauden) sat up all night to transcribe it, and that he (the tithe-gatherer) sat up with him to snuff the candles, and to mend his fire. It is agreed that Charles II. and the Duke of York believed on the word of Gauden, when he solicited his reward, that he (Gauden) wrote it; but then this favoured their prejudices,

and

ternal and internal, that Gauden was not the author of the book in question. "As he had the character of a proud, ambitious man," says Dr. Nash, "he might be tempted to encourage, if not invent this forgery, which tended so much to gain him interest at Court. The only similitude I could find between the Eikωn Basilikè and Gauden's other works consists in the quaint Greek title*, which, perhaps, might not be given to the former by the King, or whoever wrote the book, but by the Publisher to humour the false taste of the times."

Mr. Granger observes, "'" Whoever examines the writings of the King and the Divine, will find that Charles could no more descend to write like Gauden, than Gauden could rise † to the purity and dignity of Charles." But, after all, it may be observed, that, in the volume of "King Charles's Works," there are some other pieces which have since been proved not to have been written by him ‡.

and what they believed Lord Clarendon would believe likewise. On the whole, it is so far from being certain, as the Historian (Neal) pretends, that the book is spurious, that it is the most uncertain matter I ever took the pains to examine. There is strong evidence on both sides; but I think the strongest, and most unexceptionable, is on that which gives the book to the King." History of Worcestershire, vol. II. p. clviii.

* For the history of this *quaint title*, see Wagstaffe, p. 105.

† "If we could be sure of this, the matter would be determined at once, as there is no third claimant. It is likely that Charles wrote some, or much; and that Gauden made a book of it." *T. F.*

‡ In the copy of Wagstaffe's "Vindication" and "Defence," noticed in vol. I. p. 36, is an autograph of the following testimony:

"*Winchelsea, Aug.* the 12, 1722. I do affirm that, in the year 1688, Mrs. Mompesson (wife to Thomas Mompesson, esq. of Bruham, in Somersetshire, a worthy and a very good woman) told me and my wife, that Archbishop Juxon assured her, that to his certain knowledge the ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ was all composed and written by King Charles the First.—Although in the following book the King's book is thoroughly vindicated, and proved to be of his Majesty's composing, I was willing to add this circumstance, from Mrs. Mompesson, with whom and her husband my wife and I at that time sojourned. "WINCHELSEA."

No. V.

LETTERS OF HUMFREY WANLEY.

1. "To my Cosen, Mr. SAMUEL WANLEY, Minister of Baningham in Norfolk, two miles from Alesham, and ten miles from Norwich *.

"REV. SIR,

"I am not insensible of the dubious reception which a stranger's letter is likely to meet with, especially when the subject of it may seem to be trifling; nevertheless, the account I have had of your open-heartedness and great candour (from my learned countryman Mr. Carte, now of Leicester,) emboldens me to apply myself to you for that satisfaction, which as yet I could never obtain from any other person.

"I am the only surviving son of Mr. Nathanael Wanley, sometime Vicar of Trinity Church in Coventry †; who was born in Leicester in 1633; being the second son of one Mr. Wanley, then a mercer there. My father died anno 1680, when I was between eight and nine years old, leaving several pieces of plate engraven with the same Coat as you see in the Seal of this Letter, which I seal with a Gold Ring commonly worn by him. My Father, with my uncle Mr. Samuel Wanley of Leicester, being bound for my Grandfather, to Mr.

* MS Lansdowne, (now in the British Museum,) 888.

† See vol. I. p. 84.—From the following title page it is probable that he had also a vicarage in Leicestershire: "*Vox Dei*, or the great Duty of Self-reflection upon a Man's own Wayes. By N. Wanley, M. A. and Minister of the Gospel at Beeby in Leicestershire. London, printed by J. H. for M. Keinton, at the Fountaine in Paul's Church-yard, 1658." 12mo. pp. 187, exclusive of the Dedication, "To the Right Honourable my noble Lady Dorothy Countesse of Sunderland," five more pages. Mr. N. Wanley was author of "The Wonders of the Little World, 1678," folio.

Benskyn

Benskyn of Groby, for a great sum, before his marriage, and my Father alone being forced to pay all the principal, with interest upon interest, above twenty years after; my mother, who thought herself in other matters but indifferently used by his relations, broke off all correspondence with them, and seldom talked of them to him; so that, at the time of my dear Father's decease, I being too young to ask questions concerning my Ancestors, and my Mother having made herself in a manner incapable of informing me, and I having never had any conversation with any of my Father's relations, I have all along remained ignorant of any right I have to the Coat which my Father left me.

"That there has been a Family of the name of *Wanley*, Gentlemen, besides what I have said before, this confirmed me; viz. that some years ago, I saw an Entry made into one of the Books in the Heralds' Office, A. D. 1682, by one Mr. Andrew Wanley of Glocestershire; where is also an impression, in wax, from a Seal engraven with the same Coat as mine; only the Charge was (as I remember) thus expressed, a cross patée, surmounted by a crescent.

It was also noted there, that his Ancestors came from Basil in Switzerland. I could easily have written about it to Mons. Koenig, the Professor of History and Eloquence at Basil, with whom I was formerly very well acquainted at Oxford, but that Mr. Dale (one of the Pursuivants at Arms) told me he was a little before in Gloucestershire, where he visited these Wanleys, from whom he learnt that they were descended from a Taylor at Amsterdam; which is a different account from what they themselves caused to be registered in the Heralds' Office.

"You see, Reverend Sir, that in this matter (which is of some weight with me) how little and how uncertain my knowledge is; and you being (as I have been told) my Father's Brother's Son, I am bold to request a more certain information from you,

you, not only because I know nobody else to whom I can apply myself, but because I suppose you have had sufficient opportunities of informing yourself, and have not, possibly, wanted the curiosity.

"With this, I should also be extremely glad of an account of some of the most remarkable particulars relating to the Lives of some of our Ancestors; because reflexion upon their examples makes a deeper impression upon us than that of others; and it is from them that I had rather learn and practise what to do and what to let alone.

"This may perhaps be too great a task; but, in requital, I shall be always most ready and willing to serve you, Sir, or any Friend of yours, as far as I shall be able. But if, after all, this long Letter shall be judged by you, honored Sir, to be one continued piece of impertinence, and that you do not care to be disturbed by you know not whom, about matters of which you do not think yourself obliged to give any account, I humbly beg your pardon for my presumption, protesting that I had rather remain unsatisfied as long as I live, than by an unseasonable importunity extort an unwilling Letter to him, who shall always be, with great respect, and a sincere affection, Reverend Sir,

Your most faithful humble servant,

HUMFREY WANLEY.

"Please to pardon the awkwardness of my direction to you, for I cannot get one more regular."

2. "To the honored Sir HANS SLOANE, at Gresham College in Bishopsgate-street; present *.

"SIR, Duke-street, York-buildings, May 6, 1707.

"I remember that some time ago, I have heard you and several other gentlemen speak of Mr. Bagford's design of giving the world a new History of Printing, viz. of the Original of the Art, and of the Progress of it throughout Europe, &c. Since then,

* Mus. Brit. Bibl. Sloan. 4065. Plut. XXVIII. F. See vol. I. p. 97.

I have

I have seen Mr. Bagford's Collection, of which I thought an account would not be unacceptable to you; but, since my business will not presently permit me to wait on you in person, I take the liberty of sending this with my humble services to you.

"His Collection consists chiefly of *title-pages*, and other *fragments*, put together into books; many of them in some sort of order and method, and others not. *Ex. gr.*

"In one Volume, there are Specimens of *Letters* of all sorts, as well those used in foreign countreys as in England.

"In another, are Titles and Fragments of *Almanacks*, from A.D. 1537 downwards; with Titles of *Bibles*, *Law-books*, &c. printed by the *Company of Stationers* in *London*.

"In other Volumes, are the Titles of Books of all kinds printed by the *London Printers*, disposed into some sort of order; viz. as to the subject of the Book, or dwelling-place of the Printer.

"In others, are Title-pages of Books printed in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

"In others, Title-pages of those printed in *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

"Title-pages and Frontispieces, with other Specimens of the Works of our *English Engravers*.

"Titles of Books printed by *Roman-Catholicks*, *Presbyterians*, *Quakers*, by other *Sectaries*, by *Seditious Persons*, &c.

"Cuts of *Monuments*, *Tombs*, *Funerals*, &c. in *England*.

"Cuts of the same in Foreign Parts, with Cuts of the manner of *executing Criminals*.

"Cuts, with some Drawings of Habits of divers Nations, of several Trades, of *Utensils*, *Weapons*, *Fountains*, or *Wells*, with other Prints useful in *Joiners'* and *Masons' Work*.

"Cuts of Figures in different postures, as *writing*, *reading*, *meditation*, with all the *Utensils* used in writing, &c. during some ages. Cuts of *Schools*. The *Heads* of some *Arithmeticians*; *Alphabets*; Speci-

Specimens of *Knot-work*, and some *Great-text* and other Letters. Specimens of *Letter-graving*. *Heads* of Writing-masters, *Dutch, French, English*. Specimens of Letters engraven in *small*; as also of *short-hand*, &c. Heads of *short-hand* Writers, and Specimens of their Works; and many other things.

"*Title-pages* of *Books*, and *Printers' Devices*; printing in the *Spanish Netherlands*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*; Titles of Books published by *English Catholicks*, Alphabets of *Plantine Letter*, &c.

"*Title-pages*, *Alphabets*, and *Printers' Devices*; used at *Basil*, *Zurick*, and other places in *Switzerland*.

"The like for the *United Netherlands*.

"The like for *France*.

"The like for *Germany*; with some others of *Poland*, *Switzerland*, *Denmark*, *Bohemia*, and *France*.

"The like for *Italy*; with some others of Geneva, Sicily, &c.

"Collection of *Acts of Parliament*, *Ordonances*, *Proclamations*, &c. *regulating Printing*; with many other Papers.

"*Proposals* for printing particular Books.

"Catalogues of Books, relating to Painting, Printing, &c. Specimens of Paper differently coloured. *Marks* on the outsides of Reams of Paper; with *Orders*, *Cases*, *Reasons*, &c. relating to the *Manufacturer*.

"Old *Prints* or *Cuts* from A. D. 1467; with the *Effigies* and *Devices* of many Printers, *foreigners* and *English* *; with other *Cuts* and Specimens of *Paper*, &c.

*. Amongst these are, rebuses, many devices, marks, vignettes, and signs, used in England by the earliest Printers at the beginnings and ends of their books.—At the ends of Caxton's, W and C in capitals, between the figure of 7, with half the figure of 8, thus (8), which was used in those days for 4; and this was to denote that he did not begin to print before 1474.—*Winkin de Worde* used Caxton's device, with the addition of the sign *Sagittarius*, and a greyhound supporting the Arabic figures of 7 and 4, marked

"Collection of *Epitaphs* of the *Printers* in *Basil; Life* of *John Froben;* Catalogues of Books, &c.

"Collections relating to the Lives of the *Engravers* of divers countreys.

"*Titles* of Books printed in most parts of Europe before the year 1500.

"Collection of *Patents* for printing *Law Books*, &c.

"Some German Cards.

"With many other Volumes of Collections of the kinds above mentioned, though not so well sorted.

"And these Title-pages of Books are really useful upon many accounts; viz. as being authentic and exact; whereas, in most Catalogues, the Titles are abbreviated, and otherways imperfect. Besides, these Titles informed me of many Books I had never heard of before; and from them I have been enabled to enquire for several Books, some of which I have since procured, to my great satisfaction. And it is my opinion, that there are but few curious men, but, upon the view of this Collection, will own they have met with many *pieces*, in their several ways, which they knew not of before. And thus we see, that a single leaf of paper, though not valuable in itself, when come to be part of a Collection, may be of good use many ways; as either in

marked *ut supra*, with W. C.; over that the sun and stars in chief; the Golden Sun being the sign he lived at in Fleet-street, and the cognisance and badge of the House of York, &c. This sign was continued by *Whitchurch*, and others who succeeded in the printing-house, &c. &c. R. Pynson, Henry Pepwell, &c. —"My friend Mr. John Barber made City Printer March 22, 1708-9. He was admitted to be Printer to the Honourable City of London; for which he then paid for fees twelve guineas to the Lord Mayor, and six to the Chamberlain. His fee is 6*l.* a year, for two suits of cloth; the one for summer, the other for winter." *Harl. MSS.* 5910. *Collect. de Arte Typograph. è Collectione Bagford, Pars III.*

Much curious information may be collected from the very many curious papers and observations of Mr. *John Conyers*, an apothecary in Shoe-lane about the year 1673, concerning the Antiquities in and about London, among the *Harl. Collectanea*, 5953. *Part I.* &c. and the *MSS. Sloan.* 954. in 4to, & *passim*. *Dr. Calder, MS.*

respect

respect of the *matter* it treats of, in respect of the *mark of the paper, of the date, printer's name, country, title, faculty, &c.*

"Mr. Bagford has also a very plentiful Collection of the Titles of Books remarkable and curious, which he has taken from the Books themselves. And when they are of such sorts as now are seldome to be seen complete, he has made such observations, as that the several Editions shall be certainly known, though your Book be imperfect at beginning and end.

"Mr. Bagford also says, that though his Collection is not put into exact order, that nevertheless his Book or *History of Printing* shall be drawn up with that regularity, as shall answer any Gentleman's desire and expectation.

"I hope you will excuse the trouble of this; and continue to believe that I am, most sincerely,

Honored Sir,

Your most humble and most obliged servant,

HUMFREY WANLEY."

3. "To the Honorable THOMAS HARLEY, Esq. her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Hanover; present *.

"HON. SIR, April 27, 1714.

"St. Origen, the most learned Father of the Christian Church (as some have styled him), who flourished A.D. 230, finding the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament, as translated into the Greek tongue, to be very much corrupted, or at least one Version or Copy very discrepant from another, took much pains in restoring them to their primitive purity; and at the same time also did illustrate the same, by exhibiting the Hebrew Original, and the several Greek Versions, at one view, all written *columnatim*; which great Work, proving too chargeable and tedious for common transcription, is now almost utterly lost; nothing but certain citations from it being left.

* Mus. Brit. Bibl. Harl. 7526. Plut. $\frac{7}{7}$ D.

"St.

"St. Origen did moreover abridge that elaborate Work, by bringing the sum of all the Translations into *One Text*; distinguishing the same all along with particular Marks: as an *asterisk*, where such word or words were extant in the Hebrew, and not found in the Version of the Septuagint; an *obelisk*, when such a word or expression was read in the Septuagint, but not seen in the Hebrew; a *limnisk*, or *hypo-limnisk*, when any thing was taken from the other Versions. This Work, as the former did, met with the constant applause of the antient Fathers; but now (through the iniquity of time) is, for the much greater part, lost. Which loss hath not only been occasioned by the revolutions and calamities that have so long afflicted the Greek Church, but also by the negligence of their scribes, who generally either wholly neglected the said Marks, or else inserted but some few of them; as by divers Books, yet extant, doth appear.

"Among some very few of the best things which escaped the general fate, one was a book written in the Syriac language; by the help whereof Andreas Masius restored the Septuagint Version of Joshua to that state wherein Origen left it, by his Book dedicated to the Spanish King Philip II. printed at Antwerp A.D. 1574. What opinion he had of this Book, what was its antiquity and accuracy, and how much it contained, may be seen from the following citations from him. 'Et nè quis me putet augurantem levibus conjecturis, meæque opinionis commenta sequentem, judicium hoc nunc facere; habeo aliquot Sacræ Historiæ libros, qui et conversi in linguam Syricam, et scripti sunt ALEXANDRIÆ; anno ab Alexandro Magno * novies-centesimo-vice-

* Alexander died before Christ, years - - - 321
Since Christ's Incarnation, years - - - - 1713

Years since Alexander's death - - - - - - 2034
Year of Alexander when the Book was wrote 927

Years since the Book was wrote - - - - - 1107

simo-septimo: hoc est, ante hos nongentos & quinquaginta annos. Sunt, inquam, conversi ad verbum de Græco exemplari quod manu Eusebii ad Origenis libros qui in Cæsariensis ecclesiæ bibliothecâ asservabantur, fuerat emendatum, cùm huic ad eam rem adjutor fuisset suus Pamphilus. In quibus libris meis Syricis, cùm omnes ubique notæ, quas dixi, summâ curâ atque incredibili diligentiâ sint appositæ: neque magno labore, neque ullo errore deprehendi à me judicarique, ea quæ modò dicebam potuerunt.'——'tum interpretem Syrum ubique autorem certissimum habui; qui ea Græca ad verbum expressit antè annos nongentos, quæ in Adamantii Hexaplis ab Eusebio in nobili illâ Cæsariensi bibliothecâ fuêre collocata.'——'Habeo enim ab illo interprete Syro etiam Judicum historias et Regum; præterea Paralipomena, Ezdram, Esther, Judith; denique Tobiæ, et Deuteronomii bonam partem.'

"Since this learned man's time, this inestimable jewel hath been praised by nobody that I know of: I am sure the Editors of our Polyglott have nothing of it but from him. Nor could I ever get any notice of it (excepting only in Oxford, from a Dutch gentleman-traveller, who told me that it was somewhere in Gelderland), until my late very learned friend Dr. John-Ernest Grabe acquainted me that he had received notice from Germany, that it was in the possession of Dr. Lent or Dr. Lens (or some such name), Professor of the Arabic or Oriental languages at the University of Helmstad.

"This Professor had also a Collection of Manuscripts Oriental, and perhaps in Greek and Latin; all which are now said to be in the hands of his Son, who is still a very young man, and liveth in the country somewhere near Helmstad.

"The Book I have been speaking of, being (in this late time of the world) become one of the most valuable that by God's good Providence is left unto the Christian Church, my Lord Treasurer is willing to purchase the same; as well to secure it from utter

utter perishing, as from coming into Popish hands; and therefore he desireth your Honour to exert your usual diligence and dexterity, in procuring the same.

"That family offered Dr. Grabe's brother (who is Secretary to the King of Prussia) to lend it, upon a pledge of about sixty pounds value. They therefore thought such a sum to be worth more than their Book. You may, perhaps, come the sooner to it by means of Dr. Eckhart, History Professor of Helmstad, if he be now at Hanover, as he often is. An occasion of talking to him about it may be had by asking him, whether he received the last somer a letter and a book from me? and so, *pian piano,* enquiring about the Professors of that University, their learning, libraries, &c. as you very well know how, until you are told the place where, and the person with whom, the Book is to be found.

"When you have got into the House, be pleased to look over all the collection of Manuscripts, as if it were only to satisfy your curiosity in the generall, without professed enquiry after this particular Book, unless it doth not occurr unto you in your inspection. I am humbly of opinion that you will find it written on parchment, in no big volume, and in the Estrangel or Nestorian character (but rather in the former); of both which I have given you the alphabets in the former leaf *. But that you may be certainly sure, that what you may see and the people may warrant for the Book wanted (in case Masius nor none else hath written an account of it in the beginning nor end), be pleased to look nicely up and down in the text for the before-mentioned marks, and ⊖ (which last denotes the end or conclusion of a distinguished reading). If you meet them pretty frequent, and the hand not unconformable

* The Alphabet, with the several marks alluded to, are accurately delineated in Mr. Wanley's original MS.

from the alphabet above, you have the Book which my Lord wanteth; and which must be procured although at a great price, and not be left behind you.

"If the whole Collection of Manuscripts shall seem to amount to no extraordinary sum, I think it would be better to buy them all at a lump, than to treat singly upon this Book. But, if the whole shall be too great a purchase, it will do well to get a Catalogue of what is therein contained, the price they demand; and to bring away this Book, being borrowed upon caution given; for they may be farther treated with, from hence, for the remainder, as opportunities may give leave; the main matter being to secure this individual Book, which will not only adorn my Lord Treasurer my master's Library (which is already very richly furnished), but prove a public and lasting advantage to Christendome in general, and to this Nation in particular.

"Thus, with my most hearty respects, and sincere wishes for your safe return from so long a journey, I remain, honourable Sir,

"Your most humble and obedient servant,

"HUMFREY WANLEY."

EXTRACTS FROM MR. H. WANLEY'S POCKET-BOOK.

P. 1. "Notes of things proper for the Library in the hands of particular persons; as,

3. "Mr. Sam. Palmer, in Cyprus, has collected some Greek MSS. for my Lord; and did promise to give him two ἀλάβαστρα.

9. "Mr. Strype's Papers, Letters, &c. (to be concerted with Mr. Wyat).

19. "Sir Richard Blackmore has Janssonius's Latin Camden's Britannia printed upon vellum."*

* MS. Lansdowne, 715.

23. "Evan-

23. "Evangeliorum Codices AVREI, are said to be in the Churches of Tours, Bourdeaux, St. Denis, and the Benedictins de Mares at Paris; as also at Aix-la-Chapelle.

30. "Mr. Elstob and Mrs. Elstob's Copies of Saxon MSS.

33. "Sir Hans Sloane's Charters, Rolls, and MSS.

41. "At the Monastery of Grotto Ferrato, about twelve miles from Rome, are (as it is said) a great number of Greek MSS. likely to be bought cheap.

44. "Register of the several Trials in the Court of Inquisition at Thiolouse. Dr. Bray.

49. "Dr. Kennett, bishop of Peterborough, has some MSS. of his own."

It is singular that Mr. Wanley's Diaries should afterwards find a place in a public Repository with several of the Collections mentioned above.

"1721, Jan. 8. Mr. Anstis said, That, during the Civil War time, an Officer of the King's got into the Library, and into the Jewel-house, and divers offices, and carried away many of the Office-books, and other fine books from the Library: That these books do yet remain in Yorkshire, under six locks: That Mr. Thoresby of Leeds has seen them; and that they will be sold.—I think Mr. Anstis should be employed to buy them for my Lord; and likewise to sell his fine Books (MSS.) to my Lord.

42. "Notes relating to my Lord's business, momentaneous.

"Borrow the Textus S. Ceddæ of Dr. Bentley for my Lord to see. I think the instances there of our Saxon Ancestors writing with a style without ink, are about fol. 109, and 113 b. I have seen divers others, in other books."

No. VI. Two Letters from DR. TAYLOR, on the PARIS BIBLE at Cambridge.

1. To the Earl of Oxford.

"My Lord, Cambridge, Dec. 20; 1740.

"The following account, relating to the *Paris Bible** of 1464, will not, I presume, be disagreeable to your Lordship, as it serves to clear up a very great difficulty in the History of Printing †; and as the fame of this rare and very curious edition, I very well remember to have heard, excited your Lordship's curiosity. It will be no longer a subject of wonder, that your Lordship's commissions over all Europe, for a copy of this Book, were returned without success; as your Lordship will be convinced, from the perusal of these papers, that it could not have happened otherwise.

"When the Library of the late Bp. Moore came to be better known; nothing, in that very valuable Collection, was more likely to astonish the curious, than a Book of the three first Paris Printers, with a date, which not only contradicted the best and most authentic accounts of the Settlement of the Press in that City, but, what is still more amazing, the express testimony, of those very Printers themselves upon another occasion. For, my Lord, not only

* See the Origin of Printing, pp. 107. 171.—See also Dr. Mill's Prolegomena to his edition of the Greek Testament, where the MS. in question is described.

† Mr. Maittaire, who had seen a copy of this letter, thus speaks of it in his latest publication on the subject: "Biblia Latina, per *Gering, Crantz, et Friburger*, fol. 1464. [Palmer's History of Printing, p. 100. 102. Annal. I. 5. & 273. & * I. 41.] At vero constat illos Typographos artem ante annum 1470 non exercuisse [Annal. I 25. & * I. 77.] Rectè igitur (uti mihi compertum est ex epistolâ ad virum nobilem, 1740, Dec. 20 datâ, cujus exemplar ab amico ad me missum fuit) fraudem detexit vir in re antiquariâ apprime versatus, et sagaci oculo locum contemplatus facilè animadvertit duas voces *(semi-lustrum)* fuisse repositas pro veris *(tribus-lustris)*." Annal. Topogr. Tomi Quinti Pars posterior, p. 565.

Naldé,

Naudé, in his Addition to the History of Lewis XI. and Chevillier, Library-keeper of the Sorbonne, in his Dissertation upon the Origin of Printing, have uncontestably fixed the date of the Paris press at 1470; but the Edition of the Epistles of Gasparinus Pergamensis, which was set out at Paris the same year, is a convincing proof that this art had not been exercised in that part of Europe before this date; as will appear from the colophon:—

'Ut Sol lumen, sic doctrinam fundis in orbem,
Musarum nutrix, regia Parisius,
Hinc propè divinam tu, quam Germania novit,
Artem scribendi, suscipe promerita
Primos ecce libros, quos hæc industria finxit
Francorum in terris, ædibus atque tuis:
Michael, Udalricus, Martinusque magistri,
Hos impresserunt; ac facient alios.'

"Thus stood the History of Printing, when the late Bishop of Ely [Dr. Moore] procured a Vulgate Bible in folio, with a colophon that spoke, and that in the name of Michael [Friburger], Ulric [Gering], and Martin [Crank], the printers, as expressly for 1464, as any other testimony could do for 1470. Your Lordship very well remembers, I transcribed it for your Lordship's use a few years ago, at Mr. Morgan's* instance; and that it stands thus:

'Jam semi undecimus lustrum Francos Ludovicus
Rexerat, Ulricus, Martinus, itemque Michaël
Orti Teutoniâ hanc mihi composuere figuram.'

"The Owner of the Book, misled by a false chronology (perhaps that of Chevillier, who dates

* "John Morgan, B. D. rector of Medburne in Leicestershire, from St. John's, formerly fellow of the same College, I was well acquainted with when, many years ago, I was at Lisbon for my health, where he was Chaplain to the English Factory there established. He is now dignified by the Bishop of St. Asaph in his diocese, though he lives in London. He was Chaplain to Minorca by purchase, which he parted with in 1772 or 1773. Beneficed in one of the Welsh Cathedrals, Commissary to the Bishop of Chester." *Cole's MSS.* 49, *p.* 107, &c. — Mr. Morgan took the degree of B. A. 1722; M. A. 1726; B. D. 1734; and held the rectory of Medburne from 1748 to 1773. He was intimate at Wimple, but never got any preferment from that connexion.

the

the reign of Lewis XI. from July 1460), ordered his Binder to mark his Copy on the back with 1463. But as Lewis XI. began his reign, according to the best accounts, one year later, viz. succeeding his father Charles VII. July 1461, and crowned the August following, the true date cannot be higher than January, or February, 1464. About which time, therefore, we must suppose this Book to be printed.

"There is another very material difficulty arising from this date, besides the contradictory accounts mentioned above; which I believe none of those have taken notice of, who yet were very sensible of the other. And that is this. If we admit the story of Faust's exposing his new-printed books to sale at Paris (I cannot indeed admit of the whole upon account of some notable absurdities in it), we can scarce allow him to bring those books to market till 1463: for he had finished them at his press in Germany but in 1462; and that pretty late in the year: viz. the eve of the Assumption (14 Aug). Now, if ours be a true date, how shall we account for the surprize of the Paris purchasers, which they are said to express at the exact similitude of so many Copies that Faust offered to sale, and at the novelty of an Art, of which they had formed no idea (for so the story runs), when they had the very same invention brought home to them some time before, and actually exercised in their own City at the same juncture? For, besides the time which must be required in laying-in materials, and setting up a printing-house; this very large Volume, consisting of 240 sheets, which was finished at press but at the beginning of the year 1464, must have required, when the invention was very young, and the press moved heavily, a considerable time longer than the compass of one year to bring it to perfection.

"Upon shewing this curiosity a little while ago to Mr. Maurice Johnson, of Spalding, a gentleman exceedingly well versed in Antiquities, he almost imme-

immediately cried out, that there had been an erasement, and that in those two words which establish the date, *Semi*, my Lord, is a visible forgery, wrote with the hand in printing-ink, on a place that had been scratched with the knife; but, otherwise, no bad imitation of the type; and, except that it borders a little too close upon the following word, upon the whole is a very ingenious counterfeit*. The other word, *Lustrum* (thus, *Lustrũ*), has undergone no alteration but in the last letter, which is very ill connected with the letter preceding, and in a quite different manner from any other part of the Book, where these two letters meet. Besides, my Lord, that part of the word, which remains in print, and untouched, betrays, upon comparison, and to a very ordinary attention, the imposture at the end of it.

"When Mr. Palmer wrote the History of Printing, and was led, by the nature of his subject, to consider the circumstances of Bp. Moore's, or the Cambridge Bible, he could by no means get over the difficulty of this colophon; but was forced to cut the knot, by saying, that, probably, the Gentleman at Cambridge, who transcribed for Mr. Maittaire, had mistaken the words, and wrote *semi Lustrum* instead of *tribus Lustris*; which is, surely, such an hallucination, as I can suppose no man guilty of, who transcribed, and that by way of evidence, three lines for a friend with his eyes open.

"However, my Lord, Mr. Palmer was not far from the mark; though, surely, his manner of accounting for the difficulty was the clumsiest of all conjectures; and what must, of necessity, have been exposed and confuted as often as the Book should

* "Dr. John Taylor, my most worthy good friend, formerly Fellow of St. John's college, and Registrar of the University, and now (1759) archdeacon of Buckingham, Chancellor of Lincoln, and Residentiary of St. Paul's, took no small pains to make an useful Catalogue of the Books in the Royal Public Library at Cambridge; where I well remember his shewing me this rasure and forgery." *W. C.*

be

be laid open. For I will venture to pronounce, that this is a copy of the edition of the Bible in 1476; which is what Mr. Palmer alluded to in his *tribus Lustris*: an edition pretty well known, and altogether reconcilable with the testimony of our Printers, and History of Printing; the colophon of which,

'Jam tribus undecimus Lustris Francos Ludovicus
Rexerat, Ulricus, Martinus, itemque Michaël,
Orti Teutoniâ, hanc mihi composuêre figuram,'

is, either through wantonness; or, perhaps, in affectation of being thought to be the master of a singular copy; or, what is still more likely, out of avarice, transferred into what it is at present; and what has puzzled the most inquisitive for above twenty years last past.

"But, my Lord, the colophon of 1476 consists in all of five lines:

'Jam tribus undecimus Lustris Francos Ludovicus
Rexerat, Ulricus, Martinus, itemque Michaël,
Orti Teutoniâ, hanc mihi composuêre figuram
Parisii arte suâ: me correctam vigilantèr
Vænalem in Vico Jacobi Solaureus offert.'

But as these two last lines might be easily spared, our impostor was very willing to part with them; since the colophon, thus reduced, must necessarily set his copy at a greater variance from the known edition of 1476. Upon a close examination I found they had been totally erased, and ordinary piece of illumination drawn over the place for the better disguise. Across this part of the page, as far as the opposite column, there has formerly been a rent; whether a casual or designed one, I leave your Lordship to guess, when I add, that on the back of the leaf is pasted (seemingly in a careless manner) a piece of pretty thick paper, in order to look like restoring what had been torn asunder; but withal so artfully contrived, that it should cloak all that part of the leaf where the erasement has been made.

"Yet,

"Yet, my Lord, after all this artifice, the rasure is very plain when the leaf is held up to the light; especially of those two lines I mentioned, even through the thick paper; which, doubtless, has no other business there, than to come in aid to this notable piece of forgery.

"Thus, my Lord, I hope I have satisfactorily accounted for one of the great difficulties that have, for a long time, clogged the Annals of the Press. That part of Literary History has been employed for a considerable time in clearing its way, and getting rid of spurious dates, that perplexed its evidences, partly by fraud, and partly accident.

"Of the former sort I reckon, in some measure, the famous Lauderdaile Bible in your Lordship's very valuable Collection; a Cicero de Officiis of 1465, in the Library of Mr. Raymund Kraafft, burgomaster of Ulm, mentioned by Schelhornius in his Amœnitates Literariæ, tom. 3; which is altered into 1440. And, lastly, a piece of Thomas Aquinas, printed by Faust and Scheffer, *anno D'ni millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo-primo*, which being altered by the pen from *septuagesimo* into *quinquagesimo*, bears date before the æra of Printing. I question not but that time will make more discoveries of this sort; and that the *Decor Puellarum* of Nicholas Jenson in 1461; and *Franciscus Florius de Amore Camilli et Æmiliæ*, said to be printed at Tours in 1467, will be found in one of these two lists I have been speaking of*.

"I am, my Lord, &c. J. TAYLOR."

* See Ames's Historical Account of Printing in England, p. 438. — See also a Letter on a Book supposed to have been printed in 1454, in the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1759. *W. C.*

2. Dr. TAYLOR* to Dr. DUCAREL.

"Cambridge, Nov. 2, 1752.

"There is in the [University] Library at Cambridge a MS. of the Gospels and Acts given us by Theodore Beza about the age you mention: the Codex Claromontanus in the Royal Library at Paris, containing the Epistles, is said to be the Second Volume of that Book; but I think without any foundation. The Paris Book, though called a Quarto, I am informed, is not properly so, but a small Folio rather, however by all accounts of a different size from ours, which is strictly speaking a Quarto, as far as a parchment-book can be called so. There is one thing that may settle this question upon a near inspection, and it stands thus:

"[Our] Beza's Book is Greek on the left page, and Latin on the right, by which means every leaf on the first side is Latin, on the second Greek. Between the Gospels and Acts this Book once contained the Epistles, at least St. John's Epistles; for the leaf which begins the Acts (according to the foregoing account) contains likewise on the first side the end of the last Epistle of St. John in Latin, with this colophon:

Explicit
Epistolæ Johannis III.
Incipit
Actus Apostolorum.

Now, if the Codex Claromontanus contains these few verses of the Latin translation of St. John's last Epistle, it is plain that it is not the counter part of ours: If it wants those verses precisely of the Latin translation, then I think it as plain that it is.

"But of this you may read more in Le Long's *Bibliotheca Sacra*, in the Prefaces to the critical editions of the New Testament, more especially those of Dr. Mill and Professor Wetstein. J. TAYLOR."

* See another Letter of Dr. Taylor to Dr. Ducarel, vol. VI. p. 51.

No. VII.

MASTERS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE *.

Of Dr. HUMPHREY GOWER and Dr. ROBERT JENKIN some particulars will be found (extracted principally from Mr. Cole's MSS.) in Vol. IV. pp. 240. 246.

Of Dr. LAMBERT, Dr. NEWCOME, and Dr. POWELL, Memoirs shall here be given from the same MSS. †

* In the "Catalogue of the Harleian MSS. now in the British Museum, 1759," is the List of the Articles in Mr. Baker's XXIII Volumes of MSS. in that Collection, preceded by this short note: "The XXIII following Volumes in folio, contain Collections written by the hand of Thomas Baker, of St. John's College in Cambridge, Bachelor in Divinity."

"Then follow the Contents of each Volume, which I shall endeavour to supply the defects of my own transcript by that, though a very paltry performance. The First Volume I shall transcribe wholly, as it is in the Printed Catalogue.

"7028. Vol. I. A succinct and impartial Account of St. John's House, and St. John's College, with some occasional and incidental Account of the Affairs of the University, and of such private Colleges as held Communication or Intercourse with the Old House or College, Collected anno 1707." (Cole's MSS. vol. XXXI. p. 24. b.) — "This first Volume contains the History, or Annals of St. John's College, through a succession of all its Masters, from the Foundation to the end of Bishop Gunning's (the 22d) Mastership. This Mr. Baker himself had some thoughts of making public himself: as appears by a marginal note in his Preface prefixed to Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon, p. lv; and I am told, by those who have perused it, that it is a complete and most useful as well as entertaining Work, and every way ready and fit for the press. This, or a duplicate of it, I suppose, is in St. John's College Library. Bishop Gunning resigned the mastership in 1670." *W. C.*

† In Mr. Cole's Continuation of Baker's History he has written the Lives of the following Masters: Francis Turner, Humphrey Gower, Robert Jenkin, Robert Lambert, John Newcome, William-Samuel Powell, John Chevallier.

DR.

DR. ROBERT LAMBERT,

the 26th Master of this College, was of Northern extraction, being a native of the county of York. The year of his admission into the Society I have not learnt; but he was sworn and admitted Fellow * for Mr. Gregson, on March 28, 1699, in the place of Mr. Alleyn.

On the death of Dr. Jenkin there was no small stir in the Society about the choice of a successor. No fewer than five Candidates appeared upon this occasion, whose names were, Dr. Drake, Mr. Field, Dr. Lambert, Dr. Newcome, and Dr. Baker. As this election was made before I came to the University, so I can pretend to say nothing of it upon my own knowledge: yet I have some Memoirs relating to it that will sufficiently explain it.—The Author of the Annals of University College (p. 324, 325) gives this account of it: "Upon the Election of a new Master of St. John's College in Cambridge, there were five Candidates: none of which being able to get a majority of votes of all that had suffrages, there was a devolution to the eight senior Fellows; and if a majority of them could not concur in one of the Candidates, the Election would have devolved farther to the Bishop of Ely; but five of the eight agreeing in one person, the Election was concluded without going any farther."

I have a particular scheme of all the Scrutinies upon this warm Election, in which Dr. Lambert carried it against his Opponents. He was elected April 21, 1727. Dr. Baker seems to have laid the loss the most to heart †.

The exact time when Dr. Lambert took his degrees I do not know: in 1722 ‡ he was Lady Mar-

* Mr. Baker's History of St. John's College, p. 397.

† Here Mr. Cole has inserted a Conference between Dr. Baker and Dr. Newcome, which does not throw any light on Dr. Lambert.

‡ On December 31, 1722, he was elected.

garet's

garet's Preacher; and the same year that he was elected Master of the College, viz. 1727, he was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University. This office he served again in 1729; but not without the utmost struggle between the two Parties that then divided the Body. The two Candidates were, Dr. Mawson, Master of Bene't College, and our Dr. Lambert, who carried it by one vote only, 84 for Dr. Lambert, and 83 for Dr. Mawson. And had the votes been equal, as was like to be the case, the Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Bentley, in that case, was to have had the determining vote. Indeed people's spirits were then warmly agitated by party distinctions; and, though the Tory interest carried it this time by a single vote, it was a strong presumption that the cause was declining; and that the Whigs, with the countenance of the Court, would soon have the majority. This shewed itself at their next election, in 1730, when Dr. Mawson was chosen; and the Party, to shew their triumph, elected him again the following year. It seems that times have altered the property of things; for at this time, 40 years after, that office is looked upon so burthensome and troublesome, that no one takes it upon him but through necessity and by rotation. When party ran high, it was the harvest for preferment-hunters. Dr. Mawson stood upon the Whig interest, and was rewarded with a bishoprick; Dr. Lambert was supported by the Tories, and got nothing. I have a very particular account and list of this contested election, with the names of each voter as he voted. One thing however the Tories gained their point in; for a public Commencement was voted, to grace the second year of Dr. Lambert's Vice-chancellorship.

In the first year also of Dr. Lambert's Vice-chancellorship he met with some trouble and vexation from a disputed election of a person to be one of the four Vintners of the University, at the Mitre tavern in Trumpington-street, now converted into a coffee-

coffee-house, and stands on King's-college Rents, towards the South-east angle of their designed quadrangle. The Tory part of the University supported Thomas Whitstones of Whittlesey, esq. and a member of the body; the other party set up John Bacon of Cambridge. The election came on upon the 12th of June 1728, when it was pretended that Mr. Bacon was chosen by a majority of legal and statutable votes; but this not appearing so to the gentlemen who supported Mr. Whitstones, the Vice-Chancellor ordered him to be declared duly elected. Upon this determination, the party injured made a complaint against the Vice Chancellor to the King; who laying it before the Privy Council, they were pleased to reverse the Vice-Chancellor's decree, and ordered him to declare Mr. Bacon duly elected into that office, and to cause the University Seal to be affixed to his appointment. The affair thus related, I take from a Pamphlet supposed to have been written *by that pragmatical Coxcomb*, Dr. Chapman, then Master of Magdalen College, called "An Inquiry into the Right of Appeal from the Chancellor, &c. in Matters of Discipline, &c. Lond. 8vo. 1751," p. 47, 48, 49.

After having presided over this House near eight years, he gave way to fate, on 24 Jan. 1734-5, and was buried in the College Chapel.

I remember to have seen him when I was first admitted of the University: his appearance was not advantageous, being small, and not at all bettered by a squint in one of his eyes; but, what was more to the purpose, he was generally esteemed a very worthy man. I have seen a small and ordinary picture of him, in his scarlet gown, which is extremely like him, at Mr. Alderman Norfolk's in Jesus-lane. His will is entered in one of Mr. Baker's MS Volumes, vol. XXXVI. No. 22, p. 263; where more particulars, possibly, may be met with concerning him *.

* MS. Cole, vol. xlix.—(No. 5850 of the Donation MSS.)

DR.

Dr. JOHN NEWCOME.

Dr. Newcome had made an attempt for this Mastership in 1727, when Dr. Lambert carried it against him, where some features of his character may be discerned: On that Master's death, he was more successful, being elected into his place, on another warm contest, on February 6, 1734-5; when he, Dr. Williams, Mr. Parnham, and Mr. Chapelow, were the candidates. This contest I well remember; being after my admission into the University. Dr. Newcome's character will be discussed in the present article. Dr. Williams was then President of the College, Orator of the University, and generally esteemed a very worthy, upright man, and seemed as much calculated for the post he aimed at, and deserved, as he that attained it. But there are always great heats and divisions in this society; and perhaps Dr. Newcome's then living in his Professorial house in the town might have been no disadvantage to his having been brought into College *.

Dr. Williams was son to a Rector of Dodington, and slightly allied to the Peyton family; he resided, some years after his disappointment, in the College, by which he was presented to the Rectory of Barrow, where he soon after married the only daughter of Dr. Dighton of Newmarket: rather a disproportionate match in point of age. By her he left three children; a son, who, on the alliance abovesaid, was sent, as Founder's kinsman, to New College, and is now Fellow of Winchester College;

* In my vol. XXI. (p. 85, 86,) of these Collections, is an exact list of the poll on this election, drawn up by Dr. Williams, and communicated to me with many things of the sort, by my late worthy friend, Dr. Zachary Grey, rector of Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire.

and two daughters, unmarried: she afterwards married Dr. John Gordon of Cambridge, where they resided many years, but now at Lincoln, where he is both Archdeacon and Chancellor; and by her has two sons, if not other children.

Mr. Caleb Parnham *, another of the candidates, was then one of the Senior Fellows, and afterwards took the rectory of Ufford near Stamford, being a native of that part of the kingdom †. He was

* B. A. 1715; M. A. 1719; B. D. 1727.

† The following particulars of Mr. Parnham were communicated to Mr. Jones of Welwyn. Nov. 3, 1764.

"In compliance with your request, I took a ride last Thursday to Barnack. The account Mr. Rennell gave me of Mr. Parnham was (as far as I can recollect) that, some time before his death, he had the misfortune to have his shoulder put out, or his collar-bone broke (I cannot recollect which of the two), which he bore with a great deal of patience. After some time, a little scurf appeared upon one of his toes, and from that a mortification ensued, which was thought to be the cause of his death; though, a few days before he departed, he complained of a pain in his breast. Mr. Rennell visited him very often in his illness, and, I believe, was at his house when he died. He laments the loss of so good a neighbour very much. He says, that as Mr. Parnham lived, so he died; *viz.* a good Christian, full of faith, fortitude, and resignation to the will of God. Mr. Rennell happened to be at Ufford one day, when there was some company visiting him, a pretty while before Mr. Parnham's mortification appeared. He took him into his study, and told him he did not expect to live long, and therefore desired him to accept of his books, and told him, he might take them away when he pleased. Mr. Rennell was very much shocked at this prelude; but Mr. Parnham was not in the least discomposed, but joined his company again with all the cheerfulness imaginable: and a little before his death he nominated Mr. Rennell to bury him, and specified the persons who were to be his bearers, &c. with as much serenity and unconcern as if he had only been going to sleep: he himself was the only person unmoved in the room. Mr. Rennell says farther, that Mr. Parnham was a person of remarkable courage and resolution in his life-time, and continued so to his death; talked of his own *exit*, as if he had only proposed going a short journey. This is the sum and substance of what I can recollect relating to this *good man*. Mr. Rennell was so obliging and courteous as to favour me with a sight of his Library, which is the completest private one I ever saw; being now much larger than when you saw it, by the addition of Mr. Parnham's books, &c. Mr Parnham's Manuscripts and Papers were burnt by his orders.

J. MORGAN."

Mr.

esteemed a very good sort of man, of the tallest stature I ever saw, and had one of the best bass voices in the University; where at public concerts, and our weekly musick-club, I have often heard him, with great pleasure, both play on the violoncello, and accompany it with his voice.

The other candidate, Mr. Chapelow, was either then, or soon after, Professor of Arabick, and beneficed in Hertfordshire: esteemed an able man in his profession, and constantly read lectures during one Term at Cambridge on the Oriental languages. As Mr. Chapelow had no children by his wife, and

Mr. Jones adds, "I wish I could have had a fuller account of this most valuable man, whom I so greatly respected, and with whom I had been so long acquainted. When I was last at Cambridge, a worthy person gave me some short account of his last illness, as he had received it from Ufford, or the neighbourhood of that place. Amongst other particulars, he had been informed, that Mr. Parnham, having overheard the consultations of his Surgeons, or at least suspecting that they judged him to be past their cure, bid them be very easy, and not at all concerned, for he himself was not. Then he sent for a friend in whom he confided (probably Mr. Rennell), directing him to send a messenger on purpose, immediately after his decease, to the Master and Society of St. John's in Cambridge, who were the patrons of his Benefice, to acquaint them with his departure, &c. The friend, not apprehending such danger before, expressed his deep concern. Mr. Parnham, on the other hand, appeared quite calm and undisturbed, and his mind was steady and well prepared. And he went on accordingly, with great composure and prudence, to give his friend farther directions relating to several particulars, which he was desirous might be done soon after his decease, as well as before it. He died in 1764. He had long been an useful member of, and an honour to, his College, above-mentioned; and was one of the principal candidates for the Headship thereof at the last election, when Dr. Newcome was chosen.

"Sir John Heathcote, a lessee of the Church of Lincoln, relating to the Prebend of the late Dr. Cobden, wherein he was succeeded by Dr. Law (and wherein Mr. Parnham had some concern), being refused a renewal of his lease upon his terms, appointed the Prince of Wales, our present Sovereign, to be one of the lives included in the lease, when he consented to the terms proposed; saying, "I will nominate one for whom the dog shall be obliged to pray in the day-time, wishing him dead at night."

was much in favour with Bishop Sherlock, whose wife was related to the Chesters of Cockenhatch in Hertfordshire, on that Bishop's providing for one of the Pernes in the Diocese of Salisbury, he got a promise from Chester Perne, of Little Abington, esq. his brother, to give the Rectory of Knapwell to Mr. Musgrave, Fellow of Peter-house, son of Mr. Musgrave of Gransden, who had married his niece: Mr. Musgrave held it with the vicarage of Triplow.

John Newcome was the son of a baker, of Grantham in Lincolnshire, in which town he was born; and in the free-school there received his education. He was afterwards sent to this College, where he became Fellow; and on the death of Dr. Jenkin, in 1727, was chosen Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity. On the death of Dr. Lambert, he again entered the lists, and was so fortunate to out-run his opposers. As he was chosen Professor for Lady Margaret at a time when the Regius Professor of Divinity, the great Dr. Richard Bentley, was withdrawing himself from all public business, the duty of the Chair devolved upon him; which he exercised with tolerable abilities.

[*Here Mr. Cole proceeds with the character in terms which I do not think proper to copy; and adds:*]

If this picture of him is not like, I know one that is more so, and much better painted: it is by the hand of a master *, Dr. William King, of St. Mary Hall, who, in his "Key to the Fragment," severely handles him, after having before dispatched Dr. Gooch, afterwards Bishop of Ely. Allowance must, however, be made for the warmth of Dr. King's principles, whose integrity was hurt by the duplicity of Dr. Newcome's conduct.

If this likeness of him should be found fault with, as too severe; there is a softer one of him, drawn by

* See also some very severe lines in the Capitade, printed in the Gent. Mag. vol. LI. p. 530.

the

the pencil of one whose political prejudices were equal to his own: I mean, the writer of the History and Antiquities of Rochester, 1772, who styles him "the most pious and charitable Dean;" but reserves the chief part of the panegyrick for his wife, who, I believe, much better deserved it.

The picture of his outward man may be seen in the Master's Gallery, drawn as a Roman, bald, or without his wig, which is not much like him. He has a better likeness in the picture of Archbishop Warham, by Mr. Vertue, in the collection of Houbraken's heads, and in Knight's Life of Erasmus, which much, in my opinion, resembles him. His great ambition was to be on the Episcopal bench: but it was thought that he never would have attained to that dignity, even had his great Patron, the Duke of Newcastle, maintained his power. In 1744, he attained the dignity of Dean of Rochester, on Dr. William Barnard's promotion to the See of Raphoe. At his Deanery he was very generous, and laid out a great deal of money in building and improvements; and during his residence there lived very hospitably.

In 1743, Dr. Rutherforth, who afterwards fruitlessly endeavoured to succeed him in the Mastership, dedicated his "Ordo Institutionum Physicarum" to him: to whom he had communicated it in sheets three years before.

Before he was preferred to Rochester Deanery, he used constantly to spend his vacations, and what time he could spare, at his house at Triplow, which he seemed to be very fond of; though he had a country-rectory at Offord Cluny in Huntingdonshire: but, as this was farther removed from Cambridge, whither he had frequent calls, both as Master and Professor, it is presumed that might be one motive for the preference of Triplow.

He was often made uneasy by the difference of his politicks with those of his Fellows; especially during the former part of his government; towards the

the latter end, matters cooled; and he had time to model the College, in a long Prefecture of thirty years, according to his own system. Mr. Paulet St. John, for grossly abusing and affronting him, on political foundations, was rusticated by him for his behaviour: he afterwards married a lady of Northamptonshire, of the name of Sharpe; with whom he had a good fortune, and several children: but she dying of a consumption, he married to his second wife, a widow of that county, with an ample fortune, and is since dead himself. I used often to meet him at his brother-in-law's, Mr. Troutbeck, rector of Woughton in Bucks, who married his first wife's sister.

Among many original letters and papers communicated to me by my ever-esteemed friend, Dr. Zachary Grey, one is from Bishop Gibson, dated Whitehall, February 3, 1734-5; but the address is lost: as Dr. Grey had a great many of these papers from Dr. Williams, I make no doubt but that it was directed to him. The date shews it was only three days before the election of the Master. In it the Bishop tells him, that he wrote the day before to Mr. Barnard and Mr. Lowe, informing them that he wished him success. Notwithstanding this application, I find by the poll, that they both voted for Dr. Newcome.

In 1743, he was appointed to preach before the House of Commons: but I do not recollect to have seen the Sermon: which, no doubt, was printed. Heard him I have in the pulpit at St. Mary's; but not with pleasure; as his manner was bad, and his matter worse.

Some few years before he died, he had the misfortune to lose his most amiable lady, who had every body's good word *. A writer whom I have already had occasion to mention, seems in raptures about her. I will transcribe what he says concerning her: "He was happy many years in the strictest mutual affection of the conjugal state, with a most accomplished lady: her modesty and

* See some particulars of this lady in vol. I. pp. 186. 481.

humility

humility always strove to conceal the great powers and extraordinary improvements of her mind. But no person of discernment could be long acquainted with that excellent woman, without esteeming her one of the most perfect pieces of nature *."

To this testimony of that writer, give me leave to add what I have written on the same person in one of my volumes: "When Dr. Zachary Grey published his edition of Hudibras, 1744, I remember some interruption was put to the press, on an intimation that Dr. Newcome, who was Dr. Grey's friend, would give a Dissertation upon Hudibrastic Verse. He actually drew up such a paper: but whether he did not approve of it himself, or that it was not relished by Mrs. Newcome, who had much the better judgment, it was recalled. However, he contributed some notes to that publication, for which Dr. Grey acknowledges the obligation in his preface, by the initial of his name, "Dr. N." Mrs. Newcome (vol. I. p. 103.) also contributed some notes to that poem, as well as myself: being a woman of excellent parts and abilities; of sound sense and masculine judgment; and had written a pamphlet or two on moral subjects, which I have heard much commended. She was as fine a figure of a woman when she was turned of sixty, as many are when they are twenty years younger; and she has often put me in mind of the person and character of that most exalted and excellent woman, Madame de Maintenon, in a more humble style: for she was as good a woman, as she was an accomplished one. I think she was sister of Archdeacon Squire of Wells and aunt to the Bishop of St. David's of that name. The Doctor did her all the justice that was due to so much merit. Mr. Lort told me, that he employed him, after her death, to get an engraving of her picture: accordingly, a large mezzotinto is taken from a picture of her, which, I think, does not do her justice. As only *Mrs. Newcome* is wrote under it, being a private plate, it is in danger of being soon

* History and Antiquities of Rochester, p. 197.

utterly

utterly forgot for whom it was engraved. Mr. Beadon * was so kind to give me one of them, which I sent to my honoured friend, the Honourable Mr. Horace Walpole, to be reposited among his choice, valuable, and numerous collection of English portraits, designed by him for a public library, but which particularly, I am not at liberty to declare, where it will be safe, and known for whom it was designed, as I have written under it. She was buried, as I believe, in St. Benedict's church in Cambridge, in which parish the Margaret Professor's house is situated, and where she had lived for some years before her husband was elected to St. John's Lodge."

Since I wrote the above, I fell upon a letter from Dr. Newcome to Dr. Grey, farther explanatory of what has been mentioned. I will transcribe it, together with my observations upon it.

"To the Rev. Dr. GREY, in Cambridge.

"GOOD SIR, May 26, 1744.

"UPON mature consideration, and by the advice of friends, I think your book will do better without the defence of the versification, which is merely trifling, and not wanted. If I suffer, your book will fare the worse; which I should be sorry for: and therefore choose to quite suppress so superficial a performance. I have wrote to a friend to break the types: and I will pay all that is due to the compositor and printer, when I return. I heartily beg pardon for giving you so much trouble; &c. Good Sir, your affectionate friend

and faithful servant, J. NEWCOME.

"It requires more time to fit it for the approbation of the publick, than I can possibly bestow upon it: and as yours will be a standing book, it concerns me to be careful how I appear. You will excuse, and, in time, approve my caution."

* Richard Beadon, then Fellow of St. John's, now, through a succession of preferments, Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was nearly related to Mrs. Newcome.

When

When we consider that it was a Whig Ministry that the prudent Doctor was courting, and which actually gave him a Deanery this year, and might give him a Bishoprick another; and that it was a Tory book that was coming out, full of anecdotes and stories in ridicule of the beloved party; no wonder the Doctor was cautious in ushering so profane a book into the world with his countenance, and permitted not Dr. Grey to print his name at full length, as a contributor to the illustration of it. I had no such scruples; and the few notes, and little assistance I contributed, Dr. Grey very generously acknowledged with thanks; though hardly deserving them. Dr. Newcome had actually drawn up a Dissertation upon the Versification of Hudibras, which he had promised to Dr. Grey, to be printed with his edition of that Poem; and had even printed it (see the preceding page): but, to the great mortification and disappointment of the Editor, when it came to the point, the cautious old Master chose to suppress his performance. Many people conceived the reason of all this caution to proceed from its being a dull, heavy thing, and a consciousness of the jokes and sneers that might be cast upon it in the University: but I rather suppose, the other was the true reason of its suppression.

"Dr. Newcome may be a deserving man; but he is time-serving, ambitious, and deceitful. He has been long in expectation of a Mitre, which few people think he will ever arrive at. Mrs. Newcome, his wife, bears the character, by every body, of a most excellent and worthy woman; not to say learned: for she has given proof of her erudition in more than one book which she has published *."

* This last paragraph I find in a book, where (Vol. XXX. 179) I entered it in 1759. I was no ways acquainted with Dr. Newcome, nor was ever in company with him above half a dozen times, chiefly at Dr. Middleton's; but used to be often with one of his great cronies and acquaintance, Mr. Ambrose Glover, a sensible maltster at Chesterton, who loved politicks, and carried him news. This man never passed by my uncle Cock's house, at

Dec. 14, 1748, the Duke of Newcastle was elected, in the Senate-house, Chancellor of the University. As soon as Dr. Chapman, the Vice-chancellor, had declared the election of the Duke, Dr. Newcome, who stood close to him, pulled off his cap, and flourished it round three or four times over his head.

In George the Second's time, when he was at Hanover, the Deanery of Peterborough became vacant, and the Duke of Newcastle engaged to get it for Dr. Newcome: but Bishop Thomas of Salisbury, as he was afterwards, being then at Hanover, the King gave it to him: so that the Duke was in a puzzle, and wrote to him from England to wave the appointment, and he would more amply provide for him: but Dr. Thomas would not be persuaded to quit his hold, thinking, perhaps, that a Deanery in possession was worth two in reversion *.

At length, being worn out with infirmities, the fatigues and troubles of this world, he shewed a disposition to have resigned his Professorship; the duties of which he had been for some time disabled to perform: and, after lying in a languishing state at his own Lodge for a great while, he resigned up his breath to his Creator on January 10, at night, 1765; and was interred, in a private manner, the

at the bridge-foot, (a large brick-house built by him, on a Jesus College lease, now the property of his son John Cock, D. D. formerly of St. John's College,) without calling in.—Among many other things which I remember to have heard him retail from St. John's Lodge, this was one: which shewed his party-zeal, as well as it did his want of judgment: it was, that Burnet's History of his own Times, however spoken against at its first appearance, would gain credit by time, and in the end would be justly valued for its authenticity. The contrary to which is the real truth: for the value of it passed off with its novelty and scandal: and the lies and improbabilities it abounds with, and which are daily detected, have already ranked it, except with bigoted party-men, with the Histories of Oldmixon, Kennett, and Macaulay.

* Life of Bp. Newton, before his Works, p. 48.

18th

18th of the same month, in the College chapel, where is a stone and epitaph on it for him.

As he was in a declining state for some time before his death, it was daily impatiently watched for by those who aimed at his spoils and preferments: among whom, none were more alert than the then **********, who had an eye to the Margaret Professorship; and, after a warm struggle, very luckily lost it. So Dr. Plumptre got the Casuistical Professorship, and Dr. Barnardiston the place of Principal Librarian to the University.

That Dr. Newcome's death was waited for with impatience, was evident from the following article in the Cambridge Chronicle (Jan. 5, 1765,) about a week before it happened.—"The Master of St. John's College, who is in a very advanced age, and has been for some time in a declining way, is at present so very much indisposed, that there is but little expectation of his recovery. The Headship is a post of great dignity and emolument; the election to which is first in the fellows in general, who are at this time between 50 and 60; and if a majority be not found among them for one candidate, the election comes to the eight seniors; and in defect of a majority, to the Bishop of Ely, as Visitor of the College. Several Reverend Gentlemen are already talked of as candidates for the Mastership, the Lady Margaret's Professorship, and Deanery of Rochester. The electors to the Lady Margaret's Professorship, are all Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity: of which there are about an hundred on the boards of the several colleges at this time. The election of a Master of St. John's must be within 13 or 14 days."

He was succeeded in his Mastership of this College by Dr. Powell; and in his Professorship by Dr. Zachary Brook, formerly Fellow of this College, son of Mr. Brook, vicar of Hawkston-cum-Newton near Cambridge; who, on some disorder in his finances, went into some of our Plantations, and was beneficed there. He left his son to the care of his friends;

friends; who, turning out a sprightly and ingenious man, was much caressed by the people of best eminence; distinguished himself by writing against Dr. Middleton, but in a language that made it less taken notice of than if it had been in English. He was collated to the Vicarage of Ikleton near Cambridge, where he married the daughter of Mr. Hanchet. Dr. Brook carried his election for the Professorship by a good majority, and after a very warm contest.

Dr. Newcome left his valuable Library to the town of Grantham, in Lincolnshire, under the direction of Dr. Green, bishop of Lincoln, and Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons. He bequeathed 500*l.* to the University for the purchase of theological books, for the Public Library, at the discretion of the two Professors of Divinity: an hundred pounds towards the repairs of Rochester Cathedral; a considerable estate to St. John's College, charged with the payment of two exhibitions of 20*l. per annum* each, to scholars from Grantham, or, in default of them, from any other school in Lincolnshire: a prize of 5*l.* annually to the Questionist of St. John's College, who shall pass the best examination in moral philosophy, and 2*l.* to the Examiner: with charitable legacies to the poor of Cambridge, and other places. The bulk of his fortune he left to the Rev. Richard Beadon, and to Miss Kirke, his executors.

Mr. Beadon is now the worthy and learned Orator of the University *: and Miss Kirke, who lived with the Master, after the loss of his wife, soon after married Mr. Talbot, Fellow of Clare-hall, and now Chancellor of Salisbury, and Rector of Teversham near Cambridge, with another living in Essex or Suffolk. He is a very little, thin man; was a candidate for the Mastership of Clare-hall against Dr. Goddard; was born in Bedfordshire, and bred among the Dissenters.

* See p. 560.

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In the rectory of Offord-Cluny he was succeeded by Mr. Hodson, A. M. of Clare-Hall, and chaplain to Bp. Newton of Bristol.

What other publications go under his name than the two following, is more than I can say: I think he printed one which I heard him preach at St. Mary's, after he became Master of the College, but cannot be positive about it.

"The Conduct required in Matters of Faith. An Ordination-Sermon at St. Paul's, London. March 13, 1719." On 1 Thess. v. 21.—London, 8vo. 1720.

"The sure Word of Prophecy. A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, at St. Mary's, June 24, 1724*." On 2 Pet. i. 19.—Cambridge, 4to. 1724.

He published a third, preached before the House of Commons, June 30, 1744; which was printed that year at Cambridge.

It is not to be wondered at, that I have been thus diffuse and long on the subject of Dr. Newcome, who was Master of St. John's during my twenty years residence in the University: and though I knew him not as an acquaintance, yet had occasion to know somewhat of his character from those who were.

* "In a note at p. 96. of 'Anecdotes Biographical and Literary of Mr. William Bowyer, Printer,' (printed by Mr. John Nichols, Mr. Bowyer's partner, in a small brochure of 52 pages, 8vo, at London; and sent by Mr. Nichols to St. John's College library, Sept. 21, 1778, the year it was printed in) it is said, that "Dr. Newcome printed once a sermon, and carried it to Cambridge, because he could not print it in London decently, unless with William Bowyer." If this alludes to the sermon printed in 1724 at Cambridge, it is doing injustice to the Doctor; as it cannot fairly be said to be carried to Cambridge to be printed, since it was preached there. Mr. Bowyer was piqued with Dr. Squire, the Doctor's nephew, for his employing another printer than himself, as he had been a pupil at St. John's College to his uncle. From this connexion, it seems, Mr. Bowyer thought he had a right to monopolize all the publications from that quarter.

DR.

DR. WILLIAM-SAMUEL POWELL *.

(From the MSS. of the Rev. W. Cole †.)

On the death of Dr. Newcome, no less than seven candidates started to succeed him; who were, Dr. Rutherforth, who had been long Tutor in the College; Dr. Brook, who succeeded him in the Margaret Professorship; Dr. Ogden, now Woodwardian Professor of Natural History; Mr. Skinner, late Orator of the University; Dr. Powell, late Tutor in the College; Mr. Alvis, Fellow of the College; and Mr. (now Dr.) Frampton, Fellow also. [All these particulars, it will be recollected, were written by Mr. Cole in 1777.]

How the intrigues of this Conclave were carried on, is more than I know, being then settled in Buckinghamshire, and never enquiring about it since my return into Cambridgeshire. The result of it was however propitious to Dr. Powell, who was unanimously elected Master on the 25th of January, 1765; a post he maintained with the greatest reputation and honour to himself, and credit and advantage to the Society, for the space of ten years, bating six days.

As his friend Dr. Balguy, Archdeacon of Winchester, in his Preface to Dr. Powell's Discourses on

*. Though his arms were the last painted, and neatly executed, yet the ground-work of the paint peeling off from the paper, they are utterly defaced and gone. But as I well remember them on his coach, being glaring and gaudy, and as I have preserved them in my Life of him in vol. XLIX. p. 235, they will not be lost. They are, Or, a chevron between three lions' paws erect, Gules.

† The life of Dr. Powell, as given in Cole's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, No. 5878. Plut. xxii. B. is erased: and this memorandum set at the bottom: "The whole article is methodized, and entered into my vol. XLIX. p. 235 to 245: vol. LVII. p. 376."

W. C.

various

various Subjects, published the year after his death, in 8vo. at London, has given the outlines of his life, which centre chiefly in his literary productions; those being the most important memoirs of an Academick, I shall have the less trouble to collect materials, and refer those who are inquisitive about them, to what Dr. Balguy has said in his Preface *; who observes in general, that his life was uniformly devoted to the interests of sound philosophy and true religion. Yet as some persons may

* The Preface is here transcribed:

"The following Discourses are not published for the credit of the Writer, but for the benefit of his Readers: especially that class of Readers, for whom they were chiefly intended, the younger Students in Divinity. The Author's reputation stands on a much wider bottom: a whole life uniformly devoted to the interests of sound Philosophy and true Religion. The means he employed, for the service of both, at different times and in different stations, may best be reported by those who were the immediate objects of his care. Nothing shall be added here, but some facts and dates, for the satisfaction of his friends. William-Samuel Powell was born at Colchester, Sept. 27, O. S. 1717. He was admitted at St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1734; began to reside there the year following; took the degree of B. A. in 1738-9; and was admitted Fellow March 25, 1740. In the year 1741, he was taken into the family of the late Lord Viscount Townshend, as private tutor to his second son, Charles Townshend, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer. Towards the end of the year, he was ordained Deacon and Priest, by Dr. Gooch, then Bishop of Norwich; and instituted by him to the rectory of Colkirk in Norfolk, on Lord Townshend's presentation. He returned to College the year after; took the degree of M. A. and began to read Lectures, as assistant to Mr. Wrigley and Mr. Tunstall. In the year 1744, he became principal tutor; and in 1749 took the degree of B. D. In the year 1753, he resigned the rectory of Colkirk, that it might be consolidated with Stibbard, another of Lord Townshend's livings; and was again instituted the next day. He was admitted to the degree of D. D. in 1756; and created at the following Commencement, 1757. In 1759, he came into possession of an estate in Essex; which was devised to him by Mr. Reynolds, a relation of his Mother's †. In 1761, he left College, and took a house in London; but did not resign his fellowship

† This Lady had two other children, who survived her; the Rev. Mr. Jolland by her first husband, and Mrs. Susanna Powell (Matron of Chelsea Hospital) by the second.

till

not be altogether of the dogmatical opinion of some morose Criticks*, who think every thing besides an account of the literary productions, in a studious man's life, "is generally a repetition of insignificant actions, and might be almost as briefly dispatched as the history of the Antediluvians is by Moses, when he tells us, That they lived so many years, begat sons and daughters, and then died;" and may happen to think a few other kind of anecdotes spread here and there may give a life and vivacity to a mere dull recital of account of books; I shall venture to follow my old beaten track, and interlard my account of this Doctor's life with such scraps as I have collected, and put down in several of my volumes; add digressions, or not, as I see proper, without asking leave of these Catos. These shew a man as much as his books.

[*Here* Mr. Cole *has abstracted the Dates given in the preceding note, and thus proceeds:*]

In 1757, he took his degree of D. D. and then preached before the University on Commencement-Sunday, in defence of Subscription to the Articles, and printed his sermon; which, if it gave offence then to the underminers of the Established Church, gave much more some fifteen years after, when he re-printed it.

In 1761, he quitted the College, and took a house in London; but did not resign his Fellowship till 1763. Upon the vacancy occasioned by Dr. Newcome's death, he was unanimously

till 1763. In 1765, he was elected Master: soon after, he went to reside in College; and was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the University in the November following. The year after, he obtained the archdeaconry of Colchester, which was in his Majesty's gift, for that turn, on the promotion of Dr. Moss to the bishoprick of St. David's: and in 1768, he was instituted to the rectory of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight [on the presentation of his College]. He died Jan. 19, 1775. It is scarce needful to mention, that the 'Sermon on Subscription' and the Third Charge were published in the Author's life-time."

* Critical Review for 1776, p. 131.

chosen

elected Master of his College, on Friday January 25, St. Paul's Conversion, 1765; and on the ensuing election of a Vice-chancellor, in November following, the choice fell upon him; for, soon after his being made Master, he quitted his house in town, and came to reside at College, to the sole government of which he dedicated his future life. One circumstance had like to have made a breach between him and his Fellows, on his first coming among them; for, as he was beneficed by a private Patron, they little suspected that a person of his sufficiency, with his Mastership, would have quitted his preferment, in order to better it, at the expence of the College, which could have sent off a Fellow with a College-living. But herein they reckoned without their host; for some two or three years after his accession to the Mastership, the Rectory of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight falling vacant, by the death of Mr. Culme, no one imagined it would be taken by the Master, for the reasons alleged; but herein they were as much disappointed, as they were chagrined; for, as he was authorised by the donation to do so, he took institution to it, and generally went thither after the Commencement for some months. Indeed it was worth his taking: and no one knew, or attended to, calculations more than he did: for Dr. Ewin of Cambridge, who had been his pupil, and was much in his confidence, going with him to Freshwater in the Summer of 1772, told me, on his return, that the Master made 500*l. per annum* of it, and might, without any injustice, raise it to 700*l.* It was not till 1768, that he was instituted to this living; having two years before, in December 1766, been made Archdeacon of Colchester by the King, who had that presentation, on the promotion of Dr. Moss to the See of St. David's.

Some few years before he attained the Mastership of this College, a relation, with whom he had very little acquaintance, and less expectation from, left

him an ample fortune *, of about 600*l. per annum*; and, to do him all justice, he well deserved it; for he was both hospitable and generous; and, being a single man, had an income equal to most Bishopricks, and sufficient room to exercise his generosity.

I have already observed, that in 1757 he preached the Commencement-Sermon, in defence of Subscriptions required by our Church. Things were then only brewing: but in 1772, a formal Society was instituted at the Feathers Tavern in London, by numbers of the Clergy who called themselves of the Established Church; Archdeacon Blackburn at the head of them; in order to petition Parliament to throw aside all Subscriptions, and to let every one into the service and preferments of the Church, that would only acknowledge the authority of the Old and New Testaments. They were also for taking away all Subscriptions in the University: and so leave every one at large to act and do as he pleased. The infatuation was so strong, that several Members of the University were led astray by it: and I am sorry to record it, that one whole College, and that none of the least, both Head and Fellows, subscribed this Petition. The Parliament was too wise to be caught by their plausibilities; they saw it was a scheme that had been hatching by the Dissenters for many years: the "Candid Disquisitions" gave the alarm: and now the King being harassed by a Republican Faction, and *Wilkes and Liberty!* in full sail, they thought it good to fish in troubled waters, and laid hold of the opportunity, when every thing was in a ferment. It was evidently a scheme of the Republican Faction to throw all things into confusion: the Deists, Socinians, Arians, all joined in the riot: but Providence blasted their

* The estate and manor of Peldon in Essex was left to him by his kinsman, Charles Reynolds, of Peldon Hall, esq. who died in 1760; together with other estates at Little Bentley, in the same county. *New and Complete History of Essex*; printed at Chelmsford about 1770, vol. V. pp. 436, 437.

designs.

designs. Mr. Jebb, a professed Arian, was the great and busy agitator at Cambridge: him the Master opposed in all his wild schemes of reformation: and when he found his mischief at Cambridge was so ably counteracted, he reluctantly left the place, where he had done more harm by his lectures and activity, than one can conceive; and flung off his gown, and publicly avowed his unbelief of the Divinity of our Saviour. He now studies Physick in London *.

* This amiable and conscientious Physician, eldest son of Dr. John Jebb, Dean of Cashel (of whom see p. 161) was born in London Feb. 16, 1736. He was a man much celebrated among the violent partizans for unbounded liberty, religious and political; and certainly a man of learning and talents, though they were both so much absorbed in controversy as to leave little among his writings of general use. His education was begun in Ireland, and finished in England. His degrees were taken at Cambridge (B.A. 1757: M.A. 1760): where he bore public offices, and obtained some church preferment. His College was Peterhouse, where he was Fellow till Dec. 29, 1764, when he married Miss Torkington. He early took up the plan of giving theological lectures, which were attended by several pupils, till his peculiar opinions became known in 1770, when a prohibition was published in the University. How soon he had begun to deviate from the opinions he held at the time of ordination, is uncertain; but in a letter dated Oct. 21, 1775, he says, "I have for seven years past, in my lectures, maintained steadily the proper unity of God, and that he alone should be the object of worship." He adds, that he warned his hearers that this was not the received opinion, but that his own was settled; and exhorted them to enquire diligently. *Disney's Life of Dr. Jebb*, p. 106. This confession seems rather inconsistent with the defence he addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1770. He was a strenuous advocate for the establishment of annual examinations in the University, but could not prevail. In 1775, he came to the resolution of resigning his ecclesiastical preferments (the rectory of Homersfield, and the vicarage of Flitton, in Suffolk), which he did accordingly; and then, by the advice of his friends, took up the study of physick. For this new object he studied indefatigably; and in 1777 obtained his degree by diploma from St. Andrew's, and was admitted a licentiate in London. Amidst the cares of his new profession, he did not decline his attention to theological study, nor to what he considered as the cause of true liberty. He was, as he had been for many years, zealous for the abolition of Subscription, a warm friend to the cause of America against England, an incessant advocate for annual parliaments and universal suffrage (those pernicious en-

Upon this occasion, Dr. Powell thought proper to give a new edition of his aforesaid Sermon: accordingly, the fourth edition of it was printed at Cambridge in 8vo, *anno* 1772, in hopes of doing service among the younger Scholars, who had been tutored and lectured by the Faction, in hopes they would all formally refuse subscription at matriculation. This re-publication enraged the Faction against him: and a most impudent letter, addressed to him, in the London Chronicle of Jan. 25, 1772, signed *Camillus*, appeared in that paper: which, for no other reason than to shew the violence and humour of that period, I will give a place here to.

"To the Rev. Dr. POWELL.

"Sir, I have heard it observed by a worthy Orthodox Divine, that, upon your idea, the Devil might subscribe. But I think that personage is still under greater obligations to you. You have not only opened a way for him to the first Dignity in the English Church, but have also supplied him

gines for destroying the British constitution), a writer in newspapers, and a speaker in public meetings. So many eager pursuits seem to have exhausted his constitution; and he died, apparently of a decline, in March 1786.

Dr. John Jebb was a man of various and extensive learning, master of many languages, among which were Hebrew and Arabic; and during his last illness, he studied the Saxon, with the Anglo-Saxon laws and antiquities. He was twice a candidate for the Professorship of Arabic at Cambridge. Besides his theological and medical knowledge, he was not a little versed in the science of Law, which he once thought of making his profession, even after he had studied physick. He was also a Mathematician and Philosopher, and was concerned with two friends in publishing at Cambridge a small quarto, intituled, "Excerpta quædam è Newtonii Principiis Philosophiæ Naturalis, cum Notis variorum;" which was received as a standard book of education in that University. His other works have been collected into 3 vols. 8vo, published in 1787 by Dr. Disney, and contain chiefly, (besides the plan of his lectures, and harmony of the gospels, six sermons, and a medical treatise on paralysis), controversial tracts and letters, on his intended improvements at Cambridge, on Subscription, on Parliamentary Reform, &c. He was an active, enterprising, sincere, good natured man, but of rather too ardent a temper. See further particulars of Dr. Jebb, and an account of his funeral, Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. pp. 194. 267.

with

with the means of making Devils of your Brethren. The re-printing of your celebrated Commencement-Sermon at this juncture, is judged by many persons to be done with a design to conciliate the minds of the Under-graduates to Subscription: the thought of which, notwithstanding the Jesuitical logick of certain Tutors, fills them with disquietude; or, in other words, this re-publication is esteemed an effort to despoil the unsuspecting simplicity of youth, of that native honour and integrity, which will hereafter be but ill exchanged for a superior knowledge of the world.

"You assert, that a Subscription in youth implies only a general belief of the Articles, grounded partly on their own observation, and partly on the authority of others. It may be difficult to draw the discriminating line in this semi-pope-proposition. But even this motley species of Subscription will not suit the case of the Cambridge Questionists. It is a well-known fact, that the generality of the young men have no opportunity even of reading the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, but the Three Articles of the 36th Canon of our Church. They are therefore not partly to subscribe them upon their own observation, and partly upon the authority of others: but it is to be feared, that they entirely surrender their right of private judgment into the hands of their superiors, and shew as implicit a submission to the decisions of our Church, as our ancestors were wont to do to Papal Rome. I have long desired to have some discourse with you, upon the case of Mr. H. who believed, and often solemnly asserted that upon conviction he believed, all the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion: but was notwithstanding refused by you a proper testimonial of his orthodoxy. How do you reconcile your refusal of such testimonial with that spirit of moderation, which you affect in your Discourse? It is in vain you will plead irregularity of behaviour. Yourself bore testimony to his sobriety, piety,

piety, and learning, by the subscription of your hand. I shall conclude my letter with the following facts, which I mention more for the edification of others than of yourself.

"In the month of June 1769, a Petition was offered by the Under-graduates, for an alteration of their statutable dress; and it was granted. In the month of January 1772, a Petition was offered by the Under-graduates, either to be released from an unstatutable, or to be instructed in those Articles, which they would shortly be called upon to subscribe: and this their modest, their reasonable, their righteous Petition was treated with contempt. Blush, Cambridge! blush! CAMILLUS."

It was probably forged at Mr. Jebb's anvil; though he even condescends to be an advocate for the Methodists, rather than not find matter of abuse: for I suppose Mr. H. means Mr. *Hill*, then a young Scholar of St. John's College; who, while he was Under-graduate and not in orders, went preaching about in Cambridge, and the neighbouring villages, and particularly in a barn at Waterbeche, where was a numerous seminary of the disciples of Mr. Berridge of Clare Hall, called from him *Berridges*, and who to this day send out preachers, gardeners, collar-makers, shop-keepers, &c. into many of the adjacent villages. It was for this irregularity, perhaps, that the Master thought proper to refuse a testimonial. He is son, I think, of Sir Rowland Hill, and is now in orders, and in repute with his people *; and has this year, 1777, printed a warm pamphlet against Mr. John Wesley †, one of the Patriarchs of his order. As to the two Under-graduate petitions, if the Master had thought it worthy his notice, he would have observed that the mention of them together was only to delude those

* For his zeal and general philanthropy, this Reverend Divine must be respected by Christians of every denomination.

† Mr. Wesley replied to it in the Critical Review, July 1777.

who

who knew nothing of their difference. The one, which might have been as well let alone, was only to alter the figure of their caps from round to square; while the other was laying a factious foundation for sedition, and sapping the orders and constitution of the Church and University.

If this was the case, ought not Camillus rather to blush for his impudence and misrepresentation? Dr. Powell solemnly called all his Scholars before him, and laid before them the real state of the case relating to their Subscription; with which they all seemed to be thoroughly satisfied. He was a man of too open a nature, to endeavour by artifice to circumvent their judgment: and as it was the fashion even to leave boys to judge for themselves, he fairly stated the case to them, and left it with them.

His discipline in the College was so strict and uniform, attending himself in the Hall at the exercises and examinations, that the other Colleges that were more lax and remiss, though they were jealous of the superiority of St. John's, and were disposed enough to have found fault, had there been the least room for it, were obliged, by conviction, and perforce, to acknowledge the excellency of his institution and government: the influence of which is even felt to this day, where the same discipline, as I am informed, is still observed.

Indeed, he was a man of a rugged and severe discipline; but virtuous, learned, and by no means beloved: his manners were too rigid and unbending for the age he lived in. As he was a strict Disciplinarian, so he was by nature positive and obstinate, and never to be beat out of what he had once got into his head. Yet, to do him right, he was generous in his temper. I will give an instance of it; which was told me by a person who knew him well, and was not disposed to flatter him without reason.—In February 1773, when the College had agreed to set about two very expensive works, the new-casing of the first Court with stone, and laying out

out their Gardens under the directions of the celebrated Mr. Brown, who told them that his plan would cost them at least 800*l.*; the Master called a meeting of the Fellows: and when they were all assembled together, he told them, they were undertaking two great works, with no very great funds to support them. He said, they had now living many great men, who had been Members of their College, who would probably assist their old House, if applied to; as those of Emanuel * had done theirs: and that, if they judged proper to apply, and open a subscription, he would begin it, and set it a-going, with a donation of 500*l.* Accordingly, he subscribed that sum immediately. This was looked upon as so generous a behaviour, that many of his Fellows thought, that a person who would act such a part very richly deserved the living of Freshwater; and in a great measure effaced and wiped off the obliquity of that part of his conduct.

Upon all public occasions, and where the honour and reputation of his College or the University were concerned, no one did the honours of both to greater advantage; sparing no expence on such occasions to display his generosity in the sumptuousness and elegance of his entertainments: in other cases, he was frugal, and an œconomist. And I have often heard a Nobleman, who hated both the Clergy and University, and was equally obnoxious to both, endeavour to ridicule the magnificence of Dr. Powell's entertainments on these occasions; which indeed rarely occurred: but it was easy to see, that all his anger was the effect of envy, that a Clergyman should have ability to vie with his Lordship.

Some five or six years before his death he had a stroke of an apoplexy, which affected his

* Poor Emanuel, whilst this sheet was preparing for the press, has sustained a most severe loss in the destruction of the beautiful Westmorland wing, the great ornament of the College, by fire.

manner

manner and speech ever after. His appearance from his youth prognosticated that he would be liable to such a death: he was rather a little, thin man, florid and red, with staring eyes, as if almost choaked, or as if the collar of his shirt was too high about his neck.

I happened to dine in Trinity College on Monday Jan. 16, 1775, with several gentlemen who had been at Addenbrook's Hospital, where the Governors usually meet on Mondays before dinner: and on that day there was a full meeting in order to choose a Matron for it. On their return, they observed that Dr. Powell looked more than ordinarily ill, and by no means ought to have stirred from home. He was that day seized with a fit of the palsy: and next day Dr. Heberden was sent for from London, but did not come; though Dr. Gisborne did. They were sent for again on Wednesday; and came to Cambridge next morning: but it was too late to do any service; for his speech was gone; and not being able to lie in his bed, he expired in his chair at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 19, 1775. I happened to dine at Cambridge also that day; where I met Mr. Ashby *,

* The Rev. George Ashby was born Dec. 5, 1724, in the house of the Minister of St. John's chapel, in Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell; educated at Croydon, Westminster, and Eton schools; admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, Oct. 30, 1740; B. A. 1744; M.A. 1748; B.D. 1756; many years President of that College. He was presented by a relation to the rectory of Hungerton, and in 1759 to that of Twyford, both in Leicestershire. These he resigned: Hungerton in 1767, and Twyford in 1769. In 1774 he was elected F.S.A.; and in the same year accepted the College rectory of Barrow in Suffolk, where he constantly resided for 34 years. In October 1780 he was inducted into the living of Stansfield in Suffolk, owing to the favour of Dr. Ross, Bishop of Exeter, who, entirely unsolicited, gave him a valuable portion of the vicarage of Bampton in Oxfordshire; but which, being out of distance from his College living, he procured an exchange of it for Stansfield (see vol. II. p. 185.) Dr. Ross's friendship for him began early in college, and continued uniformly steady through all changes of place and situation. In 1793 he had reason to apprehend loss of sight, as may be seen by his case in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. p. 977, which gradually increased, and soon reduced the extent and

the President of the College, who came by accident thither from Barrow the evening before; with him I spent the evening; who told me, that he had no chance to succeed him: and indeed no one ever thought he had: for, though a learned and ingenious man, yet being of a singularly odd turn of behaviour, and one that never concealed his thoughts of any one, but spoke his sentiments freely, he had disgusted many of the Society, who might have been his friends on this or a similar occasion. He thought Mr. Beadon *, the Orator,

and satisfaction of his former studies through a long and healthy course of years; but he continued to the last to enjoy his accustomed cheerfulness. To this respectable Divine I have repeatedly expressed my obligations in the course of the History of Leicestershire, for prompt and useful information on every subject of literature. See particularly his Dissertation on the Leicester Miliary, vol. I. p. clv.; which, however, having been written for private information only, and after long lying dormant, had not the advantage of the Author's revisal. The first edition of these Anecdotes were much enriched by his communications, under the signature of *T. F.* or "Dr. Taylor's Friend;" and to the Gentleman's Magazine Mr. Ashby was occasionally, for many years, a valuable contributor. In the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. III. p. 165, is his Dissertation on a singular Coin of Nerva, found at Colchester, in the possession of Charles Gray, esq. M. P. for Colchester. Mr. Ashby was the Suffolk Clergyman of whom the Rev. Thomas Harmer speaks so handsomely in his Preface to the third volume of "Observations on Scripture;" and had, by the favour of Mr. Harmer's daughter, his corrections and additions to the whole, to about the quantity of half a sheet or more; but they are written in an exceeding small short-hand, and were shown to some of his congregation, who could make nothing of them. [The Dissenters, it is believed, generally use Rich's short-hand; but the daughter says, that Mr. Harmer employed one with alterations of his own; so that a decypherer is wanted here, as well as a short-hand writer.] Another person who speaks handsomely of Mr. Ashby without naming him (as Bishop Percy, Mr. Granger, and Mr. Gough have done) is Mr. Barrington, on the Statutes, ed. 1775, p. 212 note, describing the great Oven at Melton Mowbray, which is copied in the History of Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 249. The greater part of his property he bequeathed to Mr. Lens, a young gentleman who had long been his amanuensis; who sold the Library and MSS. to Mr. Deck, bookseller at Bury; and they were soon dispersed by a priced catalogue.

* Now Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. See p. 560.

most

most likely to succeed, as he was Chaplain to the Bishop of London, and would have all his interest, added to his own, which was very considerable. He was sent to, to come down to Cambridge; as was also Dr. Balguy *, who was supposed to be executor, and had a great chance to succeed, but for the other's interest. Dr. Frampton and Dr. Ogden, with whom I also spent the evening, were talked of as candidates. Mr. Arnald †, the Tutor, was also mentioned: but he was too young, not being thirty, or he was not unlikely to succeed; being a person of a most promising genius, and now Sub-preceptor to the Prince of Wales.

The gentleman ‡ who actually was the successor was not once named: so uncertain are all elections, which depend on the jarring and clashing of so many different interests!

Dr. Powell was interred on Wednesday evening, January 25 (the same day he was elected Master in 1765), in the College-Chapel, with proper solemnity. The corpse was carried from the Hall in solemn procession round the first court, preceded by the choir in their surplices; the pall being supported by eight Senior Fellows, and followed by all the other members of the Society in their proper order §.

* Of whom see vol. III. p. 220.

† He died (unfortunately insane) in 1802. See vol. VI. p. 597.

‡ Dr. J. Chevallier was the successful candidate.

§ The following Epitaph upon a blue stone in St. John's Chapel, was drawn up by Dr. Balguy:

"M. S.
Gulielmi Samuel' Powell, S. T. P.
hujus Collegii per decem annos
Præfecti;
Archidiaconi Colcestriensis,
et Ecclesiæ de Freshwater, in Insulâ Vectis,
Rectoris:
qui Collegii redditibus
conservandis et augendis;
juventuti instituendæ, ornandæ, regendæ:
academiæ, ecclesiæ, reipublicæ tuendis,
vitam (heu! nimiùm brevem)
fortitèr et felicitèr impendit.
Obiit Januarii 19no, 1775, natus annos 58."

By

By his will, he gave his estate to his niece, Miss Jolland; a young lady, who lived with him, and who died at Cambridge the year following; in exclusion to his sister, on whom he settled an annuity of about 150*l. per annum*; and with whom he could never agree, and who lived at Colchester. I have been told that she was very like him both in person and temper. Her loss was great; near 20,000*l.* as was said, went to Miss Jolland. However, within this month (I write this August 11, 1777) some recompence has been made her, by her being elected Matron of Chelsea Hospital; a place of credit and emolument.

One thing in his will shewed great liberality of sentiment, and a friendly turn of mind: he allotted 2000*l.* in remembrance of his particular friends and acquaintance; leaving a legacy of 100*l.* apiece to twenty of them. By his art and address, added to his generous benefaction of 500*l.* he gained his point of new-casing the College with stone, though most of the Society, as I was told, saw the absurdity of it; and that a new Chapel would have been a real ornament to a flourishing Society that were crowded to death in their too contracted one.

I will finish this tediously long account with a transcript from my XXXIst volume, though it may seem to contradict, and only seem so, what I have said in commendation of Dr. Powell in the former part of this account. I am also sorry to say any thing amiss of another person, whose established character is such, that whatever I may say against him, will go for nothing: besides that I had ever a particular veneration for him, and was many years much acquainted with him: but my greater regard for, what I think, truth, the character of Mr. Baker, and zeal for the Ecclesiastical Establishment, of which I am an unworthy member, will make me wave all private regards, and cause me to speak my opinion, though perhaps with more asperity than is becoming,

becoming, or may deserve. Allowance may be made for my writing it just as I heard it; and before I could imagine that Mr. Baker could have been found fault with justly for any thing he might have said in the foregoing History *, which I had not then seen. Since I have seen it, I am of opinion that Dr. Powell might except to some passages without great cause of complaint: and it is possible that the relator might exaggerate matters, to make a pleasant story, which he much delighted in, and had some talent for.

The passage is this: "I have been told, by a great crony of his, that Dr. Powell held Mr. Baker in the most sovereign contempt †; insomuch as not to bear with common patience, that any one should call him, as most people were disposed to do, '*the*

* Mr. Baker's History of St. John's College; see p. 549.

† "Mr. Baker might have had his failings; and in an extreme old age, and after an expulsion from his Fellowship in a Society in which he chose to end his days, perhaps might be peevish towards the decline of life; especially as new manners, and new opinions, totally different from his own, might disgust him upon occasion. But his integrity and veracity I will never call in question. I mention this, because I remember to have heard Dr. Heberden, about the time of Mr. Baker's death, speak of him, as being apt to be peevish, and out of humour with people's jostling against, and crowding upon him, as he went out of chapel; and making a noise in his staircase. This was natural enough in an old man, who had been used to decenter manners, and more regular behaviour. I the more remarked it, because Dr. Heberden was a most decent-behaved man in every respect: but I less regard it now, since I know his vehemence in party-matters, and the great and notorious part he chose to take in the late disturbance and commotions against the Articles and Liturgy, for alteration of which, and laying aside all Subscriptions, he was violent to a degree: so that, no doubt, Mr. Baker's strict adherence to the old Church of England principles, might early prejudice Dr. Heberden against him, who had a more enlarged way of thinking upon these matters: whether more to the advantage of this Church and State, Time must discover. I make no sort of doubt, but that the same kind of prejudices, though not exactly similar, acted in the breast of Dr. Powell; who had a strange mixture and complication of opinions, as adverse to those of Mr. Baker, as light to darkness." W. C.

worthy

worthy Mr. Baker; which would immediately raise his choler, make him fly out into a passion, and abuse him, and call his MS History of St. John's College a Collection of Lies *."

* The following particulars, relative to Mr. Prior, are incidental to Mr. Walpole's Life of Baker.

"It is indeed asserted in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, that Mr. Prior ceded to Mr. Baker the profits of his Fellowship, after his expulsion. If he did, the generous act was worthy of so honest and amiable a man as Mr. Prior; and it is not to detract from the generosity of one, whose soul glowed with friendship and good-nature, and whose poetry owed not one of its graceful and genteel beauties to asperity, that I am obliged, on the remarks of the gentleman to whom this tract is chiefly indebted, to doubt of the reality of the gift. Though Mr. Baker could have enjoyed the benefit of the cession but a very few years, he being ejected in 1717, and Mr. Prior dying in 1721, the generosity was complete; Mr. Prior not being able to cede his fellowship, but while he enjoyed it. But, on the authority above mentioned, I must question the fact; not from the want of humanity in Mr. Prior, but from his own circumstances, which could ill allow him to be so munificent. Mr. Prior bequeathed books to the value of 200*l.* (together with the portraits of himself and the Earl of Jersey) to St. John's College, in acknowledgment for having held the Fellowship during his life. It is no proof, though perhaps a presumption, that he would not have been so sensible of the obligation, if he had ceded it to another: but, in fact, Mr. Prior's own fortune was so far from splendid, that he was little enabled to be a Patron. He had had the intrinsic merit of having raised himself, by his abilities, from obscurity to shining eminence, both in poetry, and in the state: and yet there is no trace of his having been greedy of wealth. He left a very inconsiderable fortune; and at the very moment of Mr. Baker's sacrifice, Mr. Prior's own friends were fallen into sudden disgrace; one of his patrons was in the Tower, and the other in exile, and he himself under prosecution by Parliament. It appears from his friend Dr. Swift, that Mr. Prior had prepared no pecuniary shelter against the storm. "Our friend Prior," he says, "not having had the vicissitude of human things before his eyes, is likely to end his days in as forlorn a state, as any other poet has done before him, if his friends do not take more care of him, than he did of himself." Swift's Letters, 1766, vol. I. p. 50. Accordingly the Dean, with Mr. Pope, Dr. Arbuthnot, and Mr. Gay, with a zeal that will for ever illustrate that friendly society of men, of the first genius, who never suffered either jealousy, or even party, to interfere with their esteem for congenial merit, set on foot, promoted, and carried into execution, a Subscription for the publication of Mr. Prior's Works. Mr. Prior, with his other virtues,

I cannot finish this account without giving another feature of Dr. Powell's picture, though not much to his advantage: for it was he, and Dr. Caryl, who were the two great opposers in the University, of a most useful scheme for new-paving and lighting the Town of Cambridge; than which, no large town in the kingdom wanted it more. The Duke of Grafton, on his being first made Chancellor, very generously offered 500*l.* and Trinity Hall as much, towards the design: which went on briskly in 1769, and was even carried into the House of Commons; but a stop was put to it all on a sudden; for Dr. Powell starting a difficulty about the pavement of an unfrequented lane adjoining to his College, and Dr. Caryl * making the same objection concerning St. Radegund's Lane; both, as it was said, and supposed, from a spirit of opposition, and because not originally and principally consulted about it, Dr. Hinchliffe taking the lead in this business; together with the mercenary views and objections of some of the townsmen, and Dr. Ewin in particular, some of whom had greatly encroached on the already too narrow streets, about which they expected to be called to account; this laudable undertaking was entirely frustrated †.

I have hitherto met with these following publications of Dr. Powell: though I know more belong to him.

fues, was a man of no ostentation. Would he have accepted a subscription for himself, while ceding an independent, though small, income to another? Yet the assertion *is* positive. It is not decent to contradict a gentleman of unimpeached character on what he affirms; yet it may be presumed, that, being a matter of tradition, at the distance of near sixty years, the original reporter may have been mistaken.

W. C." vol. XLIX. pp. 416. 418.*

* "I am assured, this Nov. 29, 1777, by Dr. Gooch, to whom I read it, that Dr. Caryl did all in his power to promote the undertaking, which was counteracted in the town, when he was Vice-chancellor." W. C.

† Afterwards carried into execution. See vol. II. p. 643.

"A De-

"A Defence of the Subscriptions required in the Church of England. A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge on the Commencement-Sunday 1757. By William Samuel Powell, D. D. then Fellow, now Master of St. John's College. Cambridge. 1772. 8vo. Fourth edition. On 1 Cor. i. ver. 10."—Pages 23.

"A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Colchester in June 1772. By William Samuel Powell, D. D. F. R. S. Master of St. John's College in Cambridge and Archdeacon of Colchester. Cambridge. 1773," 8vo, Pages 21.

"Discourses on various Subjects. By William Samuel Powell, D. D. Published by Thomas Balguy, D. D. London, 8vo. 1776."

He is enumerated as a Writer in the Confessional Controversy by the Writers of the Gentleman's Magazine for 1780; p. 226.

Mr. Mainwaring, in the Dissertation prefixed to the Sermons which he preached at St. Mary's and printed in 1780, in 8vo, apologizes at p. xliv. for those of Dr. Powell, which had been censured for a seeming want of devotion in them: and at p. xciii. gives this exalted testimony of his merits. "It would be impossible to produce a more eminent instance of this happy alliance [of taste and genius with learning and good sense], than in the Sermons and Charges of the late Dr. Powell:—of whom indeed, on every account, the whole society, over which he presided, might justly join with me in saying,

"*Semper honos, nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.*" *

Cole's MSS. vol. XLIX. pages 235 to 245.

No.

No. VIII.

ORIGIN OF THE "FREE AND CANDID DISQUISITIONS*, 1749;"

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF

REV. JOHN JONES, DR. YOUNG, &c.

AMONG the Letters to Dr. Birch† in the British Museum, vol. XII. (Ayscough's Catalogue, No. 4311.) are several from the Rev. John Jones, from 1741 till 1765, with various papers concerning the "Free and Candid Disquisitions," and on literary subjects in general; which having never been published, a selection from them shall here be given.

In the earliest of them, dated from *Abbots Ripton, in Huntingdonshire, June* 24, 1741, Mr. Jones tenders Mr. Birch his assistance in the publication of the Thurloe State Papers.

Jan. 22, 1742. Offers to communicate to Mr. Birch any thing that may have occurred to his notice relating to eminent persons of this kingdom. Mentions his having a transcript of some valuable MSS. in Locke's hand-writing, which, under certain limitations, he is willing to send to Mr. Birch, &c. &c.—Thinks of waiting on Mr. Birch in town, if circumstances should admit of it.

Alconbury, Oct. 1, 1748. Mentions his having been in town with Mr. Birch, and makes a grateful acknowledgement of Mr. Birch's kindness.

Oct. 18. In Osborne's late Catalogue of books (the sale of which began in April, &c.) p. 14, there is a MS. mentioned (No. 120) which is intituled *Gravamina Ecclesiastica*, and was one of Dr. Basire's MSS.—If it is not gone, might we know the *general heads* of grievances therein mentioned?—If sold, could you learn who bought it?"

Nov. 12. Sends Mr. Birch a fat pullet: and "wishes he had any thing better to send: but this depaupe-

* See a character of this Work, and also of its compiler, Mr. Jones, in vol. III. p. 15.

† Mus. Brit. Bibl. Birch, 4311. Plut. III. H.

rated vicarage [of Alconbury] too often checks the freedom and forwardness of my mind."

"I purpose to wait upon Dr. Middleton one day of next week, and mention what you say. The *Preparatory Pieces**, I hope, will not stick much longer upon the hands of those that are engaged in drawing them up."

"I wish you would be so kind as to consider with yourself by degrees, which may be the properest way of conveying the *Introductory Pieces* to the press:—as whether by the hand of some Lay-gentleman, and who;—and whether they should not be published by a different Bookseller from him who shall undertake the Disquisitions: Dodsley for instance? I have been thinking of Mr. James West (of Lincoln's-inn); but, there being a good part of my hand-writing here and there among those Essays, and that gentleman being acquainted with it (or was formerly), it may not be adviseable to apply to him.—Mr. Plumptree (M. P.) I have no acquaintance with.—You, Sir, know many more such persons than I do, and being upon the spot, may contrive much better; which your favourable regard for so honest a cause will also incline you to do."

Nov. 25. Approves of Mr. Millar as the Bookseller for the intended work.—Judges that 1000 copies will be sufficient for the first impression.—"Twelve or thirteen books, handsomely bound, and gilt, must be reserved for presents, and the Authors to have them *gratis*."

"As to a judicious and intelligent Corrector of

* Among these was a pamphlet, intituled, "The Expediency and Necessity of revising and improving the Public Liturgy humbly represented," published by Mr. Ralph Griffiths, the intelligent Projector of the Monthly Review.—Another was, "A Blow at the Root, or, an Attempt to prove that the present is the most convenient Time for introducing a further Reformation in our National Churches and Universities," published by Bourne.—"Instructions to Archdeacon Chapman, Dr. Berriman, and Dr. Stebbing, how to draw up an Answer to Dr. Middleton's Free Enquiry, &c." in Gent. Mag. vol. XIX. p. 246; and a Letter signed *Rusticlericus* (probably Mr. *Jones*), ibid. p. 311.

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the Press, I am sure, and will venture to say in the name of all my friends, that none of them will be willing that you should have the trouble.—What do you think of Mr. Jortin (whose name has been mentioned to me in a letter from another friend besides you) for an assistant? But surely a proper person may be found, without giving either of you the trouble. For my own part, I should be ashamed that you, Sir, should have any.

"The *Preparatory Essays* are going forward. I have received lately several pertinent observations from different hands, and yesterday one or more very valuable pieces from one of the best perhaps in the kingdom. One excellent hand is unhappily rendered useless, at least for a time; and that incomparable person (who cannot be unknown to you) laments he can do nothing in this way at present. He had before done his utmost, and I hope will be able to do more hereafter.

"I was to have met a most ingenious and sensible friend of the number this afternoon at another friend's house. I went: but a letter came last night, mentioning he had been ill for above a fortnight."

Nov. 26. "You see, Sir, the method our friend Dr. Middleton has taken. He tried men's pulses first by an introduction. He had their observations, and could guess by those at the utmost they could do. And now his larger work is in the press, and will be out soon, with his name to it. Perhaps also the names will be set to ours, after a proper trial: for several think it best that some names should accompany it, though others are still of a different opinion; and the Preface must be altered, if names should be inserted."

Nov. 28. "——— And yet the *Queries* which are to be amongst these Preparatory Papers, will plainly discover to the great men to whom they have been sent in MS. that the preludes come from the same hands, or society, which drew up the Disquisitions."

Jan. 1, 1748-9. Again concerning the Work; and

Mr. Jones thus gives his own character: "You see, my dear Sir, I am not fit for writing letters; because I mention every thing in them as I would in private conversation with the most intimate friends; and hardly know where to stop, when I think I can disclose my mind with safety. You will kindly pardon my giving you so much trouble. My heart is sincere, and my time (I may reasonably suppose) but short in this world; so I make the more haste to do every thing that I think to be my duty, and likely to be any way serviceable to the world. I wish I had far better parts. None have a heart more sincere, or more desirous to advance true Christianity upon a Scriptural (*i. e.* a truly rational) bottom. I write these, as I would my last words to my excellent friend. But (N. B.) I can be cautious enough in writing or speaking to others: and some have therefore thought me too reserved. But I have found it best to be so with some people, as you may very well suppose."

Jan. 23. "As to books to be sent to proper persons who may befriend the design, I wish you would be pleased to consider about such persons before you discourse Mr. Millar, and then the proper number of books for presents of that kind may be ascertained: which Mr. Millar should undertake to send to any parts of the town, according to directions hereafter to be given.—You, Sir, know who are the most proper persons; and it is submitted to your judgement to form a private list of them, and then agree.—For my own part, I desire none; only, if it shall be thought proper, seven or eight may be delivered to you, when printed and bound, one of the best being for yourself.

"What think you of the following persons amongst others?—Lord Chancellor and his two Sons.—The Speaker of the House of Commons.—Lord Lonsdale [a very worthy Nobleman, and well-wisher to every good proposal of this kind: now in town.]—Judge Burnet.—Mr. James West (of Lincoln's-inn.)—Mr. Fellowes

Fellowes * (another M. P.)—Mr. Lyttelton.—Mr. Archdeacon Squire; with a few more such worthy

* "Coulson Fellowes, esq. M. P. for the county of Huntingdon for 20 years; resigning his trust therein at the expiration of that grand Council in 1761. He is a gentleman of great worth in all respects; a true friend to his country; a man of extensive knowledge in almost all parts of learning; of great insight into matters of civil policy; well acquainted with the real interests of these kingdoms, their connexions in trade, commerce, and interest with other nations; a well-wisher to the improvements of arts and sciences, agriculture, &c. and whatever tends to the real benefit of these dominions; a very judicious and hearty friend to liberty, religious and civil, and always steady to those principles in our grand Senate, where he invariably and impartially endeavoured to promote the true welfare of these his Majesty's realms, and of his dominions abroad. Of this he made a public and honourable declaration in a great assembly of the principal Gentlemen of the County of Huntingdon, met upon a public occasion; assuring them, that he had always this great satisfaction in his breast, of having always voted according to his conscience.—Mr. Fellowes is generally allowed, to be one of the best politicians in this kingdom, and an excellent calculator in matters of loss and profit. His successful management in regard to the public funds, where his own interest is concerned, demonstrates this. He is said to be (and very probably is) immensely rich. The principal fault which is ascribed to him is too much parsimoniousness; yet he is by all allowed to keep a good table, and to make generous entertainments to his friends (even 20 dishes at a time, as a gentleman who has been present told me), though he himself feeds only upon puddings, broths, herbs, and water, even in the midst of the greatest varieties. I myself have more than once observed his conduct in these particulars, both in his own house, and elsewhere. In short, I take him to be a truly excellent man, though not al ogether free, as I imagine, from the unhappy failing commonly imputed to him. I seldom or never saw a man every way so rational and just in his sentiments. Mr. Fellowes accidentally observed to me, that the Mosaic Dispensation was, considering the time, country, and all other circumstances, a most wise one, being convinced that it must be, in these dark ages, from God only.—He travelled, in his younger days, into foreign parts; and was at Rome at the same time with Dr. Middleton, whom he often accompanied in viewing the curiosities of that city and the country surrounding it. They both returned together as far as Dover; where the Doctor left him, going to his neighbouring benefice of Hythe. His conversation is very agreeable, instructive, and useful, even at these years, being (I suppose) past 70. He is both ingenious, lively, chearful, and extremely well versed in History, antient and modern, as I evidently discerned in various conversations with him at different times; and has also a considerable command of the Classics,

members of the Convocation, as Archdeacon Denne, &c. &c.——A copy should be sent to Rev. Mr. Broughton, in Bartlett's-buildings, to present to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, meeting there weekly. [This is also a way to make the thing more known.] And to the Secretary also of the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, &c. &c.——The books need only be sent, wrapt up in paper, and properly directed, with no other intimation.

"Be pleased to contrive how to send the inclosed Queries safe to the Lord Chancellor. His Lordship need not know from whence they come. You may

Classics. He is uncommonly abstemious, being naturally of but a weak constitution, but a constitution excellently well managed by the very prudent methods which he takes to preserve it. He drinks only water, and seldom, if ever, even touches the least drop of wine. I have seen him, at full tables, exercising these prudent, and, to him, very salutary measures of moderation. And when I once observed to him his great command of himself in this way, he told me it was no virtue in him, for that he had not the least inclination or desire, at any time, to do otherwise than he did; and also he found this to be best for him. I would have this very worthy Gentleman's character enquired after further, by those who have better opportunities and better abilities than I have. He will be found, if I mistake not, to be an example of every thing that is truly valuable in human life. [I minute these things down in my usual way, for materials only, or hints for further inquiry.] Mr. Jenner (now Doctor and Archdeacon) being accidentally at a coffee-house in town, soon after his entering into orders, was suddenly attacked, by a very bold Unbeliever, upon the principles and pretences (as he called them) of the Christian Religion, and the authority of its ministers, &c. decrying them all with the most supercilious disdain. The young clergyman was abashed. Mr. Fellowes, who knew Mr. Jenner, being then in the same room, heard the scoffer with patience, and said nothing till he had done: then begged leave to make his observations upon what had been said. He applied to the objector, upon the single point of his having acted indiscreetly and unpolitely on that occasion, and in such a company, and so pressed the matter home, that the adversary, consummately impudent as he was, had not a word to say for himself, took up his hat, and quitted the company. [A story somewhat similar to this is reported of the younger Dr. B———, a Physician, who made it his business to debauch young gentlemen in their morals, that he might have them afterwards under his cure.]" — *This Note is from Mr. Jones's MSS.*—Mr. Fellowes died Feb. 23, 1769.

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get Mr. Millar to write the directions, and perhaps also to send the little packet to him.

"Together with the Queries, you receive a Synopsis to keep by you for direction, &c.—Also a paper beginning with, "N. B. No more papers," &c. which you may communicate to Mr. Millar, if you please, yet taking it back again when perused.—There is also a small paper of Directions for the Printer.—And Mr. Archdeacon Law's tract on Catechising, which I once mentioned to you, and is a small present to you.—That most worthy man (the Patron) did me the favour to call upon me about a fortnight ago, in his way to Cambridge, where he purposes to take the degree of Doctor soon. He invited me to go over to see him, and I intend to go this week. After he has done with Cambridge, he proposes taking a trip to town, &c."

"Whenever the Convocation has a meeting, you will hear if any mention has been made of the late address to the two Archbishops, &c."

"—And it is thought that it may be adviseable (immediately after the publication of each volume) to exhibit, with short and pertinent introductions, one or more specimens, especially such as shall be judged to be the most apposite, in some or other of the best Newspapers.—Nor will it perhaps be amiss to engage Mr. Cave * to join in the service; who has

* Mr. Cave appears to have entered warmly into the scheme. On announcing the "Disquisitions," and a pamphlet which preceded it, he says (Gent. Mag. vol. XIX. p. 288.) "Our Readers have already, in the Mag. the chief arguments in the two preceding pamphlets, which reprint several, and one whole letter, from vol. vii. p. 20, 21, 22; they will find the affair further discussed in the said vol. p. 261-2-3, 235 E, 546-7; also vol. xi. p. 83 E. vol. iv. p. 539, 551, 636. vol. viii. p. 182. vol. ix. p. 113." In the same volume, pp. 413, 437, &c. is given an ample Summary of the "Disquisitions," with this note: "To comply with the prevailing turn which seems fond of authorities, and to shew the world that the authors of these Disquisitions advance no opinion but what has been sufficiently warranted by the best churchmen, they have added an *Appendix*, setting forth the concurring judgment and declarations of several learned men of the Church of *England*, relating to some of the principal points; reserving the rest, if there should be occasion, for some further opportunity."

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the thing at heart; yet directing him which papers or numbers he shall insert in his Magazines; lest he should either go on too fast, or make a less proper choice in some cases, &c."

Jan. 29. "For my own part, though one of the most averse in the world to the having my name in print, and especially in relation to subjects of consequence like this:—yet rather than that the whole scheme should fail,—if I find I have any the least encouragement and proper countenance given, I will send in an epistle with my name and place of abode to be set at the close of the first little volume. But Qu. would not my name, in so low a station, &c. rather do hurt, and prejudice a good cause? I have all along feared this. This would be putting a great force upon myself. But there is no help, and I would submit. My friend mentioned to me Mr. Jortin, Mr. Warburton, and yourself (though I did not say a word of my being known to you); with some others of known worth about town."——

"The Bishop of London has made inquiry of Mr. West about the scheme [the Disquisitions], intimating that the Bishops would willingly see more of it, if not the whole.—I answered Mr. West, that I could not tell but a copy might be allowed to be taken (without the notes), being done at the expense of such as shall desire it; adding, that I was not *sure* it would be granted, but it would probably be considered of, &c.—If such a permission should appear to be proper (I mean with regard to the Disquisitions only) the MS. should be tranferred from your hands to those of some honourable Lay-man, who would take the charge, and say nothing about any body's name, &c.—This also I say no more of.

"P. S. Mr. West thinks, that if the scheme of the Disquisitions at large shall not be thought proper to be communicated to the Prelates, yet it might look well to depute and request some fit person to discourse with them on the subject.

"Mr. Archdeacon Law proposes to be in town about the end of this week, or soon after.—He would

would willingly mention the affair in a favourable manner to the Archbishop of York, and some other persons of consequence; but knows not what to say, as nobody appears in the scheme: for he would look but oddly, as he observes, and to disadvantage, &c. —I wish this might be considered of before he comes, and some proper measures contrived, in order to his introducing it, which he would most willingly do, if he had any proper foundation to go upon. Your friend Mr. Jortin is his friend also: and he told me, he intended to see him more than once. Perhaps you will contrive to meet him, and all three discourse together, and settle matters for the best."

Cambridge, Feb. 1. "I fancy the advertisement I now send will appear to you to go a considerable way towards removing the objection before mentioned. There seems no other way of removing it at present, but by people's setting their names: which at this time cannot be thought very adviseable.—It is indeed a pity to lose such a fine opportunity of having Mr. Archdeacon Law's recommendations (which he is so free to give, if it could well be done) during his stay in town. And yet it seems possible that the affair may turn out well enough without them; since (as you know) we have so many good strings to our bow, one after another. If one fails, another comes in the room of it, and the design is kept up.—Let the Bookseller know the whole, that he may judge for himself: for there is no design in the least to blind him, or impose upon him. He sees what he has to trust to;—good and discreet management, as was intimated in another place.

"I sent the advertisement this morning to the Archdeacon * for his opinion. He returned it soon after with these words: *I have just had time to peruse the inclosed, and entirely approve it as a proper Introduction.*—So that probably (unless you, Sir, shall think otherwise) it may not be amiss to let it try its fortune in the world, with the other papers."

* Dr. Edmund Law.

"I saw

—"I saw Dr. Middleton very well a little while ago. His introductory Discourse did great service, by paving the way for the larger work. See the Preface."

"At the end of the Advertisement (which is designed to follow next after the Preface) you see the words *lodged in the hands of* ———. Pray think of a proper person. Mr. Yorke of all men, I should humbly think; or some other Lay-gentleman of note, and one who is not acquainted with my hand; for you will remember, that my name is not to be mentioned."

Feb. 2. "Mr. Archdeacon Law will be in town either to-morrow night or on Saturday: I rather suppose the latter. His lodgings will be somewhere near Gray's-inn. Can you conveniently contrive that he may have the inclosed soon? I suppose the readiest way will be to send it to Mr. Jortin.—Let me tell you as a friend, and under the rose, that some of the old Dons at Cambridge were much displeased with his Theses* [which, by the way, you will find in the packet when it comes]; and one of the Heads actually refused to sign his paper of recommendation for his degree. It is supposed there may be some private views in the case: as to which I can say nothing. But the Archdeacon behaved like a noble advocate for truth, and shewed himself *mighty in the Scriptures*, &c."

Feb. 4. "My good friend of the Exchequer† writes me word, that you think the whole may be comprised in two volumes; and that this will be the more convenient method in order to lessen the charge of binding."

March 20. Mr. Jones went to Huntingdon: and had Dr. Law to spend an evening with him.

March 25, 1749. Miscellaneous Observations relative to the "Disquisitions."

* "Quæstiones die Martis, Jan. 31, discutiendæ, sic se habent.—"Status animarum in intervallo mortis atque resurrectionis agentium aliquid vel sententium, neque ex Sacris Literis, nec ratione collegi potest."—"Religio Christiana non minùs est credibilis ex eo quod omnibus non innotescit."

† Mr. James West.

April

April 8. "You have not hitherto put me to the charge of any letters; (such is your kindness and condescension to a poor vicar.) Permit me to bear the charge of those I sent to you."

April 27. Publication of the Papers of the "Free and Candid Disquisitions *," much wished for, as Mr. Jones observes. His advice for the speedy delivery of the presentation-copies to the Bishops.

* "Free and Candid Disquisitions relating to the Church of England, and the Means of advancing Religion therein. Addressed to the Governing Powers in Church and State, and more immediately directed to the Two Houses of Convocation; printed for A. Millar, in the Strand." 8vo. pp. 340.

The Editors, in their Preface, inform their reader, "that when this work was in a competent degree finished, a copy of it *in manuscript* was, in the winter 1746, lodged in the hands of a very eminent and worthy Prelate, with an humble request to his Lordship, that he would vouchsafe, if he thought fit, to communicate the contents of it, to the Synod at one of their meetings; the authors judging that in a concern of this nature, it was not altogether so proper to make the application public, till it had first been presented to the Synod in writing: That, having heard no more of that copy, the authors thought fit, after waiting a convenient time, to put another with considerable improvements into their hands, leaving it wholly to their discretion to make what use of it they should think proper; and that they flattered themselves, the importance of the subject, if they could offer no other reason, will be a sufficient apology for their making it public."

† "The design of this book is to point out such things in our ecclesiastical establishment, as want to be reviewed and amended; a design truly excellent, and executed with great candour and modesty. The authors appear to be animated with a hearty concern for the interests of Christianity, and the honour and welfare of the Church of England; and they have in the most humble and respectful manner proposed such alterations to be made in her constitution, as would greatly add to her glory and security, strengthen her interest, render her the object of our esteem, and the cement of our unity. It is much to be wished, that the Governors and Guardians of the Church would take this matter into their serious consideration, and entirely remove such things as, in the opinion of the wisest and best men the Church herself could ever boast of, are inconsistent with *true Protestant* principles, and greatly prejudicial to the interests of Religion and Virtue; this would be the greatest possible service they could do the Church, would secure themselves a place in the esteem of every considerate and virtuous man, and make their names be transmitted with distinguished honour to the latest posterity." *Monthly Review, vol. I. p.* 198.

July

July 18. Returns thanks to Mr. Birch for civilities shewn him while in town.—Had been unwell since, which caused him to postpone writing so long.

"I would beg leave to remind you of my late request, touching the canceling of such letters from me as ought in prudence to be destroyed. And I shall always depend upon your friendship, that you will not let my name be known, as any way concerned in the affair lately agitated *. It will be a just and sufficient answer to any inquirers, that you are engaged in honour not to mention from whom the papers come," &c.—"I have not heard any thing as yet in disparagement of the book, but a great deal in its favour."

Aug. 14. Concerning the appointment of a Printer, and Corrector for the Press, for a new edition.

Sept. 9. Notes for insertion in the Work.

Sept. 23.—"You have now the whole, viz. Preface, Contents, and the remaining part of the Appendix, from p. 273, with an Advertisement."

Oct. 17. Mentions his having seen in one of the public papers an advertisement relative to the new edition of the Work, and enumerates the persons to whom it had been agreed to send copies of the new edition. Talks of setting out soon for Cambridge, to meet some friends lately come thither.

Nov. 18. Acknowledges the receipt of a packet, containing a Sermon by Mr. Birch: "The packet came so late to hand, that I had not an opportunity sooner of acknowledging the pleasure I received in reading your very valuable Sermon †. I was so delighted with it, and indeed so sensibly affected with several observations, that I intend to give it a second reading soon. You have drawn the outlines for future Preachers to fill up. There is matter in abundance; and a glorious lecture may be made of it, to

* The publication of the "Free and Candid Disquisitions."

† "The Wisdom and Goodness of God proved from the Frame and Constitution of Man, p. cxxxix. 14; a Sermon preached before the College of Physicians, pursuant to the will of Dr. Croone; 1749, 4to.

display

display the wisdom and goodness of the Creator in the formation of man. By the way, I could not but observe, when I came to the bottom of p. 16, that, if human systems had been absolutely to be regarded, they would absolutely have precluded every just sentiment concerning *freedom of choice*; and, consequently, virtue or morality would have been left without their just foundation.— But criticisms of this kind are beside my design in the present occasion. I again renew my thanks for the Sermon.

"Before this letter comes to your hands, you will I hope, have received a pound-canister of tea from a friend whom I desired to convey it to you. Your kind acceptance of it will add to my obligations and my gratitude."

He again solicits the destruction of his letters relating to the Address. Wishes to put the MS. pamphlet* into the hands of Mr. Richardson the Printer; &c. &c.

Jan. 4, 1749-50. "I have at last accepted of the benefice offered me †; and purpose to leave this (which has been so troublesome to me) when the Spring is more advanced, and the roads better for a removal. I am indeed loath enough to part with so many people, who so heartily express their concern on the prospect of my leaving them. But I love ease and honesty so much, that the few litigious spirits I have found here ‡, have fixed my resolution to give them up, and to go to a smaller parish, being a rectory; though I intend, without any the least engagements, to resign that also, if I live, after some years are elapsed §."

* "An Appeal to common Reason and Candour, in Behalf of a Review, submitted to the serious Consideration of all unprejudiced Members of the Church of England. With a Word concerning some late Remarks upon the Free and Candid Disquisitions," 8vo.

† Boulne-Hurst, a rectory rated at 9*l.* in the King's books. Fleetwood Churchill, clerk, was patron in 1772.

‡ Alconbury is a vicarage of small value, in a populous village, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

§ See p. 610.

Boulne-

Boulne-Hurst, in Bedfordshire, 20th of June, 1750. "I had the favour of two very obliging letters from you lately, directed to me at my former habitation, but finding me at this place. The account you give of what was delivered in different places at a late Visitation * is a plain instance of your friendly regard and kind remembrance. There is nothing that surprizes one, or causes the least uneasiness, in such reflections. It would be rather surprizing if no such were made; and the cause might suffer more by inattention than by opposition †."

—— "I know nothing of the contents of the anonymous *Defence* which you tell me is now in the press; but have received intimation, since I had your letter, that such a thing was in the bookseller's hands. When I see it advertised, I will send for it, though in my present situation I have very little leisure to read any thing, being not yet fully settled in my new little parish, but hoping to be so by degrees. I like this obscure retreat, and am glad to find myself released from a large and troublesome vicarage, though I had been at great charge and pains to make every thing as convenient as possible, and to rectify many disorders which I found there at my first coming. My successors and the parish will, I hope, reap the benefit. I am busying myself about repairs and improvements here also. If at any time you should come into this neighbourhood, I should extremely rejoice to pay my respects to you at Boulne-Hurst. It lies about four or five miles North of Bedford."

* "A Charge to the Clergy belonging to the Archdeaconry of Middlesex (in April and May 1749), by F. Allen, D. D. Archdeacon of Middlesex."

† "Remarks upon a Treatise, intituled, *Free and Candid Disquisitions relative to the Church of England, &c.* In some Letters to a worthy Dignitary of the Church of Wells. By a Presbyter of the Church of England, 1750, 8vo; in which the Author sets out with a declaration that he was unable "to remark properly upon a performance, which appears to be the result of long and diligent enquiry."

Feb.

Feb. 16, 1750-1. "If this [a Vindication of the Disquisitions] meets with success, the second volume of Disquisitions will go forward. The *second** part of *Remarks* upon them is probably now in the press, and will be published soon. We have had notice of them a good while, and are sure that application has been making to promote the sale."

July 13. He points out Errata, &c. in the Work; and adds, "I suppose you know that Mr. Etough has a living near me. When he was over at Whitsuntide, he made me a visit; and two or three days ago I had a letter from him, mentioning his design of being here on Monday next. He has, you will judge, found out my character, as being a friend to the present Government, amongst the too many of a somewhat different character in this neighbourhood, with whom he is not unjustly offended.—But I mention him on this account. A friend who had spent some days with me, one of his acquaintance, prevailed upon me to ride with him last week as far as Therfield, where we stayed a night with the free and inquisitive old man. An incident in conversation, relating chiefly to History, gave him occasion to ask me, if I knew Mr. Birch? I said I did, adding briefly my opinion of him—not an unfavourable one, you will suppose: and he directly agreed. No more was said. Had he asked any thing farther, as he did not in the least, I would immediately, in a civil manner, have put a stop to his inquiry. Nor shall he, or any man else, (this I mention, to strengthen your confidence in me,) ever know any thing farther, relating to your friendship to, and kind correspondence with me. So that you may be sure, upon any future occasion, if any such occasion shall offer, that I never communicated to him the subject

* An Appeal to common Reason and Candour, in Behalf of a Review. Part the Second and Last; wherein the Objections commonly urged against a Treatise entitled, *Free and Candid Disquisitions*, are fairly considered, by the Author of that Treatise, and other Friends to their Cause, 1751," 8vo.

of

of our friendly and (I hope) useful correspondence. Having said this, you will believe me always,

Dear Sir, Yours, &c. J. JONES."

Dec. 16. "Having intelligence given me by a friend, that you are collecting materials for the Life of that great and good man Archbishop Tillotson, I looked over my papers, to see if I could find any references that might possibly be of service to you. The few I found, though inaccurately put together, I here inclose. I sent also to Clare Hall in Cambridge, where that extraordinary person was educated, to try if I could gain any informations that might be useful, besides those already known. Answer was returned me, that they had a letter of his, in their paper-office, written to the then master of the College, during the Usurpation, and giving an account of his negotiation of a College-affair (at the request of the Society) with the Lord-Protector, who held a lease from them.—But when, some time after, I went to Cambridge, the letter, which my friend had seen in the office a few years before, could not be found, after diligent enquiry: so that it is supposed it is either mislaid, or else (which may be the less probable) conveyed away by some private hand for a curiosity. But as the contents of it did not relate to any public concerns, the loss of it may be of less moment; though the smallest fragment, under the hand of such a man, might have given some indication of his temperament in those earlier days of his life, and some light also into the circumstances of those times. What I can recollect of the substance of the letter, I shall inform you when I come to town, if you shall desire it. It shewed some little pleasantry of the Lord-Protector, as well as his gracious reception of our Author.

"I have been informed by another friend, that Mr. Thomas Comber *, a Clergyman in Yorkshire,

* Thomas Comber, eldest son of Thomas Comber, esq. of East Newton, in the parish of Stonegrave, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and grandson of the pious and learned Dr. Comber, Dean of Durham. He was of Jesus College, Cambridge; B. A. 1744;

and a grandson, I think, of the Dean of that name, hath in his hands some original Letters of Archbishop

1744; M. A. 1770; LL. D. 1777; rector of Kirkby Misperton, Yorkshire; and afterwards rector of Morborne and Buckworth in Huntingdonshire. He was a man of considerable parts and learning, and author of several controversial tracts. He published, in 1747, "The Heathen Rejection of Christianity in the first Ages considered," 8vo; and "An Examination of a late introductory Discourse concerning Miraculous Power;" which Dr. Warburton thus notices: "I have unavoidably been much with the Bishop of London of late, and he has been with me at this house; and this perhaps may occasion the report. I dined with him to-day, and he told me a Clergyman had been with him to shew him an answer he wrote against Middleton, and desired he would peruse it; he desired to be excused. The other then asked him whether he forbad him to meddle. The Bishop replied no, he might do as he pleased.—I took an opportunity to tell him he would have defenders in abundance; and said, my bookseller had just then told me of one, who had desired him to advertise an answer printing or printed in the North, against Middleton.—My reason of mentioning this was, to speak to him advantageously of the author, not forgetting one circumstance (as I knew it would be to the Bishop) of recommendation, that it was the grandson of Dean Comber. *Inter nos*, this is a promising young man, but indiscreet, and a great deal too forward. He wrote to me on occasion of a little pamphlet against Middleton about imitation in Popish corruptions; and desired I would read his pamphlet. I declined it, just as the Bishop did in his case. He printed it, and then I read it. I thought myself obliged to him for his good-will. I saw marks of genius and sense in it, with too many puerilities. I was so free with him to give him good advice. I told him I thought he would prove able to do considerable service in his profession, if by a course of study he would give time to his genius to develope itself, and his judgment to mature. I believe he has been writing every day since." *Letter to Mr. Hurd, Feb.* 10, 1749-50.—Again, *Jan.* 15, 1757, "What you say of Heathcote is exactly right. His matter is rational, but superficial and thin spread. He will prove as great a scribbler as Comber. They are both sensible, and both have reading. The difference is, that the one has so much vivacity as to make him ridiculous; the other so little, as to be unentertaining. Comber's excessive vanity may be matched by Heathcote's pride; which I think is a much worse quality—if we may call these *two qualities*, when they arise from the same root, and only receive this circumstantial diversity from the different tempers of the subject; it being, in a good-natured man, what we call *vanity*, in an ill-natured man, *pride*. Pray ask our friend of St. John's whether my metaphysico-ethical philosophy be right. He is one of the best judges I know, because I think he has of this quality, or qualities, neither

Tillotson (as well as of Bishop Patrick, Bishop Stillingfleet, &c.) written to his grandfather. My friend had formerly desired Mr. Comber to communicate

ther root nor branch. And he has waded very far into the great *latrina* of humanity, without suffering himself to be defiled in the passage: he has been only too insensible of the insults of the scavengers that came in his way."

Mr. Comber afterwards published:

"A Vindication of the great Revolution in England in A. D. 1688; and of the Characters of King William and Queen Mary. Together with a Confutation of the Character of King James the Second, as misrepresented by the Author of the Complete History of England; by Extracts from Dr. Smollett. By Thomas Comber, A. B. 1758;" 8vo.

"A free and candid Correspondence on the Farmer's Letter to the People of England, &c. with the Author. By the Rev. Thomas Comber, A. B. Rector of Kirkby-Misperton, Yorkshire, 1770," 8vo.

"ΠΕΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΝΟΜΩΝ κ. τ. λ. A Treatise of Laws, from the Greek of Sylburgius's Edition of Theodoret, Bishop of Cyprus, his *Therapeutica*, &c. done at the Press of Commeline, in the year 1592. Now published by Thomas Comber, LL. D. rector of Buckworth and Morborne, Huntingdonshire, and Chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Baltimore, 1776;" 8vo.

He married his cousin Mary, eldest daughter of William Brooke, of Dodworth, esq. by whom he had five children; Anne, married Dec. 11, 1782, to Mr. Ward, one of the proprietors of the Carron Iron Works; and four sons, Thomas, Duncombe, William-Turner (see vol. III. p. 23), and Andrew, all under age in 1783. He possessed a noble collection of Letters, addressed to his grandfather the Dean, from Tillotson, Sharp, Burnet, Hickes, Cave, Lake, and other eminent Divines of the seventeenth century. The late Archdeacon Blackburne had seen and perused most of them, and often regretted that so many curious particulars relative to the times in which they were written should be lost to the publick. Writing to Dr. Kippis in 1783, the Archdeacon says, "They are yet preserved; but perhaps greatly injured by damp and other accidents, in the uninhabited and ruinous mansion house, appertaining to the family at East Newton."—Archdeacon Blackburne was a near relation. Alice, Dean Comber's eldest daughter, married first, Francis Blackburne, of St. Nicholas, near Richmond, in Yorkshire; by whom she had Francis (the Archdeacon), Thomas (who died young) and Jane, married to Sir Onesiphorus Paul, bart. The said Alice married, secondly, William Kirkby, of Kirkby, near Aslack, Lancashire, by whom she had William-Comber Kirkby, esq. James, and Sarah. Mrs. Comber died in November 1760; and Dr. Comber died at Buckworth, April 9, 1776; and was buried at Stonegrave.

them

them to him, with a view to furnish out materials for the life of the Dean: which, as I apprehend, he was then upon. But Mr. Comber did not comply; having, as my friend supposeth, some intentions of drawing up such a narrative himself: which might probably give some farther satisfaction to the learned."

Jan. 29, 1752. Sends Mr. Birch a young fatted goose. "I have since wrote to a friend about Mr. Comber's MSS. though I am afraid he will be unsuccessful a second time. Nor shall I be unmindful of applying to my other friend at Clare Hall; who is now so extraordinarily busy in examining for degrees, preparing a public oration, and other things, that I think it necessary to defer till these hurries are a little over. However, I have already given him a short item."

Monday, March 9, *past* 2. Complains of having been confined to his chamber with an increase of his cold through an excursion into the country.

April 20. Some MSS. relating to Archbishop Tillotson in the hands of a Dissenting Minister; Mr. Barker, of Walthamstow, as Mr. Jones supposes.

Coventry, Aug. 25. Miscellaneous: and contains a copy of a letter concerning Mr. Locke's death, dated Oates, November 17, 1704.

Boulne-Hurst, Oct. 25. Mr. Jones mentions his having been at Coventry, whence he had written to Mr. Birch; and that he had traversed many parts since, visiting friends and correspondents for a space of about six weeks.

DEAR SIR, *Boulne-Hurst, Jan.* 24, 1753.

"The friendly notice you have been pleased to take of me, in making me a present of your very valuable book *, has obliged me very much. I did not choose to trouble you with my acknowledgements of the favour, till after I had read the work. I do assure you, without any flattery, that it gave

* The Life of Archbishop Tillotson.

me a delight and satisfaction, beyond any thing that I have read for a long time. And as I cannot but be heartily glad that you have engaged in this undertaking, at a time when many of the materials were in danger of being lost; so I am willing to hope, that what you have done, will be extremely acceptable and useful to the publick. The work is certainly executed in such a manner, as to give both instruction and pleasure. And those, in my opinion, can be no very good men, nor very judicious, who can receive neither from such a performance. I plainly see it has a tendency to do service to this Nation; by removing, or lessening, or at least discountenancing, inveterate prejudices; and by opening, in the gentlest manner, a larger and nobler view of things, both ecclesiastical and political, than that to which we have been so long and so unhappily devoted. The character of that excellent Man stands now clear from all just exceptions: and that character will hereafter shine with the more perfect beauty, the more it has been obscured and injured by its adversaries. I hope they will now take shame to themselves; that they have been so uncivil to so great and so good a man. You have done justice to his memory, at a seasonable time: you have befriended the interest of Religion, and of his Majesty's Government, without mentioning your design to do either: a conduct that I approve, but forbear to applaud. My dear sir, I loved, I esteemed you very much before; I can truly say, I esteem and love you now, more than I ever did.

"It gives me great pleasure to be advertised from a friend at Cambridge, that you are preparing for another impression. If my poor notes, here inclosed, may be of any use, I shall be glad. Apply, or reject, any or all of them, just as you shall think fit. I submit them wholly to your judgment; which I know is far better than mine: nor shall I be in the least offended, if you take no notice of any that are offered. Believe this; and so preserve to yourself, what

what is highly due to you, the liberty of your own discretion.

"I hope you will contrive a way to oblige those who have the first edition, with your additions or alterations, without their taking in the new impression. I know your integrity and prudence.

"I have heard very few objections hitherto, and those hardly worth mentioning. I was in company lately, where a gentleman, a very worthy and ingenious friend of mine, observed, that there were many heterogeneous observations (he meant, as I soon afterwards found, in point of history) intermixed with the work. I attended, and said nothing; giving him room to go on, till he had said all. Then I took the liberty to ask him, in a gentle manner, if he had read the *whole*? He confessed he had not, (as he is very open and ingenuous;) which indeed I had not then myself done. But I found I was at least upon a par with him; and accordingly desired him to consider all together: which, not having had leisure to do before, he promised to do hereafter.

"For my own part, I can spare nothing: I love to know even the minute circumstances of things; since they tend to illustrate the general history; which, without them, would, I think, be imperfect. Nevertheless, if you shall find, upon review, that any less material things may well be left out, to make way for any new and more important observations, I promise you that I shall be one of those who shall make no exceptions. I hope you have taught me to be of the candid and impartial temper of that benign soul, whose lineaments you have drawn out with so much advantage to our view. But if any of your friends should propose to you to interweave *Beardmore's* account with the history, I hope you will not think it prudent; there is so much nature, and so much good sense, joined with unaffected piety and sincere benevolence to men, in the whole performance.

"Dear

"Dear Sir, I am, what you will always believe me to be, your most affectionate and most faithful servant,
J. JONES."

March 5, 1753. "I thank you for your information about Lord Bolingbroke's writings, now in the press, and, I suppose, soon to be published. I would willingly have as little partiality as possible in any case. What I have observed concerning this Writer is, that he is by no means equal to his subject when *Religion* is his topick. He seems to know but little of Christianity. Such men generally form their notions of it from what they find established in the country where they live, or those through which they may have travelled. They seldom go further or examine deeper. I think Clogher and Leland have done themselves credit; and I am glad the latter has taken notice of the Viscount's reflections upon the present Establishment."

"It gives me pleasure to find that Mr. Duchal's Sermons * (which I am told are excellent) have passed into the view of the publick through your hands. I must wait a while before I can hope to see them."

May 30, he was in town, and called on his friend *Doctor* Birch † (so styled by him for the first time.)

Oct. 4. "I have been a great part of this summer from home, for the recovery of my health, chiefly in Lincolnshire, where, in the neighbourhood of Bourne, I drank the Spaw waters for some time, and after that went to the Sea-coasts, and into Norfolk, &c. During this excursion, I had not the opportunities I could have wished, to write to my friends;

* "Presumptive Arguments for the Truth and Divine Authority of the Christian Religion. In Ten Sermons. To which is added, a Sermon on God's Moral Government, 1752," 8vo.—Three Sermons of this learned writer had been published in 1728, under the title of "The Practice of Religion recommended." A volume of his Posthumous Sermons was published in 1762; and two more volumes in 1764.

† Mr. Birch received his Doctor's degree, from the Marischal College at Aberdeen, in June 1753.

which

which principally occasioned my postponing this instance of respect due to Dr. Birch."

"In some of the late papers, I saw advertised, *Remarks on the Life of Archbishop Tillotson*, &c. I have met with nobody yet that has seen them, nor do I imagine they contain any thing much worth my knowledge; therefore shall not send for them. Whatever they be, I dare say you will not concern yourself in making any reply to them, unless they contain something that absolutely requires your taking notice of them. If they discover any mistake that ought to be rectified, the author is doing a good-natured office to the publick and to you; and such a mistake, if convinced of its being so, I am sure you will acknowledge with freedom: but if the piece be only the effect of party-spleen (as I would almost imagine it to be), let it rest in silence, and fall into total oblivion.

"I have not done with Rimius's Narrative: I have had some thoughts of making extracts out of it, to let the lower sort of people see, what strange principles this sect maintains, &c."

"I cannot help communicating to you, Sir, a wish which I have entertained for some time. Popery, it is said, gains ground amongst us; and Disloyalty, I take it for granted, in proportion as that spreads. We have several useful weekly papers containing short essays on various subjects. Might it not be of use to have one published weekly for some time on this subject? I mean, a weekly paper that might be called *The Protestant*; *The Loyal Protestant*; or the like. There will be no need, I think, to draw up any thing properly *new* upon the occasion. I have observed many excellent things in some of our best writers, which might, by men of judgment, be easily formed into such short essays, and prove, I flatter myself, extremely seasonable and useful: as I judged no longer ago than yesterday, upon my bare dipping into the Collection of Discourses lately published, bearing the title of "A Rational Defence

of

of the English Reformation," &c. Now, if a considerable number of sensible persons, especially in and near Town, would, after some deliberation, form themselves into a society, and each fix upon a subject which he himself would undertake to manage; the work would be rendered easy, and I believe it would be also pleasant to a good mind. If such a thing were done, I would offer one little essay myself, which I would draw from an old English treatise now scarce known, but containing some of the smartest strokes upon Purgatory that I ever met with; and, which is somewhat remarkable, the style is good, and the expressions decent. The author, who was a Bishop, was certainly a polite man in his time. His book first suggested to me the thought."

Dec. 5. Sends extracts from a MS Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and a synopsis of the contents.

Complains of want of public zeal against Popery.

His friend Mr. Green's Translation of the Song of Deborah; Prideaux's Life of Mahomet; &c. &c.

May 1, 1754. "My kind and much-esteemed Dr. Birch will, I know, be concerned when he finds that I have lately received a shock, which brought my life into imminent danger, and hath had a very considerable effect upon my state of health ever since: though I am now, I thank God, much better than I have been; and hope to receive still more benefit from pursuing the directions which have been given me by my physician, who has a true desire to do me service. If God spare my life and health till after Whitsuntide, I design to turn my face towards the Sea-coast, and to try the effect of bathing, and drinking the sea-water, hoping it will prove salutary.

"The shock I mentioned, you will rightly imagine, reminds me, as it ought to do, of mortality. I have for some years been considering, at different intervals, how to dispose of my manuscript-papers, which, such as they are, upon a variety of subjects, make up pretty nigh a press-full; but have not yet

deter-

determined. I have indeed requested a particular friend, not far from me, to take care of them; and given him directions what to do, in case of my being removed out of this world before I shall have fixed my last resolution. Farther than this I have not as yet gone; and what conclusion I may come to hereafter, I know not. I remember, I mentioned this matter transiently once to you, Sir; and I am desirous to consult you again upon the topick. I should be glad they might come into your hands in time, after proper revisal, if you can make free to tell me how you intend to dispose of your own. I cannot imagine you would have them go into the hands of booksellers, any more than I would have mine. I will tell you freely what I think, and could wish to have done, as far as I have yet considered about the matter. If they should come into your hands, I should be glad that they might accompany your papers, on supposition that you design yours for a friend, or friends, who will take proper care of them; as supposing, for instance, any of the Lord Chancellor's* family: or else (if some circumstances should render it expedient) that they should be disposed of by way of sale, according to reasonable valuation, to such friend or friends, by your direction and management; the sum received for them going to my heir-at-law,

* Philip Yorke, first Earl of Hardwicke; with whom, and his family at Wimpole, Dr. Birch was in habits of great intimacy.—Wimpole hall, with the estate round it, was formerly the possession of the Cutts family, an antient family in the county of Cambridge, and a descendant of which was the gallant Lord Cutts, who so frequently distinguished himself in the several sieges and battles during the war in which the great Duke of Marlborough commanded.—This estate was sold by the Cutts family to the famous Sir John Cutler, who settled it on the marriage of his daughter with Lord Radnor. Lord Radnor afterwards sold it to John Holles, Duke of Newcastle; in the partition of whose estates it came to the Earl of Oxford, who married his only daughter. This he made his country residence. After his death, it was sold by his family to the Chancellor Lord Hardwicke, from whom it descended to the present Earl Hardwicke.

or

or appointed executor, as I shall either make, or should happen not to make, a will. In case of such a sale, I know I can depend upon your kindness and prudence, supposing you survive me; and perhaps I may desire another friend to join in the trust.

"When you shall have considered about what I have said, I shall be glad to be favoured with your answer; and hope to have it soon, if your business will permit. I do not, after all, imagine my papers to be of any considerable worth: but, as I would not willingly have them all destroyed, and as I may not live to look them over as I desire to do, I judge it prudent to make some sort of provision about them in time, to prevent their falling into hands into which I could not wish them to fall. This is my main view in applying to you as I now do."

26 *Nov.* and *Dec.* 3. "Ill-health will cause him to give up much of his epistolary correspondence."

Everton, Nov. 17, 1755. Biographical Dictionary in the press. MS account of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, for insertion in that work—&c.

"The time draws near when I am reminded of the considerations on which I took upon me the charge of Boulne-Hurst, which I have no thoughts of retaining any longer than till I am advertised (which I have not been as yet) by the Patron concerning his design to succeed me. This I have all along resolved, though they never asked me in the least to give them any promise; nor did I at all, till after I was in full possession; and then, in gratitude, I spoke my mind freely: which was kindly taken."—He recommends his brother to Dr. Birch's favour, being a resident in the Doctor's neighbourhood.

"Excuse this trouble. I am at Everton, near St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, for this winter. That may be your direction, if you should have occasion, and think proper during my sojourn to write to,

"Worthy sir, (&c.) J. JONES."

March

March 20, 1756. "The crisis about which I dropped some intimations to you more than once in town, and more lately in a letter of November last, seems now to be gradually approaching. I do not mention some assurances voluntarily given me by the Patron soon after my entrance, which tempted me to run myself into great expences upon the place, when I never intended any: of those assurances I am now reminding the gentleman by letter in a gentle and respectful manner; waiting the issue, and only wishing to be re-imbursed those expences: but as for resigning, I fully purpose it, if farther requested of me, with all the expedition I fairly can. Indeed, the place never answered my expences, any one year.

"Now if my worthy friend Dr. Birch can put me in a way of acquiring any thing suitable for me, and what I can in honour and with integrity accept, I readily assure myself that he will be very free to do it, and will neither forget nor neglect me in such a difficult situation. If nothing of the ecclesiastical kind can be attained, on such terms as I mention, I should judge it agreeable to reason, in a case of real difficulty, to accept of some secular provision. If a pension, or the like, cannot well be hoped for; a place, not disagreeable, even in some Hospital, might be of service. Confinement, or close air, would not suit me, as I have often experienced. If I could be of use as a Catechist in such an airy place as the Foundling Hospital, I should like it much. And the Charter-house, I think, is not ill situated for openness. But then I know not the terms of admission there, nor what maintenance is assigned for the pensioners. Nor can I tell where Guy's Hospital is situated, or for what sort of persons, or what allowance they have. There may be many other things, in different parts of the kingdom, that might suit one in my case; but I can have little or no intelligence about them; nor know either where they are to be met with, or how to be come at.

"Have

"Have you any account to give of the disposal of the Preaching-lectures (instituted, I suppose, by his present Majesty's Father) for the mountainous parts of Lancashire, in the summer months? I am told, the salary is pretty good. Such exercise of riding would be agreeable and useful to me: and I should take great pleasure in instilling principles of Religion and Loyalty into the minds of poor ignorant people.

Your universal knowledge will probably bring many things into your mind, which are unknown to me in my narrow sphere. I rejoice in every honour and success that attends you; and am, with the most sincere esteem, dear Sir,

"Your truly affectionate and thankful servant,

J. JONES."

"I suppose no Bishop would readily approve, or perhaps admit, a remonstrance at the time of subscription. But if ever I should be inclined to accede to the terms of admission, I would surely enter my protest in writing, and leave it there upon record; let the consequence be what it might. But I had rather be free, than involved in such restraints.

"I purpose to return to Boulne-Hurst about a week before Easter.

"I think I can shew you a letter of King Charles the First, if I shall have an opportunity of coming to town. I will search for it amongst my papers. I have seen the original (knowing the King's writing) and may have access to it still."

Boulne-Hurst, June 25, 1756. "I have been very busy, ever since my return from London, in preparing for a journey; otherwise should have executed my intention of paying my regards to you sooner. This journey is partly intended for the recovery of my health, and partly to make farther inquiries with a view to some future subsistence. No encouraging prospect hath as yet opened. Since my coming home, I have found my reasons for resigning confirmed. I may give you those reasons hereafter: in the mean time, I propose an interview with the

the Patron, and to acquaint him with my intention; though not before my return.

"I know you will not be surprized, when I tell you, that some clerical men have lately been very busy, in criticizing upon my poor affair: for they have, by some means or other, got a notion of it, though, I see plainly, a very imperfect one. I cannot say with any pleasure, though I can say it with great truth, that they have been more than a little injurious to me in this and some other concerns; putting the most unkind constructions upon some of the best things that I could possibly do or intend, and which my conscience assures me, upon the most composed recollection that I can make, I always did and intended for the best. I bear with patience, saying very little; knowing it would be to little purpose, with such men, to make any remonstrance. I cannot but think it very unbecoming their profession, either to invent or spread falsehoods; which they have not failed to do, and with too much success, with those who do not know, and cannot therefore rightly judge of, truth. Even friends, and men of understanding, have been tampered with. My intention is, to be quiet, and to let truth find out its way in time. Attempts of this kind may possibly incommode me a little, in respect of future livelihood; but cannot, I hope, always do it.

"P. S. When I am dead, you will not deny any friendly direction or assistance you can conveniently give, in favour of those who shall execute any trust for me, and apply to you."

Solicits a letter from Dr. Birch; professes his loyalty and hearty wishes for his Majesty's health; &c.

June 13, 1759, is the first dated from *Welwyn.*

"A worthy gentleman was pleased to communicate to me lately these two volumes of manuscripts, which I take the liberty to send you herewith; having obtained his consent for communicating them to you." It does not appear what the MSS. related to; but

but the subsequent letter, makes it manifest, that Dr. B. "had allotted some part of his valuable time for the inspection of them."

"To the Rev. Mr. JONES.

"DEAR SIR, *London, July* 23.

"Having now finished (which I should have done before, if I had not been prevented by some other business) the perusal of the two MS volumes which you sent me, send you, in return for that satisfaction, some account of what I find to be the contents. They appear to be the register or copy-book of the letters and papers of John Dodington, esq. during his employment of Resident from King Charles II. to the State of Venice; and they contain a period of about a year and five months, reaching from the beginning of May 1671, to the latter end of October 1672. This gentleman was sent out to attend, as Secretary of the Embassy, Thomas lord-viscount Falconberg, appointed Ambassador-extraordinary at Venice in January 1669-70. Mr. Dodington's credentials as Resident to that State are dated the 10th of September following. He received the King's commands for his return to England from the Lord Arlington, then Secretary of State, in May 1672, but did not set out for his own country till the end of October. From his letter to Sir Joseph Williamson, of the 18th of March, 1671-2, it appears that, after the battle of Naseby, he was carried by his father into France, and so to Leghorn in Italy; whence he sent him to Constantinople, to be apprentice to a merchant of that city, where he remained six years. Having during his stay there made a large collection of medals, which he augmented, he began, while he resided to Venice, an history of the most remarkable of those coins, which he proposed to dedicate to his Majesty, whose collection of coins he designed to engrave and illustrate among those of his own. But I do not know whether that work was ever finished or published. One of his MS volumes contains chiefly his memorials and

and papers, in the Italian language, which he drew up during his employment; and the other, his letters. These letters give a very good account of the state of our trade with Venice, and several just observations of the policy and government of that State, besides a detail of their history for the space of near a year and an half. But I am doubtful whether the Publick, or any Bookseller, would encourage an impression of them.

"Before I conclude, I must beg the favour to present my most respectful compliments to Dr. Young, with my best acknowledgements of a present of the second edition of his Conjectures on Original Composition."

[The letter of Dr. Birch here transcribed, appears to have been merely a rough copy, not the one actually sent to Mr. Jones: the writing is intricate: corrections are made, and errors not expunged: so that it is sometimes merely conjectural which expression to adopt. Also it has not the usual finishing of a letter, wanting his signature; neither is there any direction on the exterior part of the envelope.]

March 6, 1762. Appearance of many pamphlets on the subject of Liturgies—Mr. Jones's opinion, &c.

"DEAR SIR, "*Welluyn, March* 25, 1762.

"The best thanks I can return, and still greater, are due to the worthy Author of the Life of Prince Henry, lately published, and particularly for his present to me of that valuable performance.

"When I first saw the book advertised in the public prints, I could not but be concerned that I had had no notice of the design while it lay under the author's hands. The reason was, that I had many years agone bestowed a great deal of pains, and some expences, in collecting materials for such an undertaking; having always had, as I have to this day, the greatest veneration for the character of one of the most excellent young Princes that ever raised the hopes of these three Kingdoms, and promised a blessing to them beyond whatever they had enjoyed before.

"Upon

"Upon the receipt of your friendly favour, and looking a little into it, I immediately turned to my collections and references, and soon perceived by them, that I could have been of some little service to you, if I had known of your good design at the beginning, or soon after. For I found that I had some manuscripts, amongst the rest of my apparatus; and also several particulars relating to some of the persons mentioned by you, especially to the young Lord Harrington, &c. All which would have been most readily at the service of my much-esteemed Dr. Birch.

"However, you have exhibited to the world a noble treasure; and I am particularly pleased to see that you have dedicated it, in a manner, and with remarks, every way so proper, to our most worthy young Prince: of whose character, attended with no adulation, you have heightened in me an opinion which was before, and justly, a greater than is common of modern princes."

April 15. His indignation at some strictures in the Monthly Review *.

"DEAR AND ESTEEMED SIR, *26 June*, 1762.

"IT gives me pain to think of my troubling you with any intrusions upon your valuable time and multiplicity of business. Mine, in short, is this; and I have been earnestly pressed to make inquiry.—A Clergyman, possessed of a vicarage of about 90*l.* or 100*l.* a year value, in a good country, and in the diocese of London, tenable with a London benefice, is desirous to exchange it for a Prebend of St. Paul's, or a sinecure, or some other preferment of about the value of such a Prebend, which I suppose is generally but moderate. For my own part, I am totally unacquainted with matters of this kind, and can say nothing to them, and would willingly have declined applying to you about them. Excuse me, I pray you.

* See the Monthly Review, vol. XXII. p. 177; where, however, the "Life of Prince Henry" is very candidly reviewed.

Being

Being always upon the spot, I imagine you can easily resolve this inquiry, or point out to me the proper method of gaining farther intelligence, that I may be able in some measure to satisfy the inquirer about it."

"I have applied again to Dr. Young for the MS.* I mentioned, to be deposited in the British Museum; and have acquainted him with what you said in your last favour to me. I purpose to apply to him still farther, especially if I can have an opportunity to come to London this summer, where I have long wanted to be, upon account of business. But my time and pains are almost continually taken up here, and in another place or two at a distance: and I have been (I now find) a considerable loser upon the whole by continuing here so long. The consideration of this, and the inconveniences I sustained, and do still experience, from my late illness, obliged me at last to acquaint the Doctor with my case, and to assure him that I plainly perceived the duty and confinement here to be too much for me; for which reason I must (I said) beg to be at liberty to resign my charge at Michaelmas.—I began to give him these notices in February, when I was very ill: —and now I perceive, by what he told me the other day, that he is in some difficulty: for which reason he is at last, he says, resolved to advertise, and even (which is much wondered at) to raise the salary considerably higher†. I never asked him to raise it for *me*, though I well knew it was not equal to the duty; nor did I say a word about myself, when he lately suggested to me his intentions upon this subject.

"I am now preparing to go I know not whither, but aim at getting some little cottage near my small benefice in Bedfordshire; and shall probably settle at St. Neots, as Boulne-Hurst is much too damp a place for me in the winter, and hath heretofore incommoded my health.

* See the next Letter, of July 24, 1762, in p. 619.

† "What he allowed my predecessors was 20*l. per annum;* and now he proposes 50*l.* as he tells me." J. J.

"Wherever I am, I shall always continue my respect and gratitude to you; and am, Sir, your most affectionate, obliged, and faithful servant, J. JONES.

"I may mention to you farther, as a friend that may be trusted, that, in all likelihood, the poor old gentleman will not find it a very easy matter, unless by dint of money, and force upon himself, to procure a man that he can like for his next Curate; nor one that will stay with him so long as I have done. Then, his great age will recur to people's thoughts; and if he has any foibles either in temper or conduct, they will be sure not to be forgotten on this occasion by those who know him; and those who do not, will probably be upon guard. On these and the like considerations, it is by no means an eligible office to be seeking out for a Curate for him, as he has several times lately wished me to do; and would, if he knew that I am now writing to you, wish your assistance also. But my best friends here, who well foresee the probable consequences, and wish me well, earnestly dissuade me from complying; and I will decline the office with as much decency as I can: but high salary will, I suppose, fetch in somebody or other soon.

"I wish I could get a number of duplicate books, to help to make up a library for poor students in Divinity, &c. I will tell you more when I can elope to town.

"DEAR SIR, *Wellwyn, 24 July*, 1762.

"I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, though but in a line and in a hurry, that I have at last obtained of Dr. Young the two manuscripts in folio, containing a collection of Mr. Doddington's Letters during his residence at Venice, for a present to the British Museum. When you see Dr. Morton *, please to

* Charles Morton, M. D. F. A. and R. SS. and Fellow of the Imperial Academy of Petersburg, &c. &c. was a native of Westmorland; and a practising Physician of considerable estimation at Kendal in the year 1745. In 1744, he married Miss Mary Berkeley, a niece of Lady Betty Germaine, by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to James Dansie, esq. of Herefordshire (of whose family some account may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 891). To Lady Savile (mother of Sir George

acquaint him with this, giving my respects to him. The books, which are now safe in my hands, shall be sent according to any directions that shall be given. The Welwyn carrier puts up at the Windmill in St. John-street.—I wish I could come to town soon, and that I could once in my life have the pleasure of walking through the noble Repository for which these MSS. are intended.—In a line to be in-

George S.) his second wife, he was married in 1772 (she died Feb. 10, 1791); and to his third wife, Elizabeth Pratt, a near relation of Lady Savile, he was married in the latter end of the year 1791.—In 1759, he published an improved edition of Dr. Barnard's engraved Table of Alphabets; and, 1772, Bulstrode Whitelocke's Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1653 and 1654, in two quarto volumes, dedicated to Lord Viscount Lumley. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1751; and, on the establishment of the British Museum in 1756, was appointed under librarian of the MS and Medal department; and, in 1776, succeeded Dr. Maty as Principal Librarian. He succeeded Peter Duval, esq. in 1760, as secretary to the Royal Society, which he held till 1774. In the valuable Transactions of that Society he published "Observations and Experiments upon Animal Bodies, digested in a philosophical Analysis or Enquiry into the Cause of voluntary Muscular Motion" (XLVII. p. 305.) In vol. LIX. p. 489, "A supposed Connexion between the hieroglyphic writing of antient Egypt and the characteristic Writing which is in Use at this Day among the Chinese." This letter originated from an enquiry addressed to the Jesuits at Pekin, relative to certain characters on a bust discovered by Mr. Needham at Turin, whose conjectures concerning them were controverted by Desguignes, Bartoli, Winkelman, and Wortley Montague. The Jesuits, assisted by the Chinese Literati, decided that the characters in question, though four or five have a sensible resemblance to as many Chinese ones, are not genuine Chinese characters, having no connected sense nor proper resemblance to any of the different forms of writing, and that the whole inscription had nothing Chinese in the face of it; but, in order to promote discoveries, they sent an actual collation of the Egyptian with the Chinese hieroglyphics, engraved on 26 plates. In 1768, he was appointed, jointly with Mr. Farley, to superintend the publication of Domesday, but soon relinquished the task (see vol. III. p. 263). He died, at his apartments in the British Museum, Feb 10, 1799, and on the 18th his remains were deposited in a vault in the burial ground at Twickenham, Middlesex. He was a man of great uprightness and integrity, and much admired as a scholar. Those of his friends who knew him best were the foremost in their admiration, and long with latent grief deplored his loss.

 inclosed

closed in the parcel, I will endeavour to fix the time, if possible; but I have much business, and am also in ill health, as is likewise Dr. Young. It is not possible for me to express the gratitude of my heart to you and Dr. Jortin.—I expect no preferment now from any quarter. I have endeavoured to discharge my ministerial duty with true fidelity in this diocese ever since the year 1726, when I first came into it from the University. At Michaelmas, if I live and recover a little, I purpose to remove to St. Neots, though now totally weary of removals: and high time I should. I desire ease, and should be glad to enjoy it. May you, dear Sir, and Dr. Jortin, be happy; and continue your kind regard to your obliged, affectionate, and respectful servant, J. JONES.

"*July* 25. The old Gentleman here (I may venture to tell you freely) seems to me to be in a pretty odd way of late, moping, dejected, self-willed, and as if surrounded with some perplexing circumstances. Though I visit him pretty frequently for short intervals, I say very little to his affairs, not choosing to be a party concerned, especially in cases of so critical and tender a nature. There is much mystery in almost all his temporal affairs, as well as in many of his speculative opinions. Whoever lives in this neighbourhood to see his exit, will probably see and hear of some very strange things. Time will shew; —I am afraid, not greatly to his credit. There is thought to be an irremoveable obstruction to his happiness within his walls, as well as another without them; but the former is the more powerful, and like to continue so.—He has this day been trying anew to engage me to stay with him. No lucrative views can tempt me to sacrifice my liberty, or my health to such measures as are proposed here. Nor do I like to have to do with persons whose word and honour cannot be depended upon.—So much for this very odd and unhappy topic."

"*St. Neots, Huntingdonshire,* 28 *Aug.* 1762.

"How are matters altered since my letter to you above-mentioned, of the 25th past! You remember what

what I suggested to you about my resolution of leaving Welwyn, of which I had given very early notice to the worthy Doctor, that he might have sufficient time to provide. After repeated trials and repeated disappointments, though seven or eight offered, he thought proper to apply to me anew; and though lucrative motives could not, earnest importunities did prevail with me at last to cheer up his dejected heart, by promising to continue with him for some time longer at least, although my necessary measures in respect to other affairs are hereby disconcerted. But compassion and humanity will, I hope, ever dwell in my breast.—By the way, I privately intimated to you, that the Doctor is, in various respects, a very unhappy man. Few know so much as I do in these respects, and have often observed with concern.—If he would be advised by some that wish him well, he might yet be happy; though his state of health is lately much altered for the worse.—These things, you see, Sir, are between ourselves.

"Since I came into these parts, I heard of the death of Mr. Birt.—Flitton * and Blunham † are thereby become void.—I will not presume to suggest even a thought to my good friend Dr. Birch in favour of myself on this occasion; because connections in the way of interest are often delicate things. I have long wished to get rid of Bolne-Hurst upon a good footing, and would not retain it with any thing better. Flitton, if a competent maintenance like Blunham, would suit me to a tittle. I make no question but both are strenuously applied for, and possibly one or both may be disposed of.—I know your prudence, and I know your friendship: which is enough for me, let these worldly preferments go how they will; things that never much affect,

Dear Sir, Your most, &c. J. J."

* Flitton is a vicarage in Bedfordshire, valued in the King's Books at 45*l.* 5*s.*

† Blunham is a rectory in Bedfordshire, valued at 46*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

Wel-

Welwyn, Feb. 21. "My present ill state of health reminds me of my approaching end. I have a collection of manuscripts, such as they be, on various subjects; which, if I shall have an opportunity to revise and sort in the manner I could wish, I would willingly have preserved in some safe repository after my decease; and especially in or near London, rather than elsewhere: for which I could give you many good reasons, but choose for the present to forbear."

"DEAR SIR, *Wellwyn, Sept.* 4, 1762.

"If God permits, I will endeavour to be in town the 13th instant; and hope to stay there till about the 23d, or however so as to be here again by Sunday the 26th. Having given this notice, I leave it to you now to contrive how to secure for me one or two tickets for a survey of the British Museum.

"My ancient Gentleman here is still full of trouble: which moves my concern, though it moves only the secret laughter of many, and some untoward surmises in disfavour of him and his household. The loss of a very large sum of money * is talked of; whereof this vill and neighbourhood is full. Some disbelieve; others say, 'It is no wonder, where, about eighteen or more servants are sometimes taken and dismissed in the course of a year.' The Gentleman himself is allowed by all to be far more harmless and easy in his family, than some one else who hath too much the lead in it †. This, among many others, was one reason for my late motion to quit.

"I assure myself, you will do me the favour to convey the inclosed little note to my brother soon: which will farther oblige, my much esteemed sir,

Your most affectionate, faithful,
and obedient servant, J. JONES."

"*Sept.* 23. Have not had time to read Benson in town, and will take the piece with me into the

* "Above 200*l.*" written in the margin.

† Mrs. Hallow, the good Doctor's Housekeeper, see p. 632.

country;

country. I hope I have succeeded in my application for another manuscript, to accede in time to the British Museum. If some intelligence of the correspondence between Mr. Edward Lhuyd and Dr. Martin Lister on philosophical subjects, should be desired, I think I can refer to their MSS. I purpose to go part of my way to-morrow in the afternoon, and hope to be at Wellwyn on Saturday.

"To the Rev. Dr. Birch, from his most obliged servant, J. J.

"I waited on Dr. Jortin this morning, to congratulate him *: which I do most joyfully and most affectionately."

Jan. 1, 1763. Receives a book from Dr. Birch; which he gratefully acknowledges. ——— "This curious book †, which I long to read through, was brought me at a time when I was pretty closely engaged in a literary employ, which I am still pursuing, and hope to get through by degrees, though not very soon, unless I had more leisure. ——

"Sir William Becher, of Howbery, as I take it, in Bedfordshire, was buried in the chancel of his parish-church of Renhold in the said county. I have seen his monument there; but, as I now find, took no copy of the inscription.

"I wish I was at liberty to come to London oftener than I have been able to do for some years past; my confinement here being greater than in any other parish of which I have had the care. This circumstance has often incommoded me; but I see no remedy at present; nor am I indeed willing to leave my antient Gentleman, especially after his late very earnest and repeated solicitations, in any difficulty, if I can well avoid it. Nor am I, on the other hand, (I may freely tell you as a friend,) very fond now, as I fully intended last summer, when in a declining state of health, to remove to my charge in Bedford-

* On his presentation to the vicarage of Kensington.

† "The Letters of Lord Bacon;" see p. 626.

shire;

shire; my situation there being too damp for me, and the house which I then hired, and am still to pay rent for, at Eynesbury, being at least about seven or eight miles distant from my little benefice. The travelling thither on Sundays, and occasionally on week-days, would be very inconvenient to me, especially in cold and wet winter-weather, and on very bad roads. I add also, that, at my time of life, I find that I am very desirous, and more so than ever, of ease and rest; which always best suit me now.

"On all these accounts, I should esteem it a happiness, if it should please Providence to open a way for me to attain my honest wishes. I have, dear Sir, and shall always retain, the highest gratitude and esteem for you, on account of the application which, unsolicited, you have been pleased to make lately to my Diocesan on my behalf. I should dread, at this period of years, to remove a great way; and near at hand, I know of nothing in his Lordship's donation that I can well hope for; and I make no enquiries in this way, attending chiefly to those of another sort. Would it be proper to mention my case to that most benevolent man, esteemed by you and me, in Hatton Garden? Could he, at a proper opportunity and by a very justifiable kind of stealth, slip me into some snug little place, not a great way off, where I might end my days in peace and tranquillity? I am not willing to trouble him with a letter on this head: but I can trust to your friendship, if you think there may be any likelihood of success.

"The business before-mentioned, in which I am now engaged, is the selecting and sorting some papers, and preparing others, which I shall beg leave to commit to your custody, with directions how and where to dispose of them, after my decease, supposing you survive me. The rest, if like to be of any use, to go another way.

"Your present will be added to my other donations to the Academy at Caermarthen, extremely ser-

serviceable to that country, and now, as I am informed, in a flourishing condition. I offered my little library to the late Bishop Ellys, for the service of a seminary for education, of his own appointment, and to be under his Lordship's immediate care and oversight. His worthy Successor* will, I hope, shew favour to this Academy, since we can at present have no other: and I am very glad to find that his Lordship approved of the qualifications of those that have presented themselves for orders from the Academy.—Can you put me in a way to improve their library and mathematical apparatus?

"Yours, dear Sir, &c. J. JONES."

Jan. 15, 1764. Submits a packet of papers to the Doctor's inspection, &c. &c.—His opinion of a Convocation.—Refers to what he had before mentioned, Dr. Young's great age, and of his intention to have left him; &c.

"In my last letter, of the 1st instant, I took the liberty to mention to you my case, as I am now situated—and as a certain Gentleman, with whom I have present connection, is of great age, and seemed to be lately upon the verge of life. The small thing I have elsewhere, does but little more, if at all, than bear the charges attending it. And yet, in my late declining state of health, other considerations added, I found myself obliged to give notice of my intended resignation; as I informed you before.

"I find, since I wrote to you last, that the worthy Prelate, to whom you have been so good as to recommend me of your own accord, and without my knowledge or application, has in this County but two rectories and one vicarage in his donation; each of them, probably, above what is likely to fall to my share. In Hunts, only two benefices, and, as I judge, but poor ones, nor likely to be vacant soon. In Bedfordshire only three. In Bucks, six. Some, probably, of good value, others of small: and one

* In the Bishoprick of St. David's, Dr. Samuel Squire.

Mar-

(Marston St. Laurence) in the county of Northampton.—These notes I took from the last edition of Ecton's Thesaurus, lent me by a friend.

"I find there, that Offord-Cluny, in my old county of Huntingdon, is in the gift of my Lord of London. The present rector is the Dean of Rochester *, a very ancient gentleman. But this hath probably been laid in for before-hand.

"If there is a Catechist appointed, with a competent salary, for instructing the poor children in the Foundling Hospital (which is in good air, and near town), and there should be a vacancy, and proper room to put in, that would be a station exactly suitable to my turn of mind. I should delight in the exercise, nor should ever go beyond the rule prescribed; well knowing how to avoid difficulties, and to instruct plainly, as I always did, and do still, without giving offence to any, and giving rather, as I have often found with pleasure, satisfaction to all. One of my rules hath been, to explain the public Liturgy, and point out the right use of it; exhorting young and old to mind it with care and conscience. The Doctor has thanked me for what I have done here, as others have done elsewhere. I over-did myself one summer here, by instructing three times on Sundays."

"Dear Sir, *Welwyn*, 28 *Jan.* 1764.

I have lately obtained of Dr. Young another volume of Mr. Dodington's Letters from Venice to the Secretaries of State in England, in the years 1670, 1671: to be by me conveyed to your hands, in order to be placed with the two former volumes in the British Museum, where you deposited them at the Doctor's request.

"Having read through with much pleasure the Letters of Lord Bacon †, of which you so kindly made me a present, I noted down some few things

* Dr. John Newcome; see pp. 553—565. 629.

† See his acknowledgement of this present, p. 622.

as

as I went along, on a paper, which I send here inclosed to you.

"I have long wished and endeavoured to be at liberty to spend a few days in London; but hitherto without success. If possible, I will get over the obstacles lying in my way between this and Easter. The whole duty of the parish here, rests now upon my hands; the Doctor not being able to do any one thing therein; as neither has he for about two years past."

19 *Feb.* Expresses his satisfaction that his papers had pleased Dr. Birch.—Reviewers had done justice to Dr. Birch's book; at which he rejoices.

"*Wedn. 29th Feb.* Mr. Jones of Wellwyn presents his most affectionate and respectful compliments to his much-esteemed Dr. Birch, wishing he had more time at command than he has to wait upon him. The Doctor will soon receive a letter from Mr. Jones by the hands of Mr. Wynne, dated some weeks past, and relating to another manuscript of Mr. Dodington, &c. To-morrow, if possible, or the next morning, soon after eight, he will just call upon Dr. Birch, and be glad to have a short chat with him.

Queen's Head, Gray's Inn Lane, 4 P. M."

March 8. He sends the third volume of Doddington's Letters, as mentioned above.

11 *July.* Had been sent for, and kindly received by the Bishop of Lincoln.—Talks of being called by business to Bolne-Hurst, when his health and engagements at Welwyn will permit.—Solicits Dr. Birch to remind the Bishop of him when opportunity might be offered.

Declares that he has "no great pleasure in a life of so much hurry between two places, and at such a distance from each other: and yet [he proceeds] I cannot prevail with myself to seek for any thing better. To remove a great way, as I intimated to you in a former letter, would not suit me at my time of life, and in so precarious a state of health. And yet

yet my Lord of Lincoln has, I suppose, not much good choice in this county (where I could wish most to be); or in the county of Bucks; and scarce any in that of Bedford.

"Dr. Z. Grey, having finished his Life of the late celebrated Mr. T. Baker, of Cambridge, told me lately, that he had taken notice of the remarks of Dr. Jortin concerning him in his Life of Erasmus.

"The same Dr. Jortin has my hearty respects; and pray assure him so when you see him."

Aug. 25, 1764. Visits Cambridge.

"Our friend Dr. Law is well. A corpse, belonging to his prebend, fell soon after he was collated to it by the Bishop. But talking upon the subject, I have found that the gain accruing to one friend, was occasioned by the death of another, whom I had long and justly respected: the learned and worthy Mr. Caleb Parnham *, rector of Ufford, near Stamford: who, as the Doctor told me, died, as he had lived, a truly Christian philosopher. A mortification seized him, after an accidental slip of one of his legs into a bog, going in some haste to baptize a child in one of his parishes: though always very judiciously careful of his health, as I well know, the mortification soon proved mortal. He perceived it to be so, after the best endeavours of his surgeons, and sent to a faithful friend: 'Do so and so,' said he; 'I know I shall soon leave you.' His friend remonstrating; 'No,' he replied,—'I am not in the least afraid to die: I have lived with a good conscience, and shall die so, assuredly trusting in the promised goodness of God, and of a happy immortality, through Jesus Christ.'

"This excellent man, being the best of tutors at St. John's, Cambridge, and of long standing, was one of the candidates for the headship of the college at the last election; the late Dr. Williams being the other principal opponent. The votes being much

See p. 554.

upon

upon a par, and neither party willing to yield, the *flying squadron*, as it was then called, managed matters so successfully, that the present worthy Dean of Rochester gained the contested point, Williams giving up his interest in Dr. Newcome's favour*. — Intrigues of Colleges are commonly managed, as those in the state, ecclesiastical and civil, generally are."

17 *Nov.* "About a month ago, being upon business in Huntingdonshire, I took that opportunity to pay my respects to my Diocesan †. When I proposed to take my leave of him after dinner, he kindly asked me, as he had done upon a former visit, when I was left at liberty, to stay with him, and take a bed at his house; which I did, returning the next morning. In all our conversation, I never once opened my lips to him about matters of preferment. Upon my saying accidentally in the evening, that I had been ordained Priest at Buckden, by his predecessor, Bishop Reynolds, in the year 1726 (having been ordained Deacon at Oxford upon the title of a Chaplainship at Worcester College, the preceding year), his Lordship said, 'that he had not before imagined that I had been so many years in orders.' I said nothing farther; and the matter ended there. He was very civil and courteous during my short stay; and that was enough for me. His Lordship was also communicative, giving me liberty to inspect and copy out what I pleased, (though I copied out nothing, there being nothing to my purpose) from the records of Remigius, the first Bishop of Lincoln, which the present Bishop had happily recovered, but a little before, from amongst the MS collections of the late Archbishop Wake, now reposited in the new Library at Christ-Church, Oxford.

"If you (who know the world, and the manner

* See pp. 553—565. 626.

† Dr. John Thomas, then Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards of Salisbury.

and

and temper of great men, much better than I do,) judge, upon the whole, that it may be of some use to apply to his Lordship, as opportunity shall serve, in my favour, I must refer that application wholly to you; though, by the way, our friend the Master of Peter-house* hath assured me (and, I dare say, very sincerely,) that he would neglect no opportunity of serving and promoting my interest with the same Prelate, his own kind and generous benefactor; who had lately bestowed upon him a Prebend at Lincoln, of his own free accord, and without solicitation.

"Were my poor pittance at Bolne-Hurst a sufficient maintenance, and the place suitable to my state of health; which it is not, as I have long found by unhappy experience; I would certainly reside there, and neither desire nor apply for any thing better. As the case now stands; on many accounts, which I need not here specify, I should, I freely own to a good friend, be glad enough to be released, and provided for in some better manner elsewhere.

"I am now, through the gracious and unexampled permission of Providence, in the sixty-fourth year of my age. My farther continuance upon this earth can, in all human probability, be but short. And supposing some good man should, in the mean time, take it into his thoughts to regard and prefer me, my enjoyment of such preferment would probably be but of a short duration:—*Huc ideò tantùm venerat, ut exiret.*

"My Lord of Lincoln will be in town soon, and may be there by this time. If you shall think fit to drop any thing in my behalf to his Lordship (for whom I have a most sincere respect), you will be pleased to mention my age, and perhaps also my labours in the ministry for so many years (which have been always—not the smallest); and that, at these years, you believe, what is really true, I should be somewhat unwilling to remove a *great way*,

* Dr. Edmund Law, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle.

espe-

especially *Northward:*—I submit the whole to your sedate consideration, and long-experienced friendship; and am, with most sincere affection and esteem, as always, Dear Sir, &c. JOHN JONES."

—— "If you can contribute towards improving the collection of books which I am gradually making for the benefit of young students preparing for holy-orders, in a well-regulated seminary near the Bishop of St. David's, you will be entitled to my thanks and theirs."

24 *Nov.* Acquaints Dr. Birch, that the Bishop of Lincoln had arrived in town, and had made kind inquiries after himself (J. Jones); and advises Dr. Birch to mention his affair to his Lordship, only as occasion might offer.

[Written in a corner,] "I have constantly officiated in the diocese of Lincoln, from the year 1726.

"Dr. Young is now very antient, about 84."

"What I want particularly to know in reference to this last query is, whether the whole of this volume be not levelled *only* against the church of Rome? And if so, what number of pages in all?"

"P.S. I gave you some reasons formerly, why I cannot well reside (as I sincerely wish I could) at Bolne-Hurst. The present income from the tenant is much short of sufficient maintenance: and particularly the situation was no way favourable to my health—a damp and dirty part of the country, &c."

"DEAR SIR, *Wellwyn, March* 9, 1765.

"Some time last summer, you advertised me of the publication of the Life of Cardinal Pole. I have not hitherto had the good fortune to get a sight of that performance. Till it happens to fall in my way, I beg the favour of you to resolve me two questions. One is, whether the *Jeremy Taylor*, whom the writer of the said Life is reported to have introduced (in his second part) as an advocate for popery, be our famous prelate of that name; I mean the Bishop of Down and Connor, in the reign of Charles II.? The other is,

From

'From what treatise or treatises of the good Bishop, does that writer draw his citations?—A third information from you will be acceptable, if you can easily and readily give it me; viz. What is the full title of the Bishop's Συμβολον Θεολογικον? 1674. fol. '*A Collection of polemical Discourses; wherein* 'the Church of England is defended in many mate-'*rial points*;' &c. is all the title I find in Anth. Wood's Athen. Oxon.

"If the Life of Pole was printed (as is said) at Oxford; was it done within the jurisdiction of the Vice-chancellor? With his knowledge, permission, or approbation, I can by no means suppose."

18 *March.* Sends certain papers* to Dr. Birch; referring it to his judgement, whether they are worth printing; &c.

2 *April.* Dr. Young very ill; attended by two physicians. — "Having mentioned this young gentleman (Dr. Young's son), I would acquaint you next, that he came hither this morning, having been sent for, as I am told, by the direction of Mrs. Hallows†. Indeed, she intimated to me as much herself. And if this be so, I must say, that it is one of the most prudent acts she ever did, or could have done in such a case as this; as it may prove a means of preventing much confusion after the death of the Doctor. I have had some little discourse with the son; he seems much affected, and I believe really is so. He earnestly wishes his father might be pleased to ask after him: for you must know he has not yet done this, nor is, in my opinion, like to do it. And it has been said farther, that, upon a late application made to him on the behalf of his son, he desired that no more might be said to him about it. How true this may be, I cannot as yet be certain: all I shall say, is, it seems not improbable. Mrs. Hallows has fitted up a suit-

* See the purport and title in the extracts from the next letter.
† Dr. Young's housekeeper.

able

able apartment in the house for Mr. Young; where I suppose he will continue till some farther event.—I heartily wish the antient man's heart may prove tender towards his son; though, knowing him so well, I can scarce hope to hear such desireable news. He took to his bed yesterday about eleven in the forenoon, and hath not been up since *. I called soon after my coming home, but did not see him: he was then in a doze. I imagine his farther stay upon earth can be of no long duration. When that is over, I must, it seems, again emigrate —— God knows whither.—I beg also that you will cut off, and send to Mr. Lee † (at Mr. Bettenham's) soon, the title as below, as being better approved by me than the former; desiring him to print it as here set down:

"Catholic Faith and Practice: being Considerations of present Use and Importance, in point of Religion and Liberty: Formed upon the Catholic Principles of the learned *Jeremy Taylor*, Bishop of Down and Connor, and other judicious Writers of the Church of England; and addressed to the ingenious Author of the Life of Cardinal Pole), &c. as before;" with same mottoes.

April 13. "I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that the late Dr. Young, though he had for many years kept his son at a distance from him, yet has now at last left him all his possessions, after the payment of certain legacies; so that the young gentleman (who

* He had performed no duty for the last three or four years of his life; but he retained his intellects to the last. In his Will, dated in February 1760, he desires of his executors, in a particular manner, that all his manuscript books and writings whatsoever might be burned, except his books of accounts. In September 1764, he added a codicil, wherein he made it his dying intreaty to his Housekeeper (to whom he left 1000*l.*), "that all his manuscripts might be destroyed after he was dead; which would much oblige her deceased friend." Dr. Young and his Housekeeper were ridiculed, with more ill-nature than wit, in a kind of Novel, published by Kidgell in 1765, called "The Card," under the names of Dr. Elwes and Mrs. Fusby.—Mrs. Hallows died in 1780. See Sir Herbert Croft's Life of Young, in Dr. Johnson's Lives of the English Poets.

† Mr. Lee was a corrector of the press at Mr. Bettenham's.

bears a fair character, and behaves well, as far as I can hear or see) will, I hope, soon enjoy and make a prudent use of a very handsome fortune. The father, on his death-bed, and since my return from London, was applied to in the tenderest manner, by one of his physicians, and by another person, to admit the son into his presence, to make submission, intreat forgiveness, and obtain his blessing. As to an interview with his son, he intimated that he chose to decline it, as his spirits were then low, and his nerves weak. With regard to the next particular, he said, *I heartily forgive him*; and, upon mention of the last, he gently lifted up his hand, and, letting it gently fall, pronounced these words; *God bless him!* After about a fortnight's illness, and enduring excessive pains, he expired, a little before eleven of the clock, on the night of Good-Friday last, the 5th instant; and was decently buried yesterday, about six in the afternoon, in the chancel of this church, close by the remains of his lady, under the communion-table; the Clergy who are the trustees for his charity-school, and one or two more, attending the funeral; the last office at interment being performed by me. I know it will give you pleasure to be farther informed, that he was pleased to make respectful mention of me in his will; expressing his satisfaction in my care of his parish, bequeathing to me a handsome legacy, and appointing me to be one of his Executors, next after his sister's son (a Clergyman of Hampshire), who this morning set out for London, in order to prove the will at Doctors-Commons; so that, much according to my wishes, I shall have little or nothing to do in respect of Executorship.

"We hear that the name of the Clergyman who is to succeed Dr. Young, is Bathurst*, Senior Fellow of the College of All-Souls in Oxford; and now living in Essex.——Where Providence will place me next, I know not: I wait with humble submission to the Divine will. J. JONES."

* Edward Bathurst, of All Souls College, Oxford, M. A. 1737.

April

April 21. "I was favoured this morning with a letter from my Diocesan; who seems to have a favourable opinion of me, and may, for aught I know, have a kindness in reserve for me. I ask for nothing. My situation is now an uncertain one. If you should take an opportunity to pay your respects to his Lordship in your usual manner, you may possibly have a proper handle given you, in the course of conversation, to drop a word or two concerning me.—And if so, you will probably recollect what I touched upon, some time ago, in a letter, relating to my being now in the decline of life; and my wish to end my days (if it be the will of Heaven) in or near those parts where I have spent the far greater part of them; having officiated as a Clergyman above 35* years in the Diocese of Lincoln, and chiefly in the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. J. JONES."

April 23. "I humbly and earnestly beg of you, dear Sir, not to be offended at my giving you this farther interruption, after the letter which I conveyed to you two days ago. What you see on the opposite side† will, I hope, be judged by you to be suitable; hoping it may be also serviceable. I fancy any of the publishers of papers will readily insert it, especially on the account of some of its contents. You will properly fix upon some friend, of the Clergy or Laity, who will probably introduce it at top, (addressing perhaps the publisher, as is usual,) and prefix,—*A Letter to a Friend in the Country.*—"Sir, I do not wonder," &c.: and at the bottom, "*London;* such a day of April:" as you, Sir, shall be pleased to direct.

"In my last, when I mentioned the civility of my Lord of Lincoln, and expressed my wish that you would be pleased to drop some gentle and proper items to his Lordship in my favour, the first good opportunity you may happen to have for this purpose, I miscomputed through hurry, putting 35 in-

* See the next Letter.

† Meaning the "Letter to a Friend in the Country."

stead of 39: for I have been upwards of thirty-nine years in this Diocese, and almost all the time in the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. If any thing should be offered me in any of the remote Northern parts of this Diocese, you may easily guess the extreme difficulty I would be put to, as not knowing how to refuse, nor yet venturing to accept, &c."

London, April 26. "The Life of Cardinal Pole" too publicly regarded—increase of Papistical tenets.

Sept. 24. Congratulates Dr. Birch on the prospect of his recovery from illness.

Nov. 22. "I still remain unprovided of a place to go to when I remove from hence; which will probably be as soon as Mr. Bathurst begins to pull down his old house in order to rebuild it, if not sooner. I suppose he will set about the necessary work about Lady-day."

Welwyn, Dec. 17. "I do not, nor can reasonably expect to live a great while longer; and, to say the truth, do begin to grow somewhat weary of a life, which hath of late been attended with so much trouble to me. Two things more especially sit uneasy upon my mind: A considerable part of the small fortune I had honestly acquired is in danger of being lost, by the means of perfidy in point of trust where I least expected it, and where I entirely confided in supposed integrity. My other unhappiness is, that I am totally unprovided of a place to go to, when I remove from this. To my small benefice in Bedfordshire I cannot go, for the reasons I have more than once suggested to you before. In sad and serious truth, on various accounts; and, on deliberate and repeated consideration, I cannot but own to a friend, that I wish I were well rid of it, and the difficulties appendant to it; which seem to grow worse every day. God knows the integrity of my heart, and the sincerity of my good will to mankind. I hope that, in the whole course of our acquaintance, I have never once offended you, or given you just cause of displeasure. If you favour me with as-

assurance of this, and the continuance of your kind regard, you will greatly oblige, Dear Sir, Your most affectionate servant, living and dying, J. JONES.

"Dr. Lowth's Address to a great man * is a masterly performance. Do you hear of any preparations to set forth the particulars in a different light?"

Mr. JOHN JONES was born in the year 1700; and was a native, it is believed, of Carmarthen. He was admitted of Worcester College, Oxford; where he took the degree of B. A. about 1721. He quitted the University in or before 1726; and his earliest pastoral cure was in the Diocese of Lincoln, but in what part of it does not appear.

In 1741 he was resident at Abbots Ripton in Huntingdonshire, and soon after was presented to the vicarage of Alconbury. In 1749 he was the Editor of the "Free and Candid Disquisitions; and, in 1750 and 1751, of "An Appeal to Common Reason and Candour," &c. in two parts.

In 1751 he resigned Alconbury for the rectory of Boulne-Hurst, in Bedfordshire. In 1759 he accepted the curacy of Welwyn from Dr. Young; and continued there till 1765, when the Doctor died, and Mr. Jones was appointed one of his executors. He afterwards returned to Boulne-Hurst; and probably obtained no other preferment.

He was, in 1765, the Author of "Catholic Faith and Practice," &c. and of "A Letter to a Friend in the Country †."

The time of his death I have not been able to discover, though some pains have been taken in search for it. In answer to a query on that subject, I was favoured with the following particulars; "Having passed some months at Welwyn in the Summer of 1764, my father's family were well acquainted with Mr. Jones; and the acquaintance with that very worthy man continued to the last period of his life. He

* His Letter to Bp. Warburton; see vol. II. p. 455.

† See before, p. 635. See also p. 644.

was

was a plain, honest, and most sincere Christian—well-read—of singular and simple manners. He was Curate some years to Dr. Young,* and resided in a small house at Welwyn—a single man, of a very retired disposition, visiting few people, bnt attending to all the poor in the parish of Welwyn. He usually spent two hours every evening with Dr. Young in useful conversation, and in reading to relieve Mrs. Hallows (the good Doctor's housekeeper), whose eyes were much impaired by constant reading. Mr. Jones told us many very good anecdotes of Dr. Young; and had collected a great variety of interesting and curious accounts of eminent and pious persons, some of which he published in your useful Miscellany, which he was very partial to, and left orders to his executors to insert the rest occasionally, after his death. On the death of good Dr. Young, Mr. Jones left Welwyn, and went to reside at his living in Huntingdonshire *, at or very near Little Gedding, where that extraordinary man Mr. Ferrar lived. Some extracts from the original copy of the Life of Mr. Ferrar Mr. Jones had in his possession, and we compared it with the printed one, and found it perfectly correct; he likewise shewed us some of the books bound by Mr. Ferrar's nieces, with their hand-writing in them. The correspondence between my father and Mr. Jones continued to the end of Mr. Jones's life, who fell from his horse in going to his parish in Huntingdonshire, and never spoke more †. The letters that passed between my father and Mr. Jones were full of pious and useful information; the account given in them of good Dr. Young's death is truly affecting. These letters are probably now in the hands of some of my family; and if I ever get them again in my possession, I may be able to give you farther particulars of Mr. Jones; happy in the opportunity of bearing testimony to a worthy character, whose memory I shall ever revere."

* Boulne Hurst is in Bedfordshire; but nearly adjoining to the county of Huntingdon.

† It is strange that this circumstance should not have led to the exact date of his death.

That

That Mr. Jones was ready to communicate information to others, is evident from the preceding Letters to Dr. Birch*.

After Mr. Jones's death, many (if not all) of his MSS. passed into the hands of the Rev. Thomas Dawson, M. D. a Dissenting Minister of Hackney; and early in 1783 a large bundle of Biographical Fragments were presented to me (conformably, it should seem, to Mr. Jones's intentions) by an unknown hand. They were folded in a paper, indorsed, by Mr. Jones, "Various little Anecdotes, Memorials, and other the like Notices,—perhaps none of them of so much significance; yet not to be destroyed in too much haste." Many of these have at various times been inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine †; several others are interspersed in the present Volumes; and an unpublished specimen or two shall here be given ‡.

* The amiable Mr. Gilpin, also, in the Preface to his "Life of Cranmer," 1784, p iv. says, "In gratitude I must acknowledge particular obligation to the late Mr. Jones of Welwyn; the learned friend, and (I believe) the executor, of the celebrated Author of the Night-thoughts. But I never was personally acquainted with him. This gentleman had once entertained the design of writing the life of Archbishop Cranmer, and with this intention had made considerable collections: but laying his design aside, he was so obliging as to put his papers, near twenty years ago, into my hands. We had both, I found, drawn from the same authorities; only I had the mortification to observe, that he had been much the more industrious compiler. He had also, through the means of several of his learned friends at Cambridge, particularly the late Mr. Baker, gained access to many sources of information, less obvious to common enquirers.—Our plans too rather differed. His was chiefly to explain the opinions of the Archbishop: mine attempts rather to illustrate his character. Notwithstanding, however, this difference, Mr. Jones's papers were of considerable use to me. I have now deposited them, agreeably to his last will, in the library of Dr. Williams, in Red-cross-street, London."

† See particularly his Anecdotes of Gilbert West, Bp. Burnet, Bp. Atterbury, Abp. Herring, Dr. Doddridge, Mr. James Harvey, and Dr. Samuel Clarke, vol. LIII. pp. 101 227.

‡ "Mr. *Norris*, of Bemerton, near Salum. The Rev. and aged Mr. Thomas Colburne told me lately (1761) that, when he was a young man at Salisbury, he made a visit to this ingenious and exemplary Clergyman, at his house in Bemerton. This was, I suppose, not long after the Revolution, when Dr. Burnet was Bishop

Bishop of that see. Mr. Norris treated him very civilly; and, either before or after dinner (I do not remember which), took him out into his garden: from whence they had a full view of the City and Cathedral. "What a magnificent structure," said young Colburne, is that great Cathedral! You are happy, Sir, in this delightful prospect."—"Yes," said Mr. Norris, "It is all the prospect I have with respect to that Cathedral;" meaning that he had no expectation of preferment in it under the present Bishop. —This good Mr. Colburne, as I observed from his own account of himself, was, in those his early days, a thorough-bred Jacobite, and no great friend to the happy Revolution; to which nevertheless, upon further knowledge, he became by degrees more inclined. Finding, by repeated conversations with him, that he was a steady friend to the present Government, and had a high opinion of our young Sovereign, I said to him, in one of our walks, "You see, Sir, how the times and sentiments are altered: the far greater part of the Nation are staunch Whigs!" He, applying it immediately to himself, confessed, "I was formerly very strenuous for the other party, because I knew no better: but I have lived long enough to see, that I was, upon the whole, wrong in my sentiments: I see things now in another light, and, I think, the true one." This Mr. Colburne, a native of Hampshire, educated in the chief school at Salisbury, was afterwards Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; M.A. 1707 [contemporary with Dr. Young there], a tutor of note, and one of the Proctors of the University, &c. He afterwards resigned his Fellowship, and accepted a benefice in Norfolk [Walpole]; and married a daughter of Mr. W. Howell, author of "*The Common Prayer Book the best Companion, &c.*" He is now [1761] near 80."

"Mr. *Ingram*, (commonly styled Dr. Ingram,) of Barnet. A man of extraordinary parts: of low origin, but great application, and therefore, under the blessing of God, the raiser of his own fortune, which was very considerable. Mr. H. who had his instructions under him, tells me, (what he had had from himself) that he was at first, an apprentice to [I think he said] a shoemaker; however, he learnt by degrees the trade of a barber, and exercised it, and became eminent for tooth-drawing, &c. Mr. H. says, that he would have excelled in any other profession. He could hardly read at first, but learned, and made progress; and borrowing here and there a poor physic book, he became a small practitioner among his neighbours; afterwards extended his views to bone-setting, &c. and at last became one of the most eminent surgeons in this part of the kingdom, being noted far and near for his uncommon skill and success, and having very great practice, both here and also often in London. He educated his son James in learning, and sent him to Oxford, where he was contemporary with me in Worcester College (M. A. 1730.) He commenced Doctor of Physic, and lived at Barnet, where he also died (before his father) about 1754. But his fame and abilities were not equal to those of the old man; who died at a great age, about 1757."

No.

No. IX.

REV. DR. GLOSTER RIDLEY.

This worthy Divine was descended collaterally from Dr. Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, who was burnt in the reign of Queen Mary. He was born at sea, in 1702, on-board the Gloucester East Indiaman, to which circumstance he was indebted for his Christian name. He received his education at Winchester-school, and thence was elected to a Fellowship at New-college, Oxford, where he proceeded B. C. L. April 29, 1729. In those two seminaries he cultivated an early acquaintance with the Muses, and laid the foundation of those elegant and solid acquirements for which he was afterwards so eminently distinguished as a Poet, an Historian, and a Divine. During a vacancy in 1728, he joined with four friends, viz. Mr. Thomas Fletcher (afterwards Bishop of Kildare), Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Eyre, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Jennens*, in writing a tragedy, called "The Fruitless Redress," each undertaking an act, on a plan previously concerted. When they delivered in their several propositions, at their meeting in the winter, few readers would have known that the whole was not the production of a single hand. This tragedy, which was offered to Mr. Wilks, but never acted, is still in MS. with another called "Jugurtha." Dr. Ridley in his youth was much addicted to theatrical performances. Midhurst, in Sussex, was the place where they were

* This ingenious but unfortunate gentleman, to the unspeakable affliction of Mr. Ridley, and all his friends, fell by his own hand, and disappointed them of the hopes which they had formed, that time and reflection would have recovered him from some dangerous and fatal errors which he had imbibed.

exhi-

exhibited; and the company of gentlemen actors to which he belonged, consisted chiefly of his coadjutors in the tragedy already mentioned. He is said to have performed the characters of Marc Antony, Jaffier, Horatio, and Moneses, with distinguished applause, a circumstance that will be readily believed by those who are no strangers to his judicious and graceful manner of speaking in the pulpit. Young Cibber, being likewise a Wykehamist, called on Dr. Ridley soon after he had been appointed chaplain to the East-India Company at Poplar, and would have persuaded him to quit the Church for the Stage, observing that "it usually paid the larger salaries of the two." For great part of his life, he had no other preferment than the small College living of Weston in Norfolk, and the donative of Poplar in Middlesex, where he resided. To these his College added, some years after, the donative of Romford, in Essex. "Between these two places the curricle of his life had," as he expressed it, "rolled for some time almost perpetually upon post-chaise wheels, and left him not time for even the proper studies of œconomy, or the necessary ones of his profession." Yet, in this obscure situation, he remained in possession of, and content with, domestic happiness; and was honoured with the intimate friendship of some who were not less distinguished for learning than for worth: among these, it may be sufficient to mention Bp. Lowth *, Mr.

* To the friendly communication of this learned and venerable Prelate, I was indebted for several particulars in the Memoirs both of Dr. Ridley and Mr. Spence, which were first printed in the "Select Collection of Poems, 1782."

"SIR, *Fulham, Sept.* 23, 1780.

"I am very much obliged to you for your kind attention to me, in sending to me the proof-sheet containing Poems of my late dear friend Mr. Spence, with an account of him. Your application to me is not improperly directed: for I have lately been employed in preparing an article for the new edition of Biographia Britannica on the same subject. I would very readily communicate my papers to you if you should desire it; but there is no occasion for it. Your account seems sufficiently full to answer your purpose; there is nothing material omitted; and

Christopher Pitt, Mr. Spence, and Dr. Berriman. To the last of these he was curate and executor, and

and it is in the main very exact. I will here give you the few remarks that occur to me.

P. 2. note, l. 2. *spuriously*, and l. 5. *and consequently not in orders*. This is a false conclusion. He was ordained in the year 1724. The truth is, he left this pamphlet‡ in the hands of a friend, to be published as soon as he had left England, with that Grub-street title, which he had drawn up merely for a disguise, not chusing to have it thought that he published it himself.

"Mr. Gray's chief objection to Polymetis is, that the author has illustrated his subject from the Roman, and not from the Greek Poets; that is, he has not performed what he never undertook; nay, what he expressly declared that he did not undertake.

"Plain matter of fact," &c. was Mr. Spence's. I think he wrote it during the Rebellion in 1745-6; and would have continued it, had the Rebellion continued. It was intended for a popular thing, and for the lower class of readers. Having no memoranda, and not knowing where to find it among my pamphlets, I have made no mention of it in my papers, and perhaps shall not add it, or only just note it as you do.

"I have looked over the titles of all the Poems in Dodsley's Museum and Collection; and may venture to assure you, that there is no Poem of Mr. Spence's in either, except "An Epistle from a Swiss Officer to his Friend at Rome." *Museum*, vol. II. p. 259. *Collection*, vol. III. p. 58.

"What you say of me is a great deal too much. I believe I looked over the whole with him before it was sent to the press; but certainly advised no alteration in Mr. Holdsworth's part, which is almost the whole. I communicated a few remarks; and after it was finished at the press, I examined all the sheets to collect the errata, which were more numerous than we expected. Mr. Spence was not then able to do it. Mr. Holdsworth's scheme to answer the description of *Jugerum*, p. 528, was lost; and I made out a new one for the engraver. This, as far as I can recollect, is all that I did in it.

"He was found flat upon his face, at the edge, where the water was too shallow to cover his hand, or any part of his body. This I know to be true; and I wish you would add it, because certain ill-natured people gave out that he drowned himself. He could not have chosen that place so improperly, where there were other places near at hand quite fit for such a purpose.

"I have made a few corrections of points, &c. in the verses. I must particularly desire you to print the first word in line 12, p. 14, as corrected; which is the principal word in the Poem, and which the Oxford correctors had printed His'try, to the ut-

‡ His account of Stephen Duck, first published in 1731, is professed to be written by *Jos. Spence, Esq.* Poetry Professor. See vol. II. p. 373.

ter

preached his Funeral Sermon. In 1740 and 1741, he preached "Eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's lec-

ter ruin of the verse, and to set the reader's teeth on edge. Be pleased to give it in capitals, and with an apostrophe (HISTORY'), to direct common readers, since the Oxford critics were at a loss about it.

"If you have any design of adding here Mr. Spence's Poem on the Birth of the Prince of Wales, I must desire you carefully to consider of that matter. That Poem was published in the Oxford Verses very imperfectly; and, I may add, unwarrantably. Mr. Spence had introduced, by way of episode, the *Russian Tragedy*, which was then first in every one's mouth, and was received with universal horror and detestation. The Oxford Critics very rightly, and prudently, thought it not fit to be published by the University; they ought therefore to have sent it to the Author to be re-formed, or to have suppressed it entirely. Instead of this, they cut out the whole episode, about one-third of the Poem, and which was the principal part in the Author's view, and for the introduction of which the whole plan of the Poem was formed; and printed the beginning and end, without any connexion or meaning, to the total destruction of the Poem. If you print it from the Oxford copy, you must put asterisks in the middle, to shew that it is a mere fragment. But this will raise curiosity, and enquiries will be made after the middle part, of which I believe some copies may be found; and the publication of that avowedly by you, will, I think, even now be improper. Pray let me know what you intend as to this matter; and I beg you to do nothing in it without consulting me.—I see you are come to volume VIII of this work. Pray let me know the plan of it, and of what it consists. I should be glad of the favour of seeing you, if not inconvenient, on Thursday morning next, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when I shall be at my house in St. James's-square; for I want to talk with you a little more at large upon some of the above particulars. I am, with great esteem, your obedient humble servant, R. LONDON."

"SIR, *Fulham, Oct.* 2, 1780.

"I send inclosed the proof corrected, as likewise the MS Poem, and the Latin Ode. Of the two latter be so good as to let me have a proof. The note to page 23 will do; and I think the curious will hardly find out a copy to fill up the blank. The propriety of the two first paragraphs of the English MS. Poem depends upon the reader's being acquainted, that *it was the concluding Poem of the Collection*, which may be signified in a note. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, R. LONDON."

"*Oct.* 10. Mr. Clitheroe's Poem on Frederick Prince of Wales is the best in that, or perhaps in any Collection of the kind: have you inserted it in your Collection?" [This, I believe, is now generally known to have been written by the late Judge Blackstone.]

"SIR,

ture," which were published in 1742, 8vo.*

In 1756, he declined an offer of going to Ireland as first chaplain to the Duke of Bedford; in return for which he was to have had the choice of promotion, either at Christ-church, Canterbury, Westminster, or Windsor. His modesty inducing him to leave the choice of these to his Patron, the consequence was, that he obtained no one of them all.

In 1761, Mr. Ridley published, in 4to, "De Syriacarum Novi Fœderis versionum indole atque usu dissertatio," occasioned by a Syriac version, which, with two others, were sent to him near thirty years before, by one Mr. Samuel Palmer, from Amida, in Mesopotamia †.

"SIR, "*Fulham, Nov.* 10, 1780.

"I am much obliged to you for the proof-sheet; which I have taken the liberty to correct in many places, besides the errata of the press, chiefly in the account of Dr. Ridley, on the truth of which corrections you may depend. I could have given a more exact account of the Syriac Gospels, if I had had the book at hand; but what I have said is right, and, I believe, sufficient. There is an Ode from Horace, by Dr. Ridley, in Dodsley's Museum, vol. I. p. 135. It was written to Mr. Spence. I should think it an honour if you would add me to the list of Dr. Ridley's friends. Be pleased to send another proof of this sheet; perhaps something further may occur. I will return it without delay. Your most faithful humble servant, R. LONDON."

* Besides the Sermon above mentioned, Dr. Ridley published, 1. 2. 3. 4. The Christian Passover; in four Sermons: in which the doctrine of the Lord's Supper is laid down according to the tenor of scripture, and the general consent of antiquity. Preached in Lent, 1736. 5. On the Rebellion, at St. Anne's, Limehouse, 1745. 6. At the funeral of W. Berriman, D. D. 1750. 7. An Assize Sermon, preached at Thetford, 1753. 8. The Lord's Prayer considered, and applied to a vindication of the Liturgy of the Church of England; at St. Mary le Bow, in pursuance of the will of Mr. John Hutchins, 1755. 9. Before the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's, 1757. 10. Before the Governors of the Lying-in Hospital, 1764.

† His age and increasing infirmities, the great expence of printing, and the want of a patron to contribute towards it, prevented him from carrying this useful undertaking through the press. To this arduous task he seemed to think that none of his countrymen were equal, as may be inferred from his inviting Professor Michaelis to England for that purpose. See Gent. Mag. vol. XLIV. p. 506.

In

In 1763, he published the "Life of Bishop Ridley," in 4to, which was patronized by a large subscription, among which were all the Bishops. In this work our Author proved himself worthy of the name he bore, a thorough master of the Popish controversy, and an able advocate for the Reformation.

In 1765, Mr. Ridley suffered one of the severest domestic afflictions that could befal him. His eldest son, Mr. James Ridley, had been educated at Winchester and New College, had succeeded his father at Rumford, and, treading in his steps, had early distinguished himself in the literary world: but, in the year 1761, in attending his duty as chaplain to a marching regiment at the siege of Belleisle, he there laid the foundation of some disorders, which, to the unspeakable grief of his family and friends, he never recovered, and which, some years after, being then happily married and preferred, put an early period to his life *.

* What his father felt, and what he had lost, his son's merits, and his own sorrows, he thus pathetically expressed, in a letter to a friend:

"Dear Sir, *Poplar, April* 22, 1765.

"I am ashamed to have appeared so negligent in answering your kind remembrance of me, by a letter so long ago as the 5th of February; but it has pleased God to visit me so sorely since, that I have had no leisure to think of any thing but my sorrows, and the consequent troubles in which they have involved me. Presently after receiving your letter, I went to spend a few days in London, in the Temple, from whence I returned very ill, and three days brought on the gout. My son went ill out of London the day before I did, and during his illness my own confinement would not permit me to see him. About eleven days carried off as hopeful a young clergyman as an affectionate father could wish his son to be. So generous a heart, such an intimate knowledge of the powers and workings of nature, so serious and earnest a desire to serve God and mankind, with a chearful spirit and address in conveying his instructions, make his loss as great to the world as it is to me. Some specimens he has left behind him, in the humourous papers of "The Schemer," first published in "The London Chronicle," and afterwards collected into a volume; and he lived just long enough to finish a monthly work, in which he engaged a year before his death, publishing his

His Review of Phillips's Life of Cardinal Pole, which was dedicated (by permission) to the King, fully answered the expectations of the publick. The interval, from that publication to the end of the year, was employed in finishing the notes on "Melampus," which he concluded Dec. 24, 1765.

In 1766, though he was then of an age, *quum melius dormire putet, quam scribere versus*, yet this repose was still denied him, and he drudged on in the labour of a copyist, by transcribing the Syriac New Testament from one Syriac character into another. Approved and distinguished as a polemical

his last number of "The Tales of the Genii" the first of February, in which month he died. The feelings of a father, happy, I hope, in the health, as well as life, of a valuable son, will incline you to excuse and pity me. He has left one child, and a wife now ready to lie in with another. A living, a farm, and the family affairs to attend to, on his being so suddenly snatched away, have more than filled up all my time. I am obliged to you for your kind enquiries after my youngest, now only son, from whom I have just received a letter of his arrival at Calcutta, in the kingdom of Bengal, after a very dangerous passage, in which his ship struck three times. I am very sensible I have been many years a-dying. Providence has been kindly directing my wishes to a better world, by transplanting so many of my friends thither, which have been so many strings cracked, and so many loosenings of my affections from this. Yet, in the midst of this death, am I engaged in writing, and in a kind from which my nature is most averse, religious controversy, with an artful Jesuit †, the author of "The Life of Reginald Pole." It would, I think, have been finished by this time, but for my late misfortunes, and the embarrassments they have brought upon me. I shall blush to appear to the world to have been so long about so slight a performance; but God has called me to the discharge of another duty, the subduing my will to the humble resignation to his, which, for the time, was more my duty than defending his truth against the corruptions of Rome: but this occasion few know of, and therefore will less excuse the imperfections of my answer. Melampus is left to his old acquaintance the worms. If time and lameness will give me leave, I will endeavour to call upon you when I wait on Lord Archer, in Grosvenor-square.—I am, dear Sir, your affectionate humble servant, GEO. RIDLEY."

His only surviving son (above mentioned) died soon after.

† In this particular Mr. Ridley was misinformed. Mr. Phillips was chaplain to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and canon of Liege, but not a disciple of Loyola.

historian,

historian, Mr. Ridley was honoured by Archbishop Secker with the degree of D. D. and was selected, by that excellent judge and patron of literary merit, as a proper opponent for the author of the Confessional. To that writer, therefore (but without a name), Dr. Ridley addressed Three Letters, with remarks on his work, in the year 1767. In these, however, our Author, it is supposed, was little more than the Editor, and fought, like Teucer, under Ajax's shield; as many, if not most of the facts and arguments were supplied by the Archbishop himself*. For the share which Ridley took in this controversy, his merits, which had recommended him to Archbishop Secker, were soon after rewarded, by his Grace, with a Prebend of Salisbury (an option), the only notice which had been taken of him by the great, during a long, useful, and laborious life, devoted to the duties of his function. Few writers in this age deserved more, and few, we are sorry to say, received less. Worn out, at length, with cares and infirmities, he exchanged this life for a better, in November 1774, aged 72, leaving a widow and four daughters.—His works follow him.

The following epitaph, written by Bishop Lowth, is inscribed upon his monument, in the chapel at Poplar, where he is interred.

"H. S. E.
GLOSTERUS RIDLEY,
Vir optimus, integerrimus;
Verbi Divini Minister
peritus, fidelis, indefessus:
Ab Academiâ Oxoniensi
pro meritis, et præter ordinem,
in Sacrâ Theologiâ Doctoratu insignitus.
Poeta natus,
Oratoriæ facultati impensius studuit.
Quam fuerat in concionando facundus,
plurimorum animis diù insidebit;

* In this work the misrepresentation of Archbishop Wake's projected union between the English and Gallican churches is clearly confuted from that Metropolitan's own letters.

quam

quam variâ eruditione instructus,
Scripta ipsius semper testabuntur.
Obiit tertiâ die mensis Novembris,
A. D. 1774, ætatis 72."

Two poems by Dr. Ridley, one styled "Jovi Eleutherio *, or an Offering to Liberty," the other called "Psyche," are in the third volume of Dodsley's collection. The sequel of the latter poem, intituled "Melampus," with "Psyche," its natural introduction, was printed in 1782, by subscription, for the benefit of his widow. Many others are in the 8th volume of Nichols's "Select Collection of Poems."

His transcript of the Syriac Gospels, on which he had bestowed incredible pains, was put into the hands of Professor White; who published them, with a literal Latin Translation, in 2 vols. 4to. Oxford, at the expence of the Delegates of the press.

The MSS. Codex Heraclensis, Codex Barsalibæi, &c. (of which a particular account may be seen in his Dissertation "De Syriacarum Novi Fœderis versionum indole atque usu, 1761," were bequeathed by Dr. Ridley to the Library of New College, Oxford. Of these antient MSS. a fac-simile specimen was published in his Dissertation above-mentioned.

A copy of "The Confessional," with MS Notes by Dr. Ridley, was in the Library of the late Dr. Winchester.

*This poem, originally published (but without his name) during the Rebellion in 1746, was afterwards printed in Dodsley's Poems, vol. III. as was also his Psyche, or the great Metamorphosis, a poem, written in imitation of Spenser. The origin of this was as follows: his friend, Mr. Spence, having lent him the Works of Spenser, which he had never read, on returning them, our Author sent Mr. Spence, as a fragment, the fifteen first stanzas of Psyche, without farther plan or design, as an exercise to imitate that Writer. Mr. Spence pressed him to finish it: he did so, and completed the canto. This was his excuse for adopting obsolete words. After this, Mr. Dodsley, and other friends, prevailed with him to think of a second part to the Metamorphosis; but, "sensible (as he modestly said) how very moderate his talent was for poetry, he was desirous to supply that defect, as far as he could, by conveying some new and useful knowledge, through the vehicle of verse." As the first part of the Metamorphosis, in one canto, was a kind of Paradise Lost, this was to be a Paradise Regained.

No. X.

REV. DR. PHILIP BEARCROFT,

was born May 1, 1697; elected scholar of the Charter-house, on the nomination of Lord Somers, 19 July, 1710; whence, in November 1712, he was elected to the University, and was matriculated of St. Mary Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Dec. 17, following. June 6, 1716, he became B. A. On June 28 next year, he was elected *probationary;* and that day two years *actual* Fellow of Merton College. He took Deacon's orders at Bristol Feb. 23, 1718; and Priest's at Gloucester 13 March, 1719; and proceeded M. A. 9 July following. He was appointed Preacher to the Charter-house in 1724; where, in 1735, he began his "Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, Esq. and of his Foundation in Charter-house." Printed in London, 1737, 8vo.

In September 1738, he was made one of the King's Chaplains; and in March following, Secretary to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

July 19, 1743, he was instituted to the rectory of Stormouth in Kent, which he held by dispensation.

He would have printed a Collection of the Rules and Orders; but the Governors forbad it *.

He was elected Master of the Charter-house, Dec. 18, 1753; and died Nov. 17, 1761.

Though a worthy man, and with many good qualities, he had no talents for writing.

* Gough's British Topography, vol. I. p. 691.—Some extracts, however, from them were actually printed; a very small number of copies only, in a quarto pamphlet, which were dispersed among the Officers of the House.—The archives have since been very liberally opened for the use of Mr. Malcolm, who has judiciously used them, in "Londinium Redivivum," vol. I. pp. 380—433.

No. XI.

REV. DR. THOMAS MORELL

was born at Eton in Buckinghamshire, March 18, 1703. His father's name was Thomas, and his mother kept a boarding-house in the College. At the age of twelve he was admitted on the foundation at Eton school *, and was elected thence to King's College, Cambridge, Aug. 3, 1722. He took his first degree in 1726, and became M. A. four years after. At Lady-day 1731 he was appointed to the Curacy of Kew, in Surrey; and was some time also Curate of Twickenham.

July 6, 1733, he was admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford; and in 1737 became F. S. A. having just been instituted, on the presentation of his College, to the Rectory of Buckland, Herts.

In the following year he married Anne, daughter of Henry Barker, esq. of Chiswick; and in July 1743 became D. D.

In 1762, whilst resident at Turnham Green, being very fond of music, he was drawn, by his friend and neighbour Hogarth †, who then lived at Chiswick, in the character of a Cynic Philosopher ‡, with an

* The manner of accenting Morell's name being undecided, it was pronounced sometimes *Mórell*, and sometimes *Morétl*; which caused one of his friends to address him with the following extempore *jeu d'esprit*:

"Sive tu mavis Morélus vocari, sive Morellus."

† See Dr. Morell's literary portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Hogarth in the "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth, 1810," vol. I. p. 127.—Dr. Morell was the good-natured friend who first pointed out to Hogarth the cruel invective of Churchill; ibid. p. 367.

‡ Dr. Wooll has preserved an undated Letter from Dr. Morell to Dr. Warton, on which he gives the following note: "When Dr. Morell visited Winchester, he, in a casual survey of the College, entered the school, in which some junior boys were writing their exercises, one of whom, struck no less with his air and manner than the questions he put to them, whispered to his schoolfellows, 'Is he not a fine old Grecian!' The Doctor, overhearing the expression, turned hastily round, and exclaimed, 'I am indeed an old Grecian, my little man! Did you never see my head before my Thesaurus?' The boy, having made an awkward apology, hastily withdrew: and soon finding two of the

organ near him, which was his instrument. It was engraved by James Basire, and is an admirable likeness. He was afterwards applied to by Hogarth, to superintend and revise the "Analysis of Beauty."

He was a very early contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine; and in May 1770, p. 153, is a copy of his Latin verses, "*Eruditissimo Viro Thomæ Ashton*, S. T. P."

In 1775, he was appointed Chaplain to the Garrison at Portsmouth; and he several years preached Mr. Fairchild's anniversary Botanical Sermon on Whitsun Tuesday, at St. Leonard's Shoreditch.

His detached publications are numerous.

1. "A Sermon preached at Kew Chapel, in January 1732."

2. He wrote the "Life of Dr. Edward Littleton," which is prefixed to the first volume of his Sermons, 1735.

3. "Poems on Divine Subjects; original, and translated from the Latin of Marcus Hieronymus Vida; with large Annotations, more particularly concerning the Being and Attributes of God; Lond. 1732," 8vo; 2d edition, 1736.

4. "The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, in the Original, from the most authentic MSS. and as they are turned into modern Language by the most eminent hands; Lond. 1737," 8vo. [Anonymous.]

5. "A Copy of English Congratulatory Verses on the Marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princess Anne, 1737."

6. "Sermon preached at Kew Chapel, occasioned by the Death of the Queen; 1737," 8vo.

7. "Fast Sermon, Jan. 9, 1739-40," 8vo.

8. "Philalethes and Theophanes; or a Summary

Præpostors, repeated to them the stranger's words, who, aware of the dignity of their visitor, instantly came up, and, introducing themselves, offered, in a most respectful manner, to shew him the College. He accepted their offer; and, after visiting every part of it, with a view of discovering the information and attainments, as well as gratifying the politeness of his guides, parted from them, highly pleased with the attention which had been shewn him."

View

View of the last Controversy occasioned by a Book entitled, '*The Moral Philosopher*,' Part I. Lond. 1739," 8vo; 2d Edition 1740.

9. "The Christian's Επινικιον, or Song of Triumph; a Paraphrase on 1 Cor. xv. attempted in Blank Verse; with Annotations, explanatory and critical; Lond. 1743," 4to.

10. "Hope, a Poetical Essay (in blank verse) on that Christian Grace, in three books, 1745."

11. "The Use and Importance of Music in the Sacrifice of Thanksgiving; a Sermon preached at Worcester, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Three Choirs, 1747," 8vo.

12. Spenser's Works; by subscription, 1747.

13. "A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, at the Epiphany, January 6, 1742; to which is added, a general Character of the late Reverend and learned Dr. Andrew Snape, Provost of King's College, 1743." 8vo.

14. "Euripidis Hecuba, Orestes, et Phœnissæ, cum Scholiis antiquis, et versione notisque Johannis King, ferè integris, curante Thomâ Morell; qui Alcestin adjecit, cum Scholiis quæ extant, novâ versione, et notis perpetuis, in Usum Scholæ Etonensis, Lond. 1748," 2 vols. 8vo.—This edition had many deviations from King's text, of which the Reader was not sufficiently apprized, as in the Hecuba, l. 514, for τοιαδ' αμφι σης λεγω he read τοιαδ' αμφι σης λογος. The Alcestes was entirely his own.

15. "Hecuba, translated from the Greek of Euripides, with Annotations chiefly relating to Antiquity, Lond. 1749," 8vo. Very feebly rendered.

16. On Easter Wednesday 1753, he preached a Sermon (which he afterwards printed in quarto) before the Lord Mayor, &c. intituled, 'The charitable Disposition of the present Age considered."

17. "A Specimen of his "Thesaurus," containing the Three First Letters of the Alphabet, 1757.

18. "Philoctetes, 1757," 8vo.

19. "Thesaurus Græcæ Poëseως: sive Lexicon Græco-Prosodiacum; versus, et synonyma, (tam ad

ad explicationem vocabulorum, quam ad compositionem poeticam pertinentia) epitheta, phrases, descriptiones, &c. (ad modum Latini Gradûs ad Parnassum) complectens. Opus, in studiosæ juventutis gratiam et utilitatem, ex optimis quibusque Poetarum Græcorum monumentis que adhuc prodierunt, nunc primùm constructum. Cui præfigitur, de Poesi, seu Prosodiâ Græcorum Tractatus. Autore T. Morell, S. T. P. 1762," 4to. with Hogarth's Portrait.

20. "Αισχύλε Προμηθευς Δεσμωτης, cum Stanleianâ Versione, Scholiis α, β (et γ ineditis) amplissimisque variorum Notis; quibus suam adjecit, necnon Scholia de Metro, ac Anglicanam Interpretationem, T. Morell, S. T. P. S. S. R. & A. S. * 1767," 8vo. 1774, 4to.

21. "A Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, 1772," 4to.

22. "A Sermon on the Trinity, preached at Lady Moyer's Lecture, 1774," 4to,

He published, a corrected edition of Hederic's Greek Lexicon, dedicated to the present Duke of York, when young; and a corrected edition of Ainsworth's Dictionary. He also had, at one time, a Newspaper controversy with the Methodists, in which he was frequently known to display great quickness: their name he derived from μεθοδευειν, *to deceive.*

24. "A Dissertation on the Corbridge Altar (inscribed Ηρακλει Τυριω Διοδωρα Αρχιερεια, now in the British Museum); in a [Latin] Letter to the Hon. Daines Barrington, Vice President, 1774," printed in the Archæologia, vol. III. p. 332.

25. "Sacred Annals; or the Life of Christ, as recorded by the Four Evangelists: with Practical Observations. Compiled from the Works of Bp. Taylor, Locke, Cradock, Whiston, Le Clerc, Lamy, Macknight, and other Harmonizers of the

* The *Prometheus Captivus* is one of the most striking monuments of genius that has been transmitted to us from Antiquity; and Dr. Morell's care and diligence in this edition of it were highly meritorious. His blank verse translation, though not impregnated with the fire of Æschylus, has been useful to school-boys.

Gospels;

Gospels; principally Dr. Doddridge. Designed for general Use; but particularly for the Sunday-exercise of the young Gentlemen educated at Eton School, 1776," 4to.

26. "Dr. Morell wrote also the words for Handel's Oratorios; in which he has very great merit.

He died Feb. 19, 1784, and was buried at Chiswick.

27. A Translation of "The Epistles of L. A. Seneca, with Annotations; 2 vols. Lond. 1786," 4to.

In this posthumous publication, there are many not unagreeable specimens of the garrulity of age. "Old as I am," (says the Translator) "I never knew an injury that was not easily forgiven, nor a distress but what was tolerable, and, as the world goes, rather required a contemptuous smile than a tear." This was at the close of life: and there are few but would be pleased to hear an old man make such a declaration. He imitated the peculiar manner of Seneca with considerable spirit, and at the same time gave a correct and faithful translation.

28. "Notes and Annotations on Locke on the Human Understanding, written by Order of the Queen *; corresponding in section and page with the edition of 1793. By Thomas Morell, D. D. rector of Buckland, and F. SS. R. and A. 1794," 8vo.

He devoted a long life to classical learning; and though his attainments or his keenness were not equal to those of a Porson, he rendered many services to classical readers. Nor should it be forgotten that the calls of Literature never rendered him neglectful of his duty as a Clergyman; and, as long as Learning is cultivated among us, the value of his labours will be known, and the public neglect of them, while he lived, will be lamented.

He was warm in his attachments; and was a cheerful and entertaining companion. He loved a jest, told a good story, was fond of musick, and would occasionally indulge his friends with a song. In

* He says, "I was preparing these for Merlin's Cave at Richmond, by order, 1735." See Gent. Mag. vol. V. p. 498.

his

his exterior appearance, however, he never condescended to study the Graces; and, unfortunately for himself, he was a total stranger to œconomy *.

A character of him may be found among Lord Lyttelton's Letters.

* I have now before me an angry but characteristic Correspondence between Dr. Morell and Mr Bowyer, which is not worth preserving at large; but from which I shall make some extracts. The Doctor and Mr. Bowyer were very old friends; and the squabble was a mere trifle, the whole matter in dispute not amounting to forty shillings.—In October 1766 the Doctor wished to engage Mr. Bowyer to print his "Prometheus Vinctus;" of which 250 were to be in 8vo, for Dr. Foster, for Eton School; and 250 in 4to, for Dr. Morell's benefit.

Oct. 1766. "REV. SIR, As you own yourself a bad œconomist, it is one step to your ceasing to be so. To the same purpose I must beg leave to tell you, I do not chuse to print your book, unless you find the paper for it; as Booksellers always send in the paper for the books in which they have the property. I would advise you, by way of œconomy, to get subscriptions, and put the money by in a drawer, to pay your Printer."

Dec. 26. "SIR, Half a sheet in two months, and that a very indifferent one, far beneath your usual care and great abilities, is what, I believe, no one would submit to with patience. I own I cannot. It would have been more just in you, at first, instead of sending me an impertinent letter, about getting subscriptions (which, though often intended, I never yet could stoop to) to have told me that you wanted either leisure or inclination to serve me; for, when I take a work in hand, as I cannot apply myself to any thing else, this delay has been so much loss of time to me; which, at my age, cannot but be very disagreeable. If you doubted your pay, I told you the money should be advanced beforehand, or at least by the sheet. I know not why you should treat me in this manner, and desire to be delivered from this suspence one way or other. T. M."

Dec. 28. "REV. SIR, I cannot blame you for being displeased at the delay of Æschylus. But I beg you will believe, that, as your copy is a little intricate, I cannot get a Compositor who will undertake it, especially while there are so many English works which may be carried on with abundantly more ease. The labourers are too few, or too feeble, for the harvest. To prevent any further disappointment, I have returned the copy without any sort of ill-will, as I hope you will receive it. If any expression in my letter gave offence, I am sorry for it, and ask pardon. But the substance of it, viz. a desire of having the money advanced for the paper, or to have the paper sent in by the proprietor, I believe you will find agreeable to the expectation of every other Printer. W. B."

No

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of Cambridge & F.A.S. 1768.

Engraved from an original Drawing.

London Published Augt 20th 1805, by Wm Richardson No 31, Strand

No. XII. REV. WILLIAM COLE.

On examination of dates, and of the Pedigrees of the *Coles*, in the Manuscript Volumes in the British Museum*, it appears that their ancestors, who were yeomen of respectability, lived for several generations† in that part of Cambridgeshire which borders on Essex.

William Cole, the father of our Antiquary, had a little farm at Baberham‡ in Cambridgeshire; and had four wives:

1. Anne, daughter of . . . . Mole, of Elmdon, in Essex, who died 1697.

2. Elizabeth, daughter of . . . . Babbes, of Ongar, in Essex, widow of Mr. Meyer, who died 1712.

3. Catharine, daughter of Theophilus Tuer§, of Cambridge, merchant, widow of Charles Apthorp, who died April 25, 1725.

4. Margaret, daughter of Berkeley Green, of Cotteridge in Worcestershire.

Our Antiquary, who was a son of the third wife, was born at Little Abbingdon, a village adjoining to Baberham, Aug. 3, 1714. His mother died April 25, 1725; and his step-mother, whilst he was a

* Cole's MSS. vol. XI. pp. 164. 165.

† Cole's MSS. vol. XVIII. p. 158; vol. LI. p. 75. All his father's family were seated about Shepereth, and the borders of Essex adjoining to Cambridgeshire.—A William Cole lived at Shepreth 18 Richard II.—The earliest ancestor from whom he could trace descent in a direct line was John Cole, of Ashden in Essex, who occurs in a will in the Ely Register, 1521.

‡ "The first arms I ever tricked out from painted glass in windows of churches were in Baberham church in Cambridgeshire, where my father lived, and in Moulton church in Lincolnshire; so early a taste had I for Antiquities, even when at school at Eton. I have the notes still by me, this 24 July, 1772." Cole's MSS. vol. XLIII. 339.

§ Whose mother Catharine Tuer was the third and youngest daughter of Owen Vaughan, of Llwydiart; which Owen Vaughan married Margaret, second sister of Mr. George Herbert the Poet, fifth son of Richard Herbert, of Montgomery, by Magdalen his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Newport by Margaret his wife, daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Bromley, of the Privy Council to Henry VIII.

boy at Eton school, in 1729, or 1730. His father died Jan. 14, 1735.

Mr. Cole received the early part of his education under the Rev. Mr. Butts at Saffron Walden. He learned French of a Mons. Henebert, who was then teacher of the modern languages at Cambridge, whom he describes as an ingenious man, and above the common run of that sort of people.

After going to these several schools, a Dame's school at Cambridge, Linton, Saffron Walden, and Eton, where he was five years on the foundation, he was entered a Pensioner of Clare Hall (where he was a Fellow in 1735); and after three or four years' stay removed to King's, where he had a younger brother* then a Fellow, and was accommodated with better apartments, which was the occasion of his removal. He took the degree of B. A. in 1736: proceeded M. A. in 1740; and was ordained in the Collegiate Church of Westminster, by Dr. Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester, Dec. 25, 1744, by letters dimissory from Dr. Gooch, Bishop of Norwich, on the Curacy of Wethersfield in Suffolk.

In 1749, he was resident at Haddenham in the Isle of Ely; and in that year was collated by Bishop Sherlock to the Rectory of Hornsey in Middlesex (at his institution Father Courayer was present); but resigned it Jan. 9, 1751, in favour of Mr. Territ, who had just been appointed by Bishop Sherlock to instruct the young Prince of Anamaboe on the Coast of Guinea, and then in England, in the principles of the Christian Religion.

In 1753, he was presented by his early Friend and Patron Browne Willis, esq. to the Rectory of Bletchley in Buckinghamshire; which he resigned, March 20, 1768, in favour of his Patron's Grandson.

In 1755 he was confined by a broken leg.

Mr. Cole was an early and intimate acquaintance of the Honourable Horace Walpole, afterwards Earl

* "Cole, John, *mon cher frere*, buried in Moulton church," MSS. vol. XXII. 43. 339, 373, 374.—"Cole, Jane, *ma sœur*, her riddle on a pair of snuffers," ibid. 31. 130.—"Cole, Robert, of Linton, *mon cousin*." ibid. 41. 308.

of

of Orford. They went to France together in 1765; Mr. Walpole to enjoy the world of gaiety, but Cole to seek a residence in a cheap part of the country, to which he might retire altogether. The *Droit d'Aubaine** had not at that time been revoked; but Mr. Cole thought it no obstacle to his fixing on Normandy for his retreat. The visit, however, impressed his mind so strongly (even at that time) with the certainty of an impending Revolution, that he preferred remaining in England.

He wrote the Account of Pythagoras's School at Cambridge in "Grose's Antiquities;" and was a great contributor to the Rev. James Bentham's "History of Ely, 1771," writing the Lives of the Bishops and Deans, and the Description of the Ely Tablet†.

* On this subject he received the following letter from Mr. Walpole, dated *March* 9, 1765:

"You know I am not cordially disposed to your French journey, which is now more serious, as it is to be much more lasting. However, though I may suffer by your absence, I would not dissuade what may suit your inclination and circumstances. One thing, however, has struck me, which I must mention, though it would depend on a circumstance that would give me the most concern. It was suggested to me by that great fondness I have for your MSS. for your kindness about which I feel the utmost gratitude. You would not, I think, leave them behind you; and are you aware of the danger they would run, if you settled entirely in France? Do you know that the King of France is heir to all strangers who die in his dominions, by what they call the *Droit d'Aubaine?* Sometimes, by great interest and favour, persons have obtained a remission of this right in their life-time; and yet even that has not secured their effects from being embezzled. Old Lady Sandwich had obtained this remission; and yet, though she left every thing to the present Lord her grandson, a man for whose rank one should have thought they would have had regard, the King's officers forced themselves into the house, after her death, and plundered. You see, if you go, I shall expect to have your MSS. deposited with me. Seriously, you must leave them in safe custody behind you."

† Among Mr. Cole's alphabetical volumes, B. part 1. f. 113. b. is a long account of Mr. Bentham, and the share Mr. Cole had in the History of Ely. "The History, proposed to be sold to the subscribers for 18*s.* was increased (though with about 50 copper-plates) only to a guinea; got up, even Aug. 1, 1778, to three

In 1767, he went into a hired house at Waterbeche, and continued there two years, while a house was fitting for him at Milton, a small village, on the Ely road near Cambridge, where he passed the remainder of his days.

In 1772, Bishop Keene, unasked, sent Mr. Cole an offer of the Vicarage of Maddingley, about seven miles from Milton; which, for reasons of convenience, he civilly declined and in 1773 had the first regular fit of the gout. He was instituted by Dr. John Green, the Bishop of Lincoln, to the Vicarage of Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, on the presentation of Eton College, June 10, 1774, void by the cession of his uterine brother, Stephen Apthorp, D. D.

His industry as a Topographical Collector was very great. He had a curious Library of printed books, and was very liberal in his communications.

To Dr. Ducarel, in 1754, he communicated a complete list of the Chancellors of Ely; and afterwards several useful hints respecting his Tour in Normandy *.

To Mr. Gough's "Anecdotes of British Topography, he contributed in 1772 some valuable Remarks; as he afterwards did in 1774, respecting the "Sepulchral Monuments †;" and when the "Memoirs of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding" were printing, in 1780, he supplied several anecdotes of the early Members ‡.

three guineas. The fund Mr. Bentham set out with, were his Father's Collections, which were very large. He was assisted in the overlooking and correction by his brother Dr. Bentham; and it was in a great measure managed by Mr. Cole."

* Both these articles will be noticed in a future volume.

† These also will be noticed in a future volume.

‡ These were communicated through the medium of Mr. Gough, whom Mr. Cole thus addressed:

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, St. Thomas*, 1780, *Thursday*.

"I cannot, as you expect, give you a full account of the Cell at Spalding, being no member of it, nor ever seeing any of their books. No doubt, a good account might be had from the

Cell

In 1779, in compliance with a public request, he communicated to Mr. Urban an account of St. Nicholas *; and gave, in the same volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, some Remarks on Sir John Hawkins's "History of Music †."

In 1781, I was for the first time favoured with his correspondence ‡; and was afterwards indebted to him for several biographical hints and corrections

Cell itself, which I suppose is still existing: at least it was so in 1769: therefore the Registers of the Cell are to be found there. When I see Mr. Greaves next, I will ask him for further particulars: but he is tottering, and I am not much better. About the time I mention, Mr. Greaves, who had been much obliged to Dr. Bentley, who pushed him forward when a young man, made him Steward of the College estates, &c. sent a picture of the Doctor to the Spalding Society. Mr. Greaves, by marrying the late Beaupré Bell's sister, came into the fortunes of that family, not far from Spalding. He gave me the following letter, which will explain some of the particulars you enquire after, and give you an anecdote of Dr. Bentley, which may be agreeable to you."

[The letter from Mr. Greaves, with the anecdote of Dr. Bentley, are printed in the Sixth Volume of these Anecdotes, p. 10.]

* Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. pp. 119. 131. 157. 208. † Ibid. p. 219.

‡ "Sir, *Milton, near Cambridge, April* 4, 1781.

"Though unknown to you, I take the liberty to address a letter to you as the Printer of the Gentleman's Magazine, in which I observed, at p. 106 of the last, a query concerning Dean Moss's Epigram on Burnet's History of his own Times. It is printed in a lively book, called 'Newmarket, or An Essay on the Turf, London, 1771,' 8vo. in 2 vols. at p. 71 of vol. 2; [and will be found in the account of Dean Moss, vol. IV. p. 239.]

"In the same Magazine, p. 120, it is said, that the Christian name is never used in the University with the addition of *Sir*, but the surname only. It is certainly so at Cambridge. Yet, when Bachelors of Arts get into the country, it is quite the reverse; for then, whether curates, chaplains, vicars, or rectors, they are constantly styled *Sir*, or *Dominus*, prefixed to both their names, to distinguish them from Masters of Arts, or *Magistri*. This may be seen in innumerable instances in the lists of incumbents in Newcourt, &c. I could produce a thousand others from the wills, institutions, &c. in the Diocese of Ely, throughout the whole reign of Henry VIII. and for many years after, till the title was abandoned; and are never called Sir Evans, or Sir Martext, as in the University they would be, according to your Correspondent's opinion, but invariably Sir Hugh Evans and Sir Oliver Martext, &c.

"The

relative to four volumes of "A Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems," then lately published; all which were adopted in the four succeeding

"The subject puts me in mind of a pleasant story much talked of when I was first admitted of the University, which I know to be fact, as I since heard the late Dean of Salisbury mention it. The Dean was at that time only Bachelor of Arts and Fellow of Bene't College, where Bp. Mawson was Master, and then, I think, Bp. of Landaff, who being one day at Court, seeing Mr. Greene come into the drawing-room, immediately accosted him, pretty loud, in this manner—*How do you do, Sir Greene? When did you leave College, Sir Greene?* Mr. Greene was quite astonished; and the company present much more so, as not comprehending the meaning of the salutation or title, till Mr. Greene explained it, and also informed them of the worthy good Bishop's absences.

"I this week sent for, from Mr. Merrill, the 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica,' and was rather concerned to find Mr. Mores has employed eight or nine pages unnecessarily to inform the world of his father's disputes with his parish; had he been ever so much in the right, it would surely have been more judicious to have let the remembrance of such squabbles die with the authors of them. Yet I am sorry to say, that I am afraid *this gentleman by birth* was also of a litigious and quarrelsome disposition. I am warranted to say so, by a perusal of several of his original Letters to Mr. John Strype the Historian, a man of a quiet, humane and meek disposition, to whom Mr. Edward Mores was curate at Low Leyton in 1739, with whom he had disputes; and from his own Letters, his boisterous and wrangling nature may easily be discerned, and from which it should seem that Mr. Mores was not the neighbour one would wish to live near. I think I discern a spice of the same spirit in the son, whom I once was in company with, being introduced to him by my worthy patron, Browne Willis, esq. But our acquaintance ended in the first visit. I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant,' WM. COLE."

"SIR, *Saturday, April* 14, 1781, *Milton.*

"Since I wrote my first Letter to you, near a fortnight ago, your *Select Collection of Poems* was put into my hands by the *Master of Emanuel*, the bearer of this: and I am sorry I did not meet with the Collection sooner, when I might, perhaps, have been more diffuse than I can be at present, running over the work in an hasty manner, and putting down a few hasty observations, which you, as a correct man, no doubt, will be glad to have. I am at present so ill, that I can barely hold my pen, and therefore you will excuse my mistakes also.

[The Notes and Corrections of Mr. Cole were all adopted.]

"I lately copied an original letter from Mr. Pope to Mr. Broome, dated Aug. 29, 1730, giving him an account of Mr. Fenton's death, whom he highly extols, and in which is this curious

Volumes. A similar good office he performed towards improving the "Anecdotes of Hogarth *."

rious passage: 'I condole with you from my heart, on the loss of so worthy a man, and a friend to us both. Now he is gone, I must tell you, he has done you many a good office, and set your character in the fairest light to some, who either mistook you, or knew you not. I doubt not he has done the same for me. Adieu! Let us love his memory, and profit by his example!'

"Among the additional remarks, it is made a question, whether Lord Falkland was of St. John's College in Cambridge, because the registers do not begin so early. But there is full as good evidence of it in a letter to that Society, in which he boasts himself to have been a member of that House. This I have from a note by Mr. Baker of that College, who surely was enabled, if any man was, to decide on that question. WM. COLE."

* "DEAR SIR, *Milton, near Cambridge, Sunday, May 6*, 1781.

"I meant to have answered your letter immediately, had not your request to have Mr. Pope's Letter obliged me to see the Master of Emanuel, who sent it to me to transcribe, and therefore was not willing to part with a copy without his consent. Accordingly I went to Cambridge on Friday: unluckily he carried the original Letter up with him to town a fortnight ago, and gave it to Dr. Johnson, who will probably print it in Mr. Fenton's Life: if he does not, the Master says, you shall have it: I am therefore precluded from sending what I should certainly have done but for this reason.—Your kind intention I thankfully accept, and if any thing occurs to my poor shattered head, that I think will answer your purpose, I will note it down, and send it to you.—I can send you no farther particulars about Mr. Hogarth than what you know. I have a sister, who was much acquainted with his wife, and was often at Chiswick with them. You are aware, no doubt, of his life in the last volume of the Anecdotes on Painting in England. The picture you mention I have never seen since it was finished and sent home; Chancellor Hoadly and Mr. Harry Taylor were frequently at Rivenhall, when I was used to be there in my early age; but I do not remember their pictures being in the Family Conversation piece: they might be added afterwards. I sat for my picture, with Mr. Western, his mother, a daughter of Sir Anthony Shirley, with Archdeacon Charles Plumptre, to Mr. Hogarth at his house, in a square at the West end of the town, about the year 1736: at which time Mr. Western sat to him for a full length picture, for me, and which I have now in my gallery; and is one of the most resembling portraits I ever met with: he is drawn sitting in his Fellow Commoner's habit, and square cap with a gold tassell, in his chamber at Clare Hall, over the arch, towards the river; and Mr. Hogarth, as the chimney could not be expressed, has drawn a cat sitting near it, to express the situation,

In the latter end of 1781, and the beginning of 1782*, I had frequent occasion of consulting Mr.

ation, agreeably to his humour. But I am tired, and hope you will excuse, Dear Sir, the scrawl of Yours, &c. Wm. Cole."

"P. S. Mr. Taylor was then curate of Rivenhall, and a great favourite in the family."

* "Dear Sir, *Milton, Aug.* 4, 1781, *Saturday.*

"I received your proof-sheet last night, in my return from Cambridge, and am glad you mean to correct the note relative to Mr. Baker, whose virtue, integrity, and modesty, can never enough be commended, and, least of all, should not be misrepresented. I am a little interested in this matter, and therefore the more piqued, having collected some materials towards his life, which being communicated to a friend about three years ago, a life has been drawn up, and may, possibly, in due time appear. I wish I could with propriety send you the materials, as I find you mean to print some account of him in the Appendix; and I will try to find out an expedient, if I can; for I know you will do him justice, and I had rather you would print an account from them, than that they should moulder away among my papers. Dr. Grey lent me the Memoirs of Robert Earl of Oxford, which are very *jejune*: however, I had his leave to copy them, which I made use of: I do not know that I have added much to them. He also let me copy the original letters to Dean Moss, &c. to which I have added notes here and there, which shall be at your service. I only wonder how you get through so many undertakings.

"I mean to write to my namesake to-morrow for a thing I am unsatisfied about, and which I would have corrected if faulty. I don't know that Dr. Grey was ever married but once, and that was to the daughter of Dean Moss's wife, who was the widow, as I take it, to a Mr. Hinton, who had kept the Three tuns Tavern in Cambridge, by whom he had two daughters, one married to Mr. Hatton, brother to the baronet of that family, by whom she had a son Mr. Christopher Hatton, now Rector of Marston in Bedfordshire; and after Mr. Hatton's decease, to Dr. Grey, by whom she had two daughters; Mary, married to my namesake, and Susan to Mr. Le Piper. It is possible Dr. Grey might have a former wife, and I never heard of it: but of this you shall be advertised when I hear from Ely. I think I mentioned to you in my last Mr. Bowyer's connection with the famous George Psalmanazar, an account of which may be seen in his Life, towards the end.

"I can't help observing, though drawn up well, that the episode relating to Mr. Hogarth's father, the schoolmaster, is so like the 9th ch. liv. 2. vol. I. of Gil Blas, in which el Sen'or Thomas de la Fuente, the schoolmaster of Olmedo, his character is drawn, that it almost seems a transcript of it. I write this, that you may not set your press till I hear from Mrs. Cole, to whom I write to-morrow, and I will send you her answer as soon as I receive it. I am, dear Sir, Yours very truly, Wm. Cole."

After

Cole, whilst I was compiling the "History of Hinckley *;" and the enquiries were in general both expeditiously and very satisfactorily answered.

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Aug.* 22, 1781.

"By the inclosed you will perceive that my conjecture of Dr. Grey's single marriage was not founded. My namesake * seems to be amazed about nothing: I well remember having a Catalogue of Books from Northampton some three or four years since, in which were many of Dr. Grey's MSS. If Mr. Cole of Ely, his son in law, sold these MSS. can he be surprized to find them in other hands? Or, if he judged them improper for public view, why did he not burn them himself? What seems to stick most is, the calling George Grey an Attorney. I know no disreputation in the profession: but Counsellor is more profitable: and though he might be an Attorney, he counselled in his profession, and that may countenance his calling him Counsellor if you please. The other alterations are nothing to the purpose.—I would have sent an answer directly, but I expected to send a book to Mr. Gough by Mr. Steevens, but have not heard from him: possibly he may be from home this fine weather; and I was unwilling to put you to expence for my Letters. When you have an opportunity, I shall be glad of Mr. Cole's Letter again; though it is of no consequence to send it back, or keep it. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. W. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *St. Michael, Milton,* 1781.

"I am going to dine with the new Mayor of Cambridge to-day, Mr. Merrill, who I hope will find a conveyance for this Letter.

In an extreme antient book of the County of Leicester, being the Feodary's account of that County, containing 84 quarto pages, besides the index, are the following extracts.

4 Ed. III. William Turvill held lands in Hinkley, for which he paid an aid for the making a Knight of the King's eldest son."

After several other extracts, all which are used in the History of Hinckley, Mr. Cole says:

"This is all that I can find relating to Hinckley in the MS. which is not quite perfect, but contains the names of owners of property in that town; during an early period. and though it cost me some time to decypher the different old hands it is wrote in, yet I thought so authentic a record would be no unacceptable accrue to the History of that Town. Dr. Farmer (who lent me the MS. to accommodate your enquiries) told me that Mr. George Ashby had a Burton with MS notes on the margin, &c. and was likely to have materials for your purpose."

[This curious MS Feodary was, and still is, the property of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin of Sheffield; who lent it to Mr. Pegge for the use of Dr. Farmer, who again lent it to Mr. Cole. Dr. Farmer afterwards communicated it to me; and I have since returned it to Mr. Goodwin. J. N.]

"Ralph Brook says, that Robert de Bellomont, or Beau-

* The Rev. William Cole, of Ely. See vol. II. p. 549.

In the Autumn of 1782, Mr. Cole would have presented to me his friend Mr. Browne Willis's

mont, third Earl of Leicester, was called *Blanchmaines*, from his white hands: but query, if this title of Blanchmaines may not rather be derived from the white scurf of the leprosy (then most common in France and England) than from the beauty of his hands, especially as his son William was so infected with that malady, that he founded an hospital for it in Leicester. And more especially if we consider, that these Soubriquets, or surnames, so common in these times, were often imposed on imperfections or deformities; as, William the Bastard, Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, so named, no doubt, from his crooked make, and many others, easy to be named, if requisite. Edmund Crouchback, Henry Wryneck, Torto Collo, Duke of Lancaster.—The mention of this Hospital reminds me of a particular, which may be thought curious, if you have an opportunity of inserting it. It is this. Mr. Freeman, an ingenious painter of Cambridge, in 1776, brought me the impression of the seal of this hospital, the original brass seal being lately found at Saffron Walden in Essex: it is of an oval form of three inches depth, having the full figure of St. Leonard, dressed as an Abbat, with a short, squat mitre on his head, a crosier in his left hand, a book in his right, and a pair of manacles or collar and chains hanged from them to express the nature of his charitable employment in redeeming captives. Under an arch below his feet, is the half figure of one of the brethren of the hospital, praying to him. The Saint stands under a beautiful Gothic canopy, and the whole is surrounded with this legend, in small Gothic characters: Sigillu' com'une Magistri et Fratrum Hospital' S'ci Leonardi Leycestric.

"This Hospital, at the Dissolution, fell into the hands of a person whose name was Catlyn. Now, as a family of that name has long been settled at Walden, it is not improbable that the seal and writings might have been in that family, and the seal occasionally left in that place.

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Dec.* 23, 1781.

"I immediately, on the receipt of your note, wrote to Mr. Freeman, to get me an impression of the seal; he wrote me word that he would send to Saffron Walden for one, since which I have not heard from him; my servant goes to Cambridge to-morrow, and he shall call again; and if he has not got it, you must e'en be contented with a copy from a draught which I took of it, when he first shewed it to me. W. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Monday, February* 25, 1782.

"Let me first thank you for your prints, which were very acceptable. Did not I see somewhere an hint in the Magazine of some paper, that the head of Justice Gascoigne was that of his wife? I have some confused idea I did.—I am glad you have got the description of the seal, as I am still rather indisposed to writing.

"I have

"History of the Hundreds of Newport and Cotslow in Buckinghamshire *;" which Mr. Cole had transcribed † and methodized in ten folio volumes, from

"I have not Lilly's Merlin for 1654; but see his History of his Life and Times, p. 82, 83, where Gataker is mentioned: whose Discourse Apologetical, in 1654, I have, and will send, with Lilly, in a packet to Mr. Gough, who, I hope, will bring them to you when he comes to town, and you may take any opportunity at your leisure to return them; for I see that I have made above 40 references to the Discourse Apologetical chiefly, probably, relating to Gataker himself, who was one of the most learned men of the last century; and I am not well enough to examine the 4to book at my ease. Yours, &c. W. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Tuesday, February 26, 1782.*

"Since I sealed my other Letter, I have looked at the two books I send you, Lilly's Life and Gataker's Discourse Apologetical; and though there are many curious anecdotes in both, yet, I apprehend, not one word to your purpose. Mr. Cleiveland, I think, is only mentioned once occasionally; so that I cannot imagine upon what grounds Mr. Oldys went. Possibly the Merlin for 1654 might explain it, but that I have not. W. COLE."

* On this subject, I received the following Letter from Mr. Gough, dated *Enfield, Sept.* 11, 1782. "I am just returned (a little fatigued with heat and long stages) from a most pleasant excursion. I spent two agreeable days in Cambridge, with Messrs. Cole, Steevens, and Farmer. The former approves every thing in *Hinckley Dedication*, but the most distant insinuation of a change in the Constitution. The second is in high spirits in the prospect of the *Nundinæ Sturbrigienses*, which he never saw; and the third enjoys his friends. Mr. Reed should have been added to the party, but he seemed fatigued with his journey.

"Mr. Cole has two Folios in his own loose open hand, amounting to 800 pages together: which, if you think worth printing, he will freely give you leave. They are particular 'Accounts of two Hundreds in Buckinghamshire;' (see British Topography); which he would have published as a Continuation of Willis's Buckingham, and not as Numbers of Bibliotheca Topographica. Let me know your opinion of them. They will cost you only types and paper. I should have no objection to the loan of the Howard monuments. Yours faithfully, R. GOUGH."

The answer was short, and speedy:

"I am happy to hear that Mr. Gough is returned well, and thank him for the account of our *Cambridge Friends*. Mr. Cole's offer is too kind and too valuable to be refused or neglected.—I will endeavour to obviate his Fears about the Constitution. J. N."

[See some other Letters on this subject in vol. VI. p. 199.]

† Mr. Cole's transcript is deposited (with his own Collection of MSS.) in the British Museum, and Mr. Willis's original copy (with his Collections for the whole County) are preserved in the Bodleian Library.

the originals in four volumes, which Mr. Willis had delivered to him a few weeks before his death, with an earnest request that he would prepare them for publication. Unluckily I had not at the time sufficient leisure to pay him a visit at Milton *.

Mr. Cole did not long survive the date of this kind offer. His death is thus noticed by Mr. Gough:

"At Milton, a small village on the Ely road, was the retirement of the eminent Antiquary, the Rev. Mr. William Cole, vicar of Burnham, in the county of Bucks, and the intimate friend of Browne Willis. Here, Dec. 16, 1782, in his 68th year, he closed a life spent in learned research into the history and antiquities of this County in particular, which nothing but his declining state of health prevented this work from sharing the benefit of. He left to the British Museum, to be locked up for twenty years, his valuable collections in 100 volumes in folio, fairly written in his own hand, which was not unlike that of Mr. Thomas Baker, to whose memory he has bequeathed a monument in St. John's College Chapel. Mr. Cole was buried under the belfry of St. Clement's church in Cambridge †."

"My own Epitaph, in due time, when it pleases God, after taking me out of this world, to make it proper for me.

"Underneath
lyeth the body of
W. C. A. M. and F. A. S.
the son of W. C. of Baberham, in the County
of Cambridge, gent.
lord of the manor of Halls, in this parish,
by Catharine his wife,

* From Mr. Cole I afterwards received the following Letter:

"Dear Sir, *Milton, Tuesday, Sept.* 24, 1782.

"Your two last books of Mr. Bowyer, and the proof-sheets of Hinckley, greatly please me: Dr. Farmer sent me the last. Your Anecdotes in both will render your works valuable to every Antiquary; and to none more than to,

Dear Sir, your most obedient servant, W. Cole."

† Camden's Britannia, Cambridgeshire, vol. II. p. 143*.

daughter

daughter of Theophilus Tuer,
of Cambridge, Merchant.
He was educated in the College of Eton,
and from thence removed to Clare Hall
in the University of Cambridge *.
In the former part of his life, and while he
resided in the University,
(which he did for 20 years,)
he was in the Commission of the Peace for the
County of Cambridge,
and acted for many years in that capacity;
and one of his Majesty's Deputy-lieutenants
for the said County;
and was afterwards Justice of the Peace for the
Borough of Cambridge.
On his going into holy orders, he was
first collated by Thomas Sherlock, Bp. of London,
to the Rectory of Hornsey in Middlesex;
then by that industrious Antiquary, Browne Willis,
Esq. to the Rectory of Blecheley in Buckinghamshire;
and lastly presented by Eton College to the
Vicarage of Burnham near Windsor.
He departed this life
.... in the ..... year of his age.
Memento, homo, quia pulvis es,
et in pulverem reverteris.
Miserere mei, Deus, secundùm multitudinem
misericordiarum tuarum.
O Christe, Soter & Judex,
mihi Gulielmo Cole, peccatorum maximo
misericors & propitius esto †."

* It is singular that, in an epitaph prepared *by* himself *on* himself, he should make no mention of his migration to, and residence at, King's College. An instance scarcely ever occurs of a person's changing his College, except for a Fellowship or Mastership; neither of which was his lot at King's. He probably resided there as a Fellow Commoner Master. On the arms engraved for his Book Plate he is styled of *King's College*. I suppose he liked living well with his old Eton friends, the Fellows of that Society.

† Copied from Mr. Cole's MSS. vol. VII. p. 179.—In the MS Catalogue at the Museum, in continuation of Mr. Ayscough's Catalogue of Donation Manuscripts, is a drawing of Mr. Cole's tomb.

A por-

A half sheet print of Mr. Cole, from Mr. Kerrich's drawing, was engraved by Facius a short time since. —A portrait of him was also published in Mr. Malcolm's Collection * of "Letters to Mr. Granger, 1806;" and, by the favour of Mr. Richardson, is here inserted.

Mr. Cole had a great predilection for *Alma Mater Cantabrigiensis*. In one of his alphabetical volumes he says, Oxford is *ill served with water, and unwholesomely seated.* He was a Churchman of the highest class; and considered our Ecclesiastical Establishment to be under more obligation to Archbishop Laud than to any Prelate that had filled the Metropolitan Chair since St. Austin †.

He numbered among his friends and correspondents some of the most learned and ingenious men of his time. Among the principal of these were, the Honourable Horace Walpole; the Poet Gray; the Rev. Dr. Michael Lort ‡; George Steevens, esq. the

* In that Collection are several Letters from Mr. Cole.

† MSS. vol. I. p. 536.

‡ Two Letters to Dr. Lort are here printed from the originals:

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Monday, July 2, 1781.*

"Indeed I thought it long since I heard from you, and was afraid some *mal-entendu* might have occasioned your long silence; as I find no symptoms of that in your letter, it gives me great pleasure. I was not conscious that I had done any thing that could have brought on a loss of your friendship, which has been so advantageous to me; for I have received a thousand obligations from you, and have ever esteemed my acquaintance with you as one of the greatest enjoyments of my life. I purposely say this; that, if you suppose that I have betrayed that friendship, my condemnation may be the greater. I am to dine with Dr. Colignon, when I can get out. I met him on Friday, and made the appointment; but on Sunday was seized with a fresh fit of the gout in one foot, which is the more grievous, as I have had a respite from it for only about four or five days. When I see him, I will take the money for the cheese, and endeavour to get you another, as good as can be met with, I thank you for the print; but as for the Clementine inscription, it came not in your letter; probably you dropt it.—The arms you mention I cannot decypher for you.—I have not yet seen Mr. Hogarth's Life, though Mr. Walpole mentioned it to me about a month ago, at the same time that he told me of Mr. Pennant's Welsh Tour, in which, it seems, I am named; but I have not met with it; a man that is veering his way to another, has less curiosity for matters of this world: I find it so. However, on your repeti-

tion

eminent Commentator on Shakspeare; the Rev. Dr. Farmer, the learned and worthy Master of

tion of Hogarth's Life, I have sent for it.—I have not heard of, or seen, Berrington's state of the Catholics. Your loss, and Tyson's, is a great misfortune to me, who cannot afford to buy new books. In my own mind, Mr. Ch—b—n was in the right to retreat to a place where he could enjoy his opinions without persecution. Would you believe, that last Saturday a grace was offered, to abolish all observation of Saints' days at St. Mary's? I am told one College is full of Methodists. We are acting as understrappers for the Dissenters and Deists; and what will be the issue God knows; but it is easy to foresee the destruction of this Church, which has brought it upon its own head. I speak as a person going out of the world, and little concerned what it will say of me or my reasoning. However, there is a good Master sent to Jesus College *, with whom every one seems pleased, and Dr. Gooch in particular.—I did not recollect the title of the Papish book you mention, nor did I know the author, till you called him Berrington. I should be glad to know more of this Whiggish Catholic. I sent for the book long ago, and wrote this on the back of the title: "This is a well-written and sensible book, but fanciful and chimerical; and in no part more so than at pp. 186, 187, where he seems to wish for such an extensive toleration as to introduce into England Mahometans, Jews, Gentoos, and every variation of religious worship; as if we had not specimens enough of our own manufacture! But, above all, his plan of no religious establishment seems to be visionary to the greatest degree."—But I have another Popish book, which pleases me better, though not wrote so well; and came over to us from Dublin about the same time. If you have not seen it, it is worth your perusal, and is called 'Mr. O'Leary's Remarks on the Rev. Mr. Wesley's Letters in Defence of the Protestant Associations.' There is good humour, as well as good argument, in it, and may be had for 6*d.* or 1*s.*

"I am so incommoded with heat, and my disorder, that I can barely get thus far, to subscribe myself, dear Sir, your ever faithful and affectionate friend and servant, WM. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Dec.* 31, 1781.

"It was very singular, but equally true. I thought I had lost both copy and original: yet they were restored to me on the same day. The case is this: Dr. Farmer, some 18 months ago, desired that he might have your Picture, to be copied for him: I was so ill at the time, that I told him, that he might have the Picture itself: he said, it would not be proper. I immediately rejoined, that I was of his opinion: but, as I did not recover, I desired him to accept of it. He kept it for a full year and a half, and never said a word about it, and I was cautious of mentioning it to him, remembering what I had said: so I took it for granted that it was lost to me: however, the week before last he told me that

* Dr. Richard Beadon.

Freeman

Emanuel; Jacob Bryant, esq. the eminent Mythologist; Dr. William Bennet, the present excellent

Freeman had copied it, and it should be returned in a day or two: accordingly it came the very day I received your letter. Which gave me more pleasure I can hardly say: for I daily missed seeing you in a place I thought unpleasant without you. I sincerely wish you an happy new year, and many of them: as to myself, I am still in my complaining way. About six weeks ago the gout was harrassing both my feet: on Christmas-day it shifted its quarters, and got into my left hand; and inexpressible have been the pain and torment I have endured with sleepless nights, racking pain, and no rest nor little relief by day. I hope the worst is over, as I had a comfortable sleep for the whole night last night. But my hopes are like those in a ship in a storm: when one billow is past, another and greater is at the heels of it. Thus much for compliments and complaints: though for a water-drinker my lot is hard. By the inclosed you will see an answer to one of your queries: if I could have thought James Bentham had any art or secret unknown to the rest of mankind, I should have revered him more than I can say I have ever done.

"O *Sapientia* in *our Calendar* on the 16*th of Dec.* the day we used to break up at Eton, for the Christmas holydays, and marked 17*th of Dec.* in the *Roman Calendar*, on account, I suppose, of the alteration of the Gregorian style, is so called from the seven Antiphons, all which begin with O, which are sung on the seven days before Christmas-eve, and are called the seven great O's. The Antiphon on the 17th is this.—"O Sapientia quæ ex ore Altissimi prodiisti, attingens à fine usque ad finem, fortiter suaviterque, disponens omnia, veni ad docendum nos viam prudentiæ." Whether their Mr. Butler, or our Dr. Nichols, have said any thing about it, I cannot say, not having consulted either.—Your present of the print of a Funeral Sermon on Bishop Chaloner was most acceptable; though I never saw him, or heard from him, yet I revered his character ever since he opposed Dr. Middleton, my friend, in his latitudinarian schemes. What an infamy and disgrace would it have been, had the fanatical patriotic mob chaired this poor old man through their factious tumult! It must have ended in his destruction. We call ourselves, and flatter one another with the title of moderate, tolerating, and unpersecuting: but we do but flatter ourselves. On my conscience, was I a young man, of independent fortune, I would as soon live among the Hottentots, or wild Indians of North America, as among such factious, rebellious, never contented people.

"As to the Rowleian controversy, I am not sufficiently versed in it to give my opinion. Dr. Glyn gave me Mr. Bryant's book; and he seems to think, as you say, that the affair is for ever decided.

"I send you a print of Mr. Browne Willis; and will send you two more, if you want them, for your collecting friends. But you may say, it is by no means like: very true: and God forbid

and benevolent Bishop of Cloyne, the late profoundly learned Antiquary Richard Gough *, esq., and very many others of the highest eminence.

it should be so: You and I knew him! Would one chuse to give a caricatura of a friend, and worthy Antiquary? No doubt, Mr. Dahl caught his likeness in his best days; and that is sufficient.

"I have not heard from Mr. Walpole these six months; but wrote last week, and sent him one of these prints.

"I had not heard of ————'s misfortune. I heartily pity his situation. Happy are those who have no sins to answer for, or be reviled for, but their own. I can write no more; my hand is numbed, and myself so ill. I am, dear Sir,

Yours most affectionately, WM. COLE."

* To whom a series of Letters are here printed from the originals.

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, April* 3, 1773.

"Your very acceptable present was delivered to me by Mr. Tyson near a fortnight since; and though I have not acknowledged my thanks for it, they are not the less sincere. The truth is, I have been surrounded ever since with such an heap of pamphlets and papers, which have been accruing these ten years, and never sorted till now, that I have had little else to do. Accept therefore now, dear Sir, though late, my due acknowledgements, both for the kind present, as for the entertainment it afforded me. In good truth, were our National Antiquities often investigated with that happy accuracy and precision with which you have drawn forth into light that old neglected monument of Bishop Roger Pauper, the study of them would be more pleasant, as well as more useful; and, what is much to the purpose, give credit to a Society which seemed to stand in need of such a support.—I think of being in London on Monday sevennight; and, if I can possibly, will contrive to be present at one of our meetings, in hopes of paying my respects in person to a Society where I have been so long an unattending member, and of assuring you, personally, how much you have obliged, dear Sir, your most obedient and faithful servant, WM. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, April* 9, 1773.

"As I have an opportunity of sending this under a cover, I was willing to thank you for your kind attention in relation to any disappointment we might have met with in respect to the adjournment of the Society's meeting during the Easter holidays. Mr. Essex and self set out for town on Thursday next; and very probably might have been in Chancery-lane, but for your information. I met Mr. Tyson yesterday at Peter House: he has no thoughts of being in town on St. George's day. No doubt you have heard our brother Nasmith is going off with a College living, or one in exchange. I was very glad you put me in mind of the Ashridge paintings; I had so entirely forgot my promise, that I did not even recollect there were such paintings in being.

my

Of the Manuscript Collections in his own hand, which he ordered to be locked up for twenty years,

my memory is so treacherous; and, without your kind hint, should certainly have been guilty of an incivility without meaning it. You may depend upon a full account of them, and the College, when I have the pleasure of meeting you in Chancery-lane on the 23d. I suppose we dine not far off, and not before two. As I have not attended any meeting, that I recollect, these 20 years, you will not be surprized at my ignorance of these matters. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. WM. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Monday, July* 3, 1775.

"I have no excuse for my ill-manners, in not returning you my sincerest thanks long ago, for the valuable and most entertaining present you was so kind to send me: indeed, I thought of doing so daily; and my only reason for deferring it was the constant expectation of sending my letter by some friend. When Mr. Lort called here last week, his stay was so short, that I was unwilling to detain him. He brought me the volume of pamphlets I had sent by Mr. Tyson, whom I expect a little to-day to dine here. I have been laid up with the gout above ten weeks, and am now far from well, and not stirred from home all the time. I might make use of that as a sort of apology for my neglect, which flies in my face, and must leave myself in your hands for my pardon. The last Archæologia pleases me much; there are many very curious subjects in it, that must satisfy every one who has any taste for Antiquity. — If there is any thing in the Antiquary way in which I can be of use, pray use no ceremony with,

"Dear Sir, yours, &c. WM. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, near Cambridge, Dec.* 12, 1775.

"After an absence of two months, at Warplesden, near Guildford, with my brother Apthorp, and at my living near Windsor, I returned only to this place on Saturday evening, when I found your letter, which unfortunately laid there all the time, as I gave no orders to have my letters sent to me. I had heard of the picture at Burnham from my friend and neighbour Jacob Bryant, esq. who advised me by all means to go and look at it; and though I got to London time enough on Thursday evening last to have called at the Society, yet I was so ill with the cold, or influenza, now so common, that I had no spirits or inclination to go any where but to bed, and get forward towards home next morning as fast as I could. — Your description is so curious and particular, that my loss is the less in not seeing the original. I wish it was in my power to assist you in discovering the subject of it, which may be difficult without further lights.

"Sir Lewis de Tufton, temp. Edw. III. was a principal commander at the battle of Cressy, and afterwards laid siege to Calais. Q. if it relates to any traditional exploit by him transacted? yet the arms of that family are different; except they may have changed them, which is sometimes the case; but Thanet House, temp.

a satisfactory account is given in the Synopsis of the British Museum. The largest and most valua-

temp. Car. I. was in Aldersgate-street. — I am more inclined to think it relates to some Spanish and Moorish story. My reason for it is this: the arms of *Arragon*, Paly Or and Gules, are frequent on the picture; and, quere, whether the Barry Or and Gules, which you mention to be on the trumpets and banners, should not be Paly Or and Gules also? but hanging on these instruments may make them appear as Barry. A Norman family of the name of Briqueville gives for arms, Paly Or and Gules, as may several English families, if I had time to search. But I am eager to satisfy you, that it was not through neglect that you heard from me no sooner.

"I will this post write to Mr. Walpole, and inclose your letter to me, that he may have a full description of the painting; and will desire him, either to favour me with his thoughts about it, or write to you, and beg him to search Mr. Vertue's papers. —Mr. Colman and Mr. Tyson called on me yesterday; the latter is ill with the cold now in fashion, as it is possible to be and be abroad. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. WM. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, near Cambridge, Dec.* 24, 1775.

"Yours of the 21st I received yesterday, and am afraid I shall be a better correspondent than negotiator. As I told you in my last, I took the liberty of sending your letter to Mr. Walpole, whose answer to me was this: "That he had not leisure now to examine Vertue's MSS." As his answer was so cold, I don't care to say any thing further about it.

"The *Priory of Barham*, near *Linton*, I am well acquainted with. It was a cell to Welnetham in Suffolk, where three or four Crutched Friers used to dwell, and was granted by Hen. VIII. to Philip Paris, who afterwards sold it to the family of Millisent, who may be called the present possessors; as Mr. Lonsdale married the widow of the last Mr. Millisent, whom I remember of Trinity College. The present mansion was probably built out of the materials of the Priory; being an antient structure, and seemingly of the age of Queen Elizabeth's time. No cloisters remain; and the glass painting in the chapel window is so inconsiderable, that I never took an account of the contents of it; only I remember a small head, and two or three other detached pieces, placed there by some modern glazier. The chapel, now frequently used as such, is so small, it won't contain above half a dozen or eight people. I have in my possession the original seal of the house, which was given to me by Mr. Allen, now Senior Fellow of Trinity College, who had it as a gift from the late Mrs. Millisent. It is an oval brass seal, having the figure of St. Margaret, holding a cross in her right hand, the foot of which is fixed into the mouth of a dragon, which she is trampling on, having a book in her left hand, and crowned. Before her is one of the Crossed Friars on his knees, shaven, and in his cowl,

and

ble portion is taken up by his Collections for Cambridgeshire, and his "Athenæ Cantabrigienses." Many of the volumes exhibit striking traits of Mr.

and above his head a cross patée. The legend round it is,

"S. PRIORIS S'C'E CRVCIS DE BERHAVM."

"As to the other *Religious Foundation* at *Linton*, it was a small *Alien Priory*, which was given by King Henry VI. to Pembroke Hall, who are now possessors of it; but no remains of it appear. It stood, as I apprehend, on the spot where a handsome mansion-house now stands, close by the river and bridge in Linton, lately purchased by the Bishop of Ely of Lord Montfort, and near the church.

"After Mr. Walpole had published his Anecdotes on Painting, I sent him, in 1762, an account of the *Palavicini Family*, as an illustration of what he had said about *Horace Palavicini*. I will transcribe my account, just as I sent it to him." [This Mr. Gough adopted in Camden.]

"Cumberton church has no monuments of any antiquity, though many for modern inhabitants. In the South aile lies an old stone, with an imperfect French inscription; but the letters are so chipped and broken I could make nothing out. In the windows are two devices; one a ladder, probably that of the antient family of Deschallers, who had great property in these parts: the other, a tun, or vessel, with a tree pierced through it; probably the rebus of the name of some distinguished inhabitant. Half a hide of land was held here by grand serjeantry, as King's baker, temp. Edw. I. And though there are now no arms, and little painted glass in the windows, yet in Charles the First's time there were the arms of *Burdeleys* lords of one of the manors, and another old coat, viz. Ermine, a cross Azure, fretty Or, and the portraits of the chief inhabitants, with their wives and children, were depicted in all the windows of the church, both above and below, with their names beneath them, each window having been glazed at their expence. When this was perfect, what a pretty effect it must have! besides the example of generosity it gave to the parish. Here, by coming to church, most of the inhabitants might have the pleasure of seeing their ancestors' pictures for several generations; but these are now all defaced. The *Orate pro Animabus* under these figures had the counter effect for which it was designed. The zealous Puritan thought he was about a blessed work, when he was defacing the names of the generous benefactors to the parish fabric. I have many notices relating to the parish, which I will not trouble you with.

"I did not go to Sutton when I was at my brother's at Warplesdon. Mrs. Weston has a large piece of water in or near his parish. The next time I go there, your information will egg me to get a sight of it. I went one day on purpose to examine nicely Archbishop Abbot's tomb at Guildford, which, in my mind, is a true transcript of the man he is represented to have been.

"I re-

Cole's own character; and a man of sufficient leisure might pick out from them abundance of curious matter. His Diary, however, is truly laughable. It is worse than honest Humphrey Wanley's; *e. g.*

"I received your letter relating to the Tiptoft's monument; and gave you my opinion of it, I think, in more than one letter. But I must finish, by assuring you, that I am, dear Sir,

Yours, most faithfully, WM. COLE."

"DEAR MR. GOUGH, *Milton, May* 29, 1776.

"The best apology that I can make for my not answering your former Letter is, that I could give no satisfactory answer about St. Guthlac, I have made, as yet, no regular or particular Index to the Croyland Register, and on turning it over I see nothing that looks towards Worcestershire. I am sorry you ferretted out St. Guthlac's Priory at Hereford, because on the back of your Letter I had entered that particular, whenever I wrote to you again. Other Churches under his patronage I have no knowledge of.

"I am glad that a new volume of the Biographia is intended: though I expect it to be filled with Worthies who have no niches in my temple. You know my notions are diametrically opposite to the fashionable mode of thinking in this age. I am so old-fashioned as hardly to meet one of my cast: yet even this does not discourage me. I came into the world a century or two too late.

"I am glad they have pulled down the shed that disfigured the front of Dunstaple Priory Church, which must have been a very noble and even elegant building before its desecration. It is probable so much of it was left, as Henry VIII. designed this to have been one of his new Bishoprics.

"Mr. Norris disappointed us, for young Masters brought me your favour without the prints: when I see them, and have examined them, will give you my thoughts upon the Hunsdon Procession. I dine to-morrow at your lodge, where I am to meet Mr. Tyson, whom I have not seen these three weeks.

"I am now very much engaged in making a general sort of Index to my volumes, which are got so numerous I cannot recur to them readily without such assistance.

"As to the monument of Wenlock I can say nothing, having never been in Luton Church: but the William de Wenlock buried in that Church was, certainly, from the manner and jingle of the poetry, as well as from his shorn head and habit, a priest before the Battle of Tewksbury, I suppose you have Mr. Blomefield's account of the epitaphs in this Church; he says, that this William de Wenlock was Prebendary of St. Paul's before 1363, and died 1393. I am, Dear Sir, with great regard, your ever faithful servant, WM. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, July* 2, 1777.

"Many sincere thanks to you for your kind remembrance of me,

"*Jan.* 25, 1766. Foggy. My beautiful parrot died at ten at night, without knowing the cause of his illness, he being very well last night."

me, in your late learned, valuable, and entertaining present: and though you have confounded at a stroke all my fine reasonings from the *Chronicon Saxonicum*, relating to the battle of Assendune, yet my regard to truth, and your sagacity, makes me ready to acquiesce in your determination for Rochford Hundred: though the country between Ashdown and Bartlow is a champain, open country, and may well be supposed, near Bartlow especially, to be not unsuitable to such an action. My zeal for Cambridgeshire, in which Bartlow stands, and for Ashdown, the native place of my father, makes me reluctantly give up the precious antiquity of Bartlow Hills; which must still be left uninvestigated, if your determination takes place: and I am afraid you have too much reason on your side, especially from distance to the capital, to make it doubted. As a Cambridge man, however, I thank you for giving us a mint under Canute, though you have demolished Stigand's Church at Bartlow. I wish every Adversary would be as generous.

"I went with Tyson on Monday to dine with Mr. Nasmith at Snailwell: it was a long pull for an invalid, and so much fatigued me that I could not put pen to paper yesterday. I am not well pleased at the annual increase of our subscription [at the Society of Antiquaries.] Gentlemen of fortune, when they make these sumptuary laws, consider only the powers of their own pockets, and don't consider the exility of a poor Vicar's income.

"Mr. Tyson is leaving Cambridge in due time: when he is gone, I shall be exceeding glad to be his successor in all Antiquarian offices within my compass; and when you are disposed for an excursion in these parts, if well, I will be glad to attend you; if unwell, as the Irish say, you have a good bed here at your service, and I know so much of your disposition, that common accommodations will make you easy; such as these no one will be more happy to exhibit than, dear Sir, your much obliged and faithful servant, WILLIAM COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Tuesday, May* 26, 1778.

"I am afraid I can be of little use to you in your laudable researches. Mr. Walpole last week asked me, whether he should not give me joy of the late repeal of the sanguinary laws against the Papists? By your present enquiries after old English Missals, if we were not well informed of the contrary, one would be tempted to ask you the same question. However that be, I hold it as a truth, that all true genuine Antiquaries have a spice or dash in favour of old Mother Church: in contemplation of which presumption I send you a prayer to St. Henry, Founder of Eton and King's Colleges.

Since I wrote the above, I turned to Thomas Otterburne, and find that the Antiphon and Prayer are the same as at p. 53. of the

"*Feb.* 1. Saturday. Fine day and cold, Will Wood junior carried three or four loads of dung into the Clay-pit close. Baptized William the son of William Grace, blacksmith, who I married about six months before."

the Preface, so won't trouble you with it: the only difference is in the conclusion of the prayer, and that is immaterial, *superna* for *sempiterna*.

"The gout has made me such a cripple, that I cannot stand to examine my books to look whether I have any more to your purpose, so that they must all be brought to me by my servant. I don't know that I have any of those you specify.

"I rejoice with you at our late Benedictine accession: that College should never be without an Antiquary: but the breed seems to be wearing away apace: and except your friend Masters trains up his son in the way he should go, we have no hopes.

"The poor Master * continues still in the same languid inanimated state, and may continue so for some weeks, as his stomach deserts him not, sleeps well, and has no pain. I never thought I should ever concur with any scheme or idea of the riotous Livery: yet I wish them success in this petition; since they will petition: some fine monuments at St. Paul's would decorate a nudity that wants ornaments withinside. If Mr. Wilkes means to rest his bones in any other place, he has warning to prevent it; though, I think, he once in his life spoke in favour of this plan, and painting the bare walls of this Cathedral: so that there seems some propriety in burying him there; even though the speech might originate to abuse Bp. Terrick. Lord Chatham and Mr. Wilkes both had the honour of being dragged to Guildhall by the zealous Livery in their life-time. To be drawn in their herses after death to St. Paul's would complete their triumph. As the staunch patriot Dr. Wilson has placed the statue of Mrs. Macaulay in St. Stephen's, it is more than probable that he means to rest where his Idol is placed. Excuse this running of my pen; and, wishing you success in all your industrious and ingenious occupations, I am, with great sincerity, Your much obliged friend and servant, W. Cole.

"Dear Sir, *Milton, May 7, 1779.*

"Although your Letter is dated on St. George, yet I received it not, with the 5th Archæologia, till May 5, by Mr. Masters; and you have my thanks for your kind care in sending it.

"I am, and have been for these six weeks, so extremely ill with the gout, &c. that it is with pain I sit down to answer your query for Mr. Nichols; and I am sorry the most I can do for him will be very superficial.

"*William Bowles* was born at Hagley in Worcestershire, from whence he was sent to Eton school for grammar learning, and elected from that foundation to a scholarship in King's College,

* Dr. Barnardiston.

in

"*March* 3, Monday. I baptized Sarah, the bastard daughter of the Widow Smallwood of Eton, aged near 50, whose husband died above a year ago."

in Cambridge, Dec. 22, 1677. On the 10 Oct. 1681, he went out Bachelor of Arts, and Master at the usual time following, viz. about 1684. In 1687, he, with others, were delegated by the Senate, to advise the Vice Chancellor to offer a Petition to His Majesty, to revoke his mandate to Father Alban Francis, a Benedictine Monk, for his Degree of Master of Arts, without taking the usual oath: which had its effect. In the same year he was presented to the rectory of Endfield in Staffordshire, and resigned his Fellowship of King's College June 5, 1688. His resignation is sealed with a griffin segreant, but it does not seem to be meant as coat armour; and is witnessed by Wm. Bowles, senior, Samuel and Thomas Palmer. On 19 Aug. 1695 (Wood's Ath. vol. I. p. 448) he was collated by William Lloyd, Bishop of Lichfield, to the Prebend of Gaia Minor in his Cathedral, which he vacated by his death in 1705. His elder brother Henry Bowles, Fellow of King's College also, succeeded him in the living of Endfield. He was esteemed a most complete scholar and a neat Poet: but what the titles of his productions are I have not met with.* Carter in his book of Cambridge (p. 150) says, from some information, that 'he wrote several Poems and Translations.' This is all that I have concerning him in my books.

"As I was sending for Dr. Glynn to come to me, when your Letter arrived, I added to my note a request for him to look into Mr. Allen's MS Historiette of King's College, which I have never seen, to see if there was any thing particular about him. The Doctor came, but had no time for enquiries of this sort: if I get better, and have an opportunity, I will make further enquiry, and send the result of them.

"I am much pleased with the Archæologia, as far as I am got into it: though the first article ‡ gave me no good omen: I was sorry to see so ingenious a writer as Mr. Pegge throw away so much good learning on a subject which I never looked upon to be serious. I had a copy of Dr. Byrom's ballad 20 years ago, and ever esteemed it no other than a lively banter and joke on our Society; and the inscription to Lord Willoughby of Parham, a zealous Dissenter, one who cared not a rush about the existence of St. Gregory or St. George, puts it past all doubt. I always looked upon it as a piece of fun, a *jeu d'esprit*, to which Dr. Byrom was more than ordinarily addicted. I will say no more about it: but, if I am right, such a serious investigation of what was meant only as sport, was hardly worth the while to throw away so much useful time about.

"At p. 77. R. P. probably means *Requiescat pacificè*, or *in pace*; the constant finish of Catholic funereal inscriptions.

* Observations on the History of St. George.

"Mr.

6, Thursday. Very fine weather. My man was blooded. I sent a loin of pork and a spare-rib to Mr. Cartwright in London.

8, Saturday. Very fine weather. Mr. Cartwright

"Mr. Brooke's Illustration of the Saxon inscription at Kirkdale Church pleases me much. I can write no longer; and beg leave to subscribe myself, Dear Sir, W. Cole."

"Dear Sir, *Milton, July* 24, 1779.

"As Mr. Essex is going to-morrow to Lambourne, in his way to Margate, I am tempted to write this on more accounts than one. You say Mr. Brooke and yourself are going a tour into Suffolk. If you come to Cambridge, and have any time, I shall be sincerely glad to see you at dinner here; and, if you mean me that favour, be so good as to give me a line, that I may ask the Vice Chancellor*, Master of Emanuel†, and Mr. Masters, to meet you.—Dr. or Mr. Barnard, of Withersfield, near Haveril in Suffolk, and Horseath and Linton in Cambridgeshire, is my very worthy friend, though I have not seen him these six or seven years. He is a most humane and ingenious man; and on giving my name, or making use of your own, which will do better, I am satisfied he will shew you what Antiquities he is in possessson of. He has the largest antique glass bottle perhaps in England: it contains two gallons, and was found near Lord Montfort's. park, and not far from his house, with various other Roman glass bottles, pateræ, urns, and cart-loads of human bones, and lamps. He is curious in books, medals, and prints: and has some of the most elegant antient trinkets, given to him by the old Duchess of Somerset, and formerly belonging to the Percy family. Perhaps he may have disposed of them to the late Duchess of Northumberland.

"I have this day sent to desire, at St. John's College, a few extracts from the College Register, to gratify your friend Mr. Nichols: I can send a whole life of Dr. Jenkin and Dr. Newcome ‡, and some anecdotes relating to Dr. Wotton §: but I suppose a few notices relating to them will be sufficient.

"Godolphin, I supppse, was an Oxford man, and I know nothing of him: as I know Edmund Chisbull was. When I have an answer from Dr. Pennington, you will hear further from me.

Mr. Essex dined here on Thursday, and shewed me the design for your window ||, which will be pretty: I wish it had been pointed. Sir John Cotton is making a new East window at Madingley: there was originally an elegant crucifix, and he is filling the two other lights or pannels of it with old bits of glass, collected here and there. Mr. Masters has the direction of it, and I have no opinion of it: he had better have employed a most ingenious glass-painter at Cambridge to have done him seven or eight arms of his family and their matches, which I advised: but Sir

* Dr. Colman, Master of Bene't College. † Dr. Farmer.
‡ See both these Lives, vol. I. 553; vol. IV. 240. § See vol. IV. 253.
|| This window still ornaments Mr. Gough's Library at Enfield

brought me a quarter of house lamb from London.

John was for the cheaper way. I am, dear Sir, your most obedient and faithful servant, WM. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Sunday, Nov.* 14, 1779.

"When I look at the date of your last Letter of July 29, it quite amazes me that it has not been answered: I assure you I have had no little uneasiness about it, and that I am wholly blameless: I immediately gave Dr. Pennington your Letter, who promised me full satisfaction. I met him three times in the interval, and sent to him once: yet there were always excuses, and at last I went to the Master himself the week before last, where Dr. Pennington returned me your Letter, and gave me the following scrap of paper of admissions, which I shall send, as given.

Christophorus Anstey, Berceriensis.
Electus Socius Apr. 9, 1701. Brinkley 1730 to 1733.
Gulielmus Wotton, Suffolciensis.
Electus Socius pro Mag'ro Berisford, Apr. 8, 1685.
Decessit 1694.
Robertus Jenkin, Cantianus.
Socius Mart. 30, 1680. } Mag'r, Apr. 11, 1711 to 1727.
Decessit 1691. }
Thomas Baker eodem die. immediatè junior.
Franciscus Roper, Dunelmensis.
Socius April 2, 1666.
Decessit 1688. Mat. Prior, Middlesex.
Johannes Newcome, Lincolniensis.
Socius Mart. 31, 1707. Q. 1706?
Electus Magister Feb. 6, 1734. Obiit Jan. 10, 1765.
Robertus Lambert, Magister, Apr. 22, 1727.
Christopher Anstey admitted in the year 1727; A. B. 1731.
Christopher Anstey, Berceriensis, electus Mart. 24, 1734.
Mr. Anstey had leave to go abroad, Jan. 1736.
Sedbergh School; supposed of Holme in Spalding Moore; now living. Not the person wanted.
Dr. John Taylor, A. B. 1730.
Dr. W. Wotton, Catharine Hall, A. B. 1679. St. John's, M. A. 1683.
Mr. Francis Roper, A. B. 1662; M A. 1666.
Mr. Vere Foster, B. A. 1718; M. A. 1722.
Mr. William Clarke, Residentiary of Chichester, Rector of Buxted, A. B. 1731; M. A. 1735.
Magister Clarke, decessit 1736.

This is all the information I can get from St. John's, where I understand that Mr. George Ashby has been very lately, and, I guess, got better intelligence than I have been able *to procure*. I send you this, that you may not blame my neglect: I am afraid Mr. Nichols will hardly employ so poor a Commissioner again; but, to tell a plain truth, there is hardly one in a College that will give any ear to disquisitions of this sort. When I see

you

9, Sunday. Very fine time. At matins and vespers. Mr. Armsteed the apothecary of Fenny

you, I will say more; and at the same time shew you what I have wrote of Dr. Newcome, Dr. Jenkin, Dr. Wotton, &c.; and, if not too late, will send from my hoard what few particulars I have of the rest: but was willing to let this go as soon as I could get it. I dined at Mr. Essex's on Friday, and went indeed in hopes of seeing your window: it is not done, nor could I see any part; he says he stops for more glass for you. It will look beautifully: Freeman has executed your coat admirably. My chief reason for going to see them in the window was, to take an account of the arms, and to have sent you the names if you did not know them: as I looked at them piece by piece a month ago, I saw Hussey and Paulet. I am, dear Sir, WM. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Whitsunday, May* 14, 1780.

"Dining yesterday at Queen's College Lodge, I there received your noble and generous present*, which, I assure you sincerely, I could never have expected from the trumpery aid I contributed. You have given me a guinea for my sixpence; and not only so, but made acknowledgments far beyond what I either expected or deserved. Original writers like yourself have not the temptation to conceal the little assistance they may receive; they have a fund of their own, and can spare a little credit to their friends. I have experienced other usage from several persons who owed ten times more, yet were shy of acknowledging it: having no great matter to spare of their own, they were wise to make the most of what they could get.

"Sir, I thank you heartily for your kindness; and, when I have looked into your books, will, as I make no doubt but it will be agreeable, tell you my thoughts about it. I am at this juncture in a more hurrying time than usual; there was a thing or two at Thetford that I had remarked, and which shall come at the same time. When I left Queen's, I called at the *Old House* †, and found the Master returned the evening before out of Northamptonshire. He went ill thither: but left his complaints behind him, and is very well. He told me, that Mr. Walsby would soon be presented, and that he was disposed to do Mrs. Tyson all the kindness in his power, and to let her continue in the house as long as she pleases. Poor woman! I pity her with all my soul: she is singularly unhappy, in having been too much caressed and admired before she left Cambridge. The loss of poor Mr. Tyson shocked and afflicted me more than I thought it possible I could have been afflicted. Since the loss of Mr. Gray, I have lamented no one so much. God rest his soul! I hope he is happy; and, was it not for those he has left behind, I am so much of a philosopher, now the affair is over, I would prefer the exchange. Dr. Lort wrote to me the day of his funeral: he said,

* The Second Edition of "Anecdotes of British Topography."

† Bene't College, frequently so called.

Stratford (who came to see my man Tom, who was very ill with a distemper called the shingles) that some paper books, to the amount of 40 or more, in my writing, were reserved for me: if you see Mrs. Tyson, I should be obliged to you to let her know, I shall be glad to have them sealed up and reserved for me. Dr. Gooch got into my chaise with me from Queen's to Bene't, and surprized me by saying, that Mrs. Beadon had sent to Mrs. Tyson, offering her the use of her house: I thought they had not been on such terms: but, God knows, in such trying times and situations, an heart must be of flint that would not forget trifling misunderstandings. I saw your Gothic window before it left Cambridge. I wished they had put Sir Richard's figure in it, both as it was handsome, and as there was a propriety in the name; some other glass I did not like. I had a good coat of Howard quartering Tendring, which I would willingly have given you towards filling it up. Mr. Essex is now in town, I wrote to him yesterday about some business; and he will mortify me much if he has no leisure to do it for me. Mr. Brooke, to whom my best compliments, is too good an Herald not to have informed you of the owners of the arms in your window; there is only a modern one or two of about Queen Elizabeth's time that I did not know; the Wyvern is well known to me. If you desire any notices about them, I can send them, as I took an account of them, and have drawn them all out in one of my books. I received yesterday by Mr. Masters the Monuments* in Westminster Abbey, but have not had a moment's time to look at them. Thank God, I have been freeer from the gout in my feet for these last eight or nine months than for three or four years before; yet I am so tender, liable to feverish complaints and sore throats, that I never stir out without catching cold.

"I will write to you again when I have finished your books, for which I once more thank you heartily: they would have been more welcome had your Print† been prefixed. We are all riot, faction, drunkenness, and excess, all over this County, to such a degree and expense as, I believe, never was known in this, or any other County: indeed it is incredible.

Excuse me, I pray, for haste, having hardly time to subscribe myself, WM. COLE.

"You will excuse the address, when I tell you, that, sending my servant on a particular message to Sir Sampson Gideon, he found him in bed, not well, and probably half asleep: for he not only wrote the directions to two covers which I sent him, as you will see them, but sealed them both, though they were only covers. I wonder, indeed, that he is alive, considering the immense fatigue and necessary drinking he must undergo—a miserable hard task to get into Parliament! I saw a curious account

* Published by the Society of Antiquaries.

† It is much to be regretted that no portrait of Mr. Gough exists. One was attempted almost at the close of his life, but the artist wholly failed in the execution of it.

of

dined with me, as did John Perrot and William Travel. I catechized the children as usual, buried

of a picture which came from the parsonage house at Lamborne in the last Gentleman's Magazine*. Do you know any thing of it?"

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Wednesday morning, May* 24, 1780.

"I dined with Mr. Essex on Monday at Bene't Lodge; and passing his door in my return, I took the packet you was so kind to bundle up for me, which I opened when I got home. He had mentioned that there was a MS. in it that you wished to have, if I chose to part with it. When I found my MS. which I hardly expected again, I was extremely pleased that I had it in my power, in part, to return the obligation you bound me under for your last kind present, and many others I have received at your hands: and when I know how you would have this trifle conveyed to you, it shall wait on you direetly: I will consult Mr. Essex about it.

"Electioneering madness and faction have inflamed this County to such a degree, that the peace it has enjoyed for above half a century may take as long a time before it returns again. Yesterday the three candidates were nominated: the Duke of Rutland's brother, the late Mr. Charles Yorke's son, and Sir Sampson Gideon, whose expences for this month have been immoderate, enormous, and beyond all belief. Interruptions on this occasion have been unavoidable, so that I have not gone 200 pages deep into your excellent book: the way I have gone is truly May, and enamelled with its flowers: if a weed here and there, as is unavoidable in such a variety of matter, should spring up, you will hear of it, as far as lies in the power of, dear Sir, your much obliged friend and servant, WM. COLE."

"Sir John Cotton was in good health and spirits at our tumultuous and riotous meeting yesterday: he seems happy to be discharged from the as tumultuous and riotous meetings in St. Stephen's Chapel, where nothing but faction, abuse, and ill-manners, have prevailed of late. Happy those who are disburthened from such heavy services: and highly commendable those, who, notwithstanding these inconveniences, for the good of their country, can submit to them, to the utter loss of all domestic quiet, happiness, regular meals, sociability, and every enjoyment of life! Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Day of Essex were expected; but happily did not appear, that I heard of. Mr. Soame Jenyns told me, that he did not mean to offer his services for the Town any more: he would have been extremely chearful at the thoughts of it, and the repetition of such riots, drunkenness, and licentiousness, as he saw yesterday: but all the time I was with him seemed much frightened,

* A curious Painting, on board, of the time of James I. devised by Henry Farley, and containing a View of London. It had been for many years in the family of the Tookes, of whom three in succession were Rectors of Lamborne in Essex, 1704—1776. See a good description of the Picture, by Mr. Gough, Gent Mag. vol. L. p. 179. The original is preserved at the Society of Antiquaries.

the son of Francis Perrot; and drank coffee with Mrs. Willis, who was very ill of an asthma.

as he has escaped being trampled to death by the mob in the Castle-yard, either by design or accident. I observed one side of his face was much bruised by his fall. He is not fit to go among a mob: his age, slight make, and short-sightedness, should have warned him against it: especially a mob of all the Sectaries in the Town and County. Indeed I never saw Faction so triumphant: Pray God it ends well before the fury is subsided. Men heated with it are wild beasts, when unrestrained by authority; and, since Wilkes and Liberty have been in fashion, Authority and Government seem in the wane. Lord Gage was also flung upon his back at the same time by some dry faggots lying in the way, but got no hurt."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Sunday, June* 18, 1780.

"I have finished above a fortnight ago the MS. I mean to send you; and it is now in the custody of Mr. Essex, who had a mind to see it before it was sent away: he has a strict charge to let no one see it. I would send it immediately to you: but I have an hesitation whether I should not in point of honour first acquaint Mr. Walpole with a quotation from a MS. of his in my possession, and which I gave him a promise not to communicate, at present, to any one: however, the part I have quoted is so inconsiderable, and of so indifferent a nature, that I think no breach of promise will be incurred by transcribing the few lines of it; yet it is a part, and I still have my doubts. *The MS. shall not be long ere you have it.* I have been and am so taken up at present, with some Pedigrees, beautiful indeed, which it is proper to return soon (and I copy them exactly) that I cannot get forward in the 'British Topography;' I reserve it, as boys do niceties and what they love best, to the last morsel, as a *bon bouche.*

"I am glad to hear *Worcestershire* is likely to appear by the means of your fostering auspices. I did not know it was in such forwardness: if it is a subscription work, I shall be glad to subscribe my mite to it. Last year Mr. Bromley of Worcester mentioned it to me; and it was an argument he made use of to get from me, by permission of Lord Montfort, a fine Pedigree of his Family, which he has never yet returned to me: he said it was to lend to Dr. Nash to correct or add to that Pedigree meant to be printed in the book I hope it does not, like Morant, exclude Church notes, arms, and epitaphs.

"We are still most violent here in electioneering debaucheries: the ill-blood it has already, and will occasion among friends and neighbours, is one of the no small mischiefs it is productive of: I was a witness, and interested, of this on Friday last at our County club, whereof I have been a member ever since I took my father's place, about 45 years ago, and used to be a most agreeable meeting to me: now it is changed; all is faction, abuse, and ill-manners.

"I mentioned your query about Messrs. Carte to the Master of Ema-

27, Thursday. I sent my two French wigs to my London barber to alter them, they being made so miserably I could not wear them.

Emanuel: he says, that in a late Biographical Dictionary, by Noorthouck, is a very good account of them. I will transcribe, on the other side all I have relating to either, in my Athenæ Cantabrigienses, which is very slight. [See vol. II. p. 481.]

"I congratulate with you on Charlestown being taken. Cambridge was illuminated on Friday night; and the Mayor asked me, among the rest, to sup at the Town hall, to drink the King's health. I never sup; and am not, by choice, either from home after eight, or in such large evening meetings, so excused myself. Pray God send us peace and harmony, and deliver us from mobs of all denominations. I hope Government will not, however, be so timid as to spare the ostensible mover of this sedition and riot. I am, dear Sir, wishing success to all your laudable undertakings, your most obliged friend and servant, WM. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Sunday, Dec.* 17, 1780.

"I assure you, your letter gave me great pleasure (though I received it not till a week after date) as I was conscious my ill manners deserved other treatment. The book I promised you was finished near six months ago; nay, I sent it to Mr. Essex, who had it a week, and who had a design of sending it to you in a day or two, had not I called before it went off. Some reasons, which may be explained to your satisfaction hereafter, prevents my sending it at present: but, such as it is, you shall not be long without it, *for it is your book, and so I have marked it.*

"The day your letter came, I had finished a long tedious transcript; and promised myself respite and rest for some time, which I really wanted, having been much indisposed for a great while, and have not been over my threshold these ten weeks.

"Your queries I can tolerably answer: but beg you will stay a little. Dr. Green* you mention, I know nothing of; nor of Mr. Ray†. What I have of the others you shall have soon.

"I understand my rough neighbour‡ is much offended at some expressions relating to him in your excellent book: and as to some mistakes in it, how is it possible to avoid them, where such multifarious matter is included? The great thing (for I called on him yesterday, we being upon visiting terms; but, upon any other it is impossible, where a man is trying, and watching to get information, and will not, or cannot, impart it) which has offended him is reviving the accusation of plagiarism. In short, Mr. Essex§ could give other proofs of it; and more could be produced, if necessary. However, upon the whole, I wish it had been forgotten: though really what you say, I think, may easily be excused. Yesterday I was rather surprised to hear him say, that private conversation ought not to have been published;

* Secretary to the Spalding Society; see vol. VI. pp. 7. 86.

† Ibid. p. 107. ‡ The Rev. Robert Masters. § See vol. III. p. 481.

it

May 3, Cold and rainy. My knee, where it was strained, uneasy. I had it pumped upon at the pump in the yard.

it was what Dr. Powell said relating to Mr. Baker*: for I took the liberty to tell him how much more judiciously you had mentioned him, than the Doctor. He said, that he had told Dr. Powell that he had read the book, and thought it impartial: but notes might be added, to correct the partialities. I well remember, some three or four years ago, when he was talking of Dr. Grey's Life of Mr. Baker in MS. and in his possession (which, by the bye, Dr. Grey lent to me, and of which I did not take any extracts, as I had no leave) that he said all this, except the middle part, viz. of his esteeming it impartial: whether he did or did not think so, it is of no consequence, as he chuses to think otherwise now; if he said so, I have forgotten it: but I was more surprised to hear him, before me, say, that it was inexcusable for a man to print any thing of any other person's, without telling him of his design. Great Wits, they say, have short memories. I will say no more; but wish that I could be of any service to accommodate this matter between you. He is of so unpolished and rugged a nature by constitution, and I believe by design and cunning, that he must be looked upon in another light than most other people: and I am really concerned that you, a quiet man, are embroiled with him; and, if you desire it, will do my best endeavours, and say nothing to him of my concerted design. A man of your indefatigable industry, merit, and application to our studies, ought by no means to be harrassed, by one of the brotherhood especially. I must beg you not to mention my name to him on any occasion; he is too irritable and fierce to love to have squabbles with. I have had a long squabble with him; and I dread another. I love peace, if it is to be had. Yours faithfully, W. Cole."

Mr. Gough, in answer, says,

"Dear Sir, *Enfield, Dec.* 20, 1780.

"I am very much obliged to you for your friendly offer of interposing in the resentment which your Neighbour expresses to me. He had sent me a warm letter about it, to which I replied, that, having received better information since the first edition, and having only truth for my object, I should leave it to himself to contradict me as he might think proper. There rests the matter, and there I mean to leave it; for, as much as I love tranquillity, I hope and trust truth will always bear me out when other persons choose to embroil me for her sake. R. Gough."

"Dear Sir, *Milton, Saturday, Dec.* 23, 1780.

"This day, when I had just finished my long letter, I received yours of Dec. 20, which I ought to have had last night.

"Your answer was steady and proper, and such as, I dare venture to pronounce, will stop all further proceedings from that quarter.—The place I refer to in regard to Dr. Powell, is

* See before, p. 581.

in

June 17, Tuesday. Windy, cold and rainy. I went to our new Archdeacon's Visitation at Newport

in your book, p. 220. The subject will be further discussed when I send you *my trumpery MS. so often idly mentioned.*

"Mr. Walpole was so kind to send me his last volume before it was published. I am glad you approve of it. I have an exception only to two or three passages.

"I have no accounts of Messrs. Burford, Burslem, Atkinson, or Timothy Neve—who probably might be Archdeacon Neve, first a Minor Canon, then Prebendary of Peterborough, who was Chaplain to Bp. Thomas of Lincoln, who collated him to one of his Archdeaconries, I think of Huntingdon, was a very worthy man, and married a Miss Green, sister to Lady Davers.

"Mrs. Tyson, with her uncle Mr. Wale of Shelford, and young Michaellozzo, the image of his poor father, dined here with me about a fortnight or three weeks ago. She was to spend some time at Cambridge, with Mrs. Lombe; but whether she has been there yet I cannot say, being a prisoner with the gout, and not over my threshold for these ten or eleven weeks. — I this moment received from Mrs. Tyson, by my servant, who called at Mr. Lombe's, a very small MS. belonging to the Priory of Colne. I know you had it, as Mr. Tyson wrote me word he would send it to me after you had done with it. Is it worth transcribing?

Dear Sir, Your much obliged friend, Wm. Cole."

"Dear Sir, *Milton, Thursday, March* 15, 1781.

"I have been very ill, and now not well, or you would have heard from me before. My namesake of King's College, an ingenious man, as I am informed, for I don't know him, was patronised and sent to Eton and King's by Dr. Chapman, Archdeacon of Sudbury, and is, I believe, a Kentish man*. Dr. Battie founded a scholarship in King's College, in the same style of the Craven Scholarships, with a stipend of about 20*l. per annum.* and filled it up by himself whilst living, and now is nominated to by the same persons who name to the Craven foundation.

"The same post which brought yours, brought one also from Mr. Walpole, with a MS volume I had lent to him, containing, among other things, the Negotiations of Cardinal Wolsey. In that volume I had transcribed the greatest part of the Colne Register, and could not go on with it, as the volume was gone for

* Who had been recently presented to a portion of the rectory of Waddesdon, Bucks. He was of Eton and King's College; B. A. 1778; M. A. 1781; an assistant at Eton School; tutor to the Marquis of Blandford, and his brother Lord Henry Spencer; afterwards D. D. and a Prebendary of Westminster. He died Sept. 25, 1806. See a full account of him, Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVI. p. 1072.—Another William Cole, of Eton and King's College also, B. A. 1780; M. A. 1783; became vicar of Broad Chilham, Wiltshire, in 1788, and afterwards Rector of Long Marston in Gloucestershire. He died April 10, 1805.

Pagnel. I took young H. Travel with me on my dun horse, as his father had formerly desired me, in

six or seven weeks; now I mean to finish it: but, had I known your intended publication, I might have spared myself the trouble: I hope you will go on with it, and not leave your intention frustrate, as you have such materials to work upon, and enliven it. You have heard, no doubt, of Mr. Walpole's being chosen an Honorary Member of the new Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh. The admission of a few things into our Archæologia*, I fear, has estranged for ever one of the most lively, learned, and entertaining Members on our List. The thing is unfortunately done, and he irrecoverable.

"As to my Neighbour, I have not heard one word more than I wrote to you: his design of writing, I dare say, is laid aside: in short, what could he say? When the prints I enquired after are delivered, I wish you would secure them for me and my Neighbour, whom I promised to get them for. When I meet with Mr. Maurice Johnson's Letter about Thorney among my papers, I will send you the original.

"I have had a very severe fit of the gout within this week, and am not well, and hope you will excuse my brevity. Wm. Cole."

"Dear Sir, *Milton, Friday, St. Peter, June* 29, 1781.

"I find by your Letter that Mr. Nichols has not yet received from Mr. Merrill the little packet I left with him about a fortnight ago. As to Dr. Grey's Life, my anecdotes are so scattered, that I cannot bring myself to collect them in one view at this present; neither do I think it proper till I see Mrs. Cole, one of his daughters, who will probably give me more positive accounts of him, than I can pretend to. I will take an opportunity of further enquiry.—Dr. Grey's pedigree, I think, was in the last Magazine. He was not of St. John's College; but, being of Yorkshire, was admitted a pensioner in Jesus College, April 18, 1704. He afterwards removed to Trinity Hall, where he was admitted Scholar of the House Jan. 6, 1706-7; and though he was never Fellow of that College, yet being LL. D. in 1730, he was elected one of the Trustees for Mr. Ayloffe's benefaction to it. He was rector of Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire, and vicar of St. Peter's and Giles's parishes in Cambridge, where he usually spent half his time; and died Nov. 25, 1766, at Ampthill, near Houghton Conquest, in the 79th year of his age; and was buried at the last mentioned place. He was of a most amiable, sweet, and communicative disposition; most friendly to his acquaintance, and never better pleased that in acts of friendship and benevolence. This I speak from experience. The number of his publications was so numerous, that Bp. Warburton insultingly abuses him for them: I don't know the exact number, not having

* This alludes to Mr. Masters's Remarks on Mr. Walpole's "Historic Doubts," in the Archæologia, vol. III. p. 198.

a ca-

order that he might hear the organ at Newport, he being a great Psalm-singer. Mr. Tanquerary, rector

a catalogue of more than 20 or 30. He left two daughters, one the wife of my double namesake, Mr. William Cole of Ely, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Lopham, co. Norfolk; the other of Mr. Le Piper, rector of Aspeley in Bedfordshire.

"I received the five prints*; and hope the great one we are soon to expect will make some amends for the tardiness of its reception. We Country Traders begin to grumble at the additional expence, and no Archæologia in due time, and less prints than when we subscribed only half what we do now.

"My MS. is not forgotten, though retarded: *it is yours in my custody*; I have taken care that you shall have it at all events, though not worth your acceptance. Excuse my saying no more: I am quite tired; and by no means well. Adieu; and I am yours very sincerely, WM. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Friday, July 27*, 1781.

"I can say little as to the family of Walsingham more than what is to be collected from the following epitaph, except that Mr. Walsingham, as I was informed when I took it, by the person who shewed me the Church, was Master of the Buck Hounds to King William, and that he lived in the house near the Church, whither he was brought, probably, on account of the alliance with the Suffolk family, at Audley Inn.

"In the chancel of Chesterford Parva Church, near the East end, and against the South wall, inclosed within iron rails, is erected a very elegant monument of white marble, on the table part of which, on a mattrass, lies the recumbent figure of a gentleman, with his left hand on a Death's head, and holding a book in his right. Above is a beautiful canopy of white marble, at the top of which are these arms blasoned in a neat shield (which I take the trouble of being minute in, to pleasure your friend) of 20 coats, 5, 5, 5, 5, 1st. *Walsingham*, Paly of six, Argent and Sable, over all a fesse Gules, with a file of five points Argent. 2d. Gules, Bezantè, a cross patée, checquy Barry and Argent. 3d. Sable, a lion rampant Or. 4th. Ermine, on a chief Sable, a trefoil slipped between two annulets Argent. 5th. Gules, a fesse ragulé Argent, Field Gutté d'Or. 6th. Sable, a chevron between three garbs Argent, and three cross crosslets Or. 7th. Sable, on a bend Argent, a bendlet wavy Sable, and in dexter chief a cross crosslet Argent. 8th. Argent, two bars and a canton Gules; over all, a bend Sable. 9th. Sable, a chevron between three rams heads coupè Argent, for *Ramsey*. 10th. Sable, three gauntlets, and a bordure Argent. 11th. Argent, on a cross Gules, five lions rampant Or. 12th. Barry, a cross Or. 13th. Quarterly, Or and Gules, on the 2d and 3d three annulets Argent; over all, a bend Sable. 14th. Ermine, two chevrons

* From the Society of Antiquaries.

Sable.

of Bow-Brick-hill, preached the sermon before the Archdeacon, who gave a Charge. The most nume-

Sable. 15th. Barry, a cross checquy Argent and Gules. 16th. Argent, on a fesse Barry, three eaglets displayed Or. I shall be glad to be informed for whom this 16th coat is designed. 17th. Gules, a bend checquy Or and Barry, between six cross crosslets Argent. 18th. Gules, a fesse Or, a large file of three points Ermine. 19th. Argent, a cross crosslet Gules, and on it an annulet Or. 20th. Paly of six, Sable and Or; on a chief Or, a demi lion rampant Gules. Crest, a wolf's head Or, gorged with a ducal coronet Barry, and issuing from a mural one Gules.

On the front of the table is this inscription:

'Here lyes the body of James Walsingham, Esq. who was son of Thomas Walsingham, Esq. late of Scadbury in the County of Kent (by the Lady Anne Howard, daughter of Theophilus Earl of Suffolk.) He was lineally descended from Sir Richard Walsingham, Knt. who lived in the reign of King Henry the Third. He died October the 28th, 1728, ætatis suæ 62. This monument was erected by his sister, the Lady Eliz. Osborne.

"See a coat of 17 quarters for Thomas Walsingham of Chislehurst in Kent, who died 1630, in Thorpe's Registrum Roffense, p. 934, very different in most of the bearings from this.

"I was sorry to find a note in Mr. Nichols's Life of Hogarth, p. 37, 38, in which Mr. Baker's private character is unjustly misrepresented. Mr. Baker quarrelled with no man: he was of too placid a disposition to be ruffled with any of Mr. Hearne's prejudices: but might coolly debate a disputable point with him. I have no time to search indexes for the place, though I have all Hearne's publications; it is therefore a misrepresentation of Mr. Baker's character, agreeable to the petulance of the age, which delights to turn the most serious characters into ridicule. I am no less sorry Mr. Nichols has, in two places, miscalled Rivenhall, at p. 13 and 150, in which last place my *gallery at Milton* may seem ridiculous in so humble a cottage as mine is: yet I suppose I led him into the error, by calling it a *gallery*; though my maid servant never honours it with a higher title than a *passage*. Bainbridge, at p. 15 of the same book, had a son, lately an attorney at Cambridge, and who died about three or four years ago, and was a most worthy Jetton of such a sire. I am glad you are so pleased with the Bishop of Gloucester's * translation to Ely: I believe he is a good-tempered man, and deserves his advancement: He will not be here, I am told, this summer, but is going for Brighthelmstone, not being well, and so probably will be inthroned, as usual, by proxy: if I hear to the contrary I will advertise you of it; and am, with true respect, Dear Sir, your much obliged servant, WM. COLE."

"Be so kind as to tell Mr. Nichols that I do not answer his

* The Hon. James Yorke.

note

rous appearance of Clergy that I remember: Forty-four dined with the Archdeacon, and what is extraordi-

note or letter on the proof sheet, as he will find in my last long account wherewith to correct an error respecting Dr. Zach. Grey.

"Lord Hardwicke divides his time between London and Wrest, in Bedfordshire, where his Lordship is now, and about two or three months at Wimpole, where he has made a most noble room, as I am informed, within these three years.

"I send this by Mr. Essex to London, who is going, with his wife and daughters, as usual, to Margate."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Friday, Aug.* 10, 1781.

"I am going to do what I never yet did to any one, except Mr. Walpole; entrust you with one of my volumes: for I do not see how it is possible for me to select such parts as may be useful to your design*: but, before I send it, I must exact from you and your honour, that you will not let it go out of your hands, or shew it to any one; nor make any improper use of the other parts of the book, but return it to me as soon as conveniently can be done for your use. You will abundantly see, in various parts of it, why I am thus scrupulous: but, as I have an opinion of your honour, am the more ready to impart this to you, though perhaps to my own prejudice in your esteem. I had once very near broken an old friendship for my difference in party matters: but, as the book I send you is my own mind, and not meant for the publick, I hope I may indulge my own opinions, without apologizing for them to other people. Mr. Walpole and myself are as opposite in political matters as possible; yet we continue friends. Your political and religious opinions possibly may be as dissimilar; yet I hope we all shall meet in a better world, and be happy. When I have your Letter to keep this engagement, I will send the book by the first safe conveyance to you, or to be left at Mr. Nichols's. I will beg you to subscribe for me to your young Draughtsman †, as an encouragement to him; and if Mr. Essex calls on you in his return from Margate, take the money from him.

"I had a messenger this morning from Sir John Cotton, who is as well or better than could be expected from so fatal an accident. I sent him word I would dine with him some day next week. The three ladies and two sons are all at home, and begin to bear their loss ‡ with temper.

"I am sorry you did not visit Bene't College on the 6th, where there was a good deal of company, as my Neighbour, who was there, informed me. The Master is in Dorsetshire; yet I shall be glad to see you at any time; and am, &c. WM. COLE."

* Mr. Gough was then compiling the History of Croyland Abbey, for the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britanica," No. XI.

† Mr. John Carter was then publishing his fine View of Croyland Abbey.

‡ The accidental death of John Cotton, Esq. whilst shooting in his father's woods, July 31, 1781. See Gent. Mag. vol. LI. p. 395.

"DEAR

nary not one smoaked tobacco. My new coach-horse very *ungain.*

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Sept. 6,* 1781.

"I was glad to receive your Letter, as it assured me that you was not offended at my mention of politics, &c. and which, from your silence, I was in doubt of, and should have been much concerned at. The only reason now that I have to regret your tardiness is, that I lost an excellent opportunity of *sending the book* * by Mr. Steevens, who took up with him to town a book I lent to Mr. Pennant to be sent into Flintshire. I do not chuse to trust it to the Fly: but believe shall have an opportunity by a friend, to leave it for you at Mr. Nichols's.

"When you have looked over Croyland Register, in which are many curious particulars which an Antiquary will not overlook, I will send you some odd things in another book, containing the epitaphs in the Church, &c. The Register is faithfully copied by me with the usual abbreviations, which will be no difficulty to you: I do so for many reasons, to shorten my writing, to be a proof of my exactness in following my original, &c. You will find in the MS. many other things of curiosity, and abundant reason for my scruples of parting with it out of my hands: and though I won't hurry you, as I know your infinite indefatigability and continual application, yet I must put you in mind, that my volumes are continually in use, to draw matters out, or enter new subjects. I have seen the Madingley family two or three times since I wrote last: they bear the loss with becoming fortitude.

"I do not remember any Mr. Stephens, President of St. John's College; nor does Dr. Farmer, whom I saw on Monday: Mr. Green and his son are equally unknown to me; except you mean Dr. Green, son to the old Professor of Physic: which son left a son, of Christ's College, twice married, whose last wife, I think,

* The Manuscript so frequently alluded to by Mr. Cole is now in the British Museum (Donation MS. 5886); and contains Dr. Stukeley's Account of King Charles's Escape to the Scots, with his Reception at Stamford in Lincolnshire, 1646; and some short account of the *Benedictine* Antiquaries of Cambridge: both in Mr. Cole's hand-writing. The Antiquaries of Bennet College of whom Memoirs occur are: Thomas Markaunt, B. D. Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, William Stukeley, M. D. Robert Masters, B. D. Philip Yorke Earl of Hardwicke, Richard Gough, esq. William Colman, D. D. James Nasmith, A. M. rector of Snailwell, Michael Tyson, B. D. Edward Haistwell, esq. John Denne, D. D. Frederick Hervey, Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, Brock Rand, M. A. George North, A. M. and F. S. A.

On the first leaf is written, "This book I desire may be given to Mr. Gough, within a year after my decease. WM. COLE, 1780."—"But in case the Hon. Mr. Horace Walpole of Strawberry Hill survives me, I desire it may be delivered to him, who will order it to be delivered to Mr. Gough after his decease. WM. COLE, Feb. 25, 1782."—"But, on Mr. Gough's dining with me at Milton, Sunday, Sept. 8, 1782, and looking over the book with indifference, it may not be worth his acceptance; and therefore let it go with the rest of my MSS. WM. COLE, Sept. 9, 1782."

was

Aug. 16. Saturday. Cool day. Tom reaped for Joe Holdom. I cudgelled Jem for staying so long on an errand at Newton Longueville."

was daughter to Mr. Gostlin the Conveyancer: but left no issue behind him, and dying some seven or eight years ago left a good estate of 7 or 800*l. per annum*, to a Mr. Chapman of Cambridge, on mutual condition to leave each other their fortunes at their death's. Mr. Chapman took the name of Green, and dying about three or four years ago, left a widow and some children: she re-married since to a Mr. Keltz, an apothecary of Cambridge, her brother being the late Mr. Macro of the same place and profession. I am, dear Sir, yours most faithfully, WM. COLE.

"Mr. Green left a maiden sister, who left Cambridge some seven or eight years ago, and now lives at Northampton."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Whit Monday, May* 20, 1782.

"I should have wrote before, but waited to know whether the Ely monuments, which are properly Saxon, would come into your plan: for I would by no means send them, if they did not; having a most particular regard for them, and would not have them lost, as they were taken at my earnest request, in which I had some trouble. The ornamental arches of the first shew what the others were: for they were all ranged in a line, and had the same ornaments about them. It is a singular curiosity, and, to a genuine Antiquary, must please. The arch underneath each figure was the place where each person's bones were deposited, as I was an eye-witness.

"Besides these four full sheets of paper, I send you Mr. Kerrich's draft of Sir —— de Trumpington, his drawing of Thomas Peyton of Iselham, esq. temp. Edw. IV. with two others of his two wives, most admirably done, and shewing the dress of the times; and a fifth of the tomb, or figure rather, of Sir Thomas de Sharnborne of Sharnborne in Norfolk, by the same excellent hand; all which I trust to your care, and shall be glad to have returned, when done with. I could have wished he had been more exact in giving draughts of the monuments, arms, inscriptions, &c. I am afraid he will disappoint your expectations of any account of foreign monuments and habits; he seemed to me to have only one object, that of cross-legged knights, and, perhaps, a few pillars in churches. What an opportunity he lost, by not visiting the English College at Rome, and other places! Mr. Lethieullier's drafts at Strawberry hill have many of them; and when I was at Paris, St. Omer's, &c. I took all the epitaphs I could of Englishmen, and lamented my deficiency in the pencil. My hands are so shattered with the gout this winter, that many days pass without being able to write a line; and when I can do it at all, my fingers are so ritrose, unpliant, and awkward, that I can hardly form my letters, and give me much fatigue: so you must expect little help from me, except I get better; and that I have

In one of Horace Walpole's letters to him, May 4, 1781, he says, "My poor dear Madame du

have no hopes of. The death of my poor niece Apthorp, who was overturned on the 9th of this instant in my neice Newcome's coach and killed on the spot, contributes not a little to my malady. She was to have been married the same week to Mr. Chamberlaine, Fellow of Eton, whose brother came to so unfortunate an end, the 4th of last month, at the Treasury.

"I wish to see Croyland: but how can you think that Mr. Walpole has taken more pains about the Rowley business than the subject deserved? It is probable he would not have entered into it at all, had he not been called upon publicly as the murderer of Chatterton. Surely it became him to justify his own conduct, and to expose an imposture *.

"I can write no more, and will send the packet to-morrow evening. Yours faithfully, WM. COLE.

"The family at Madingley are well; I saw Sir John lately, who is remarkably well, considering his last infirmity of the asthma. You will see on the papers of the Ely monuments, what I wrote about them at the time."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, July* 25, 1782.

"I find you and Mr. Nichols dined at Strawberry-hill on Saturday; and I make no doubt of your entertainment; as I was well pleased to hear Mr. Walpole communicated to you so many of Mr. Lethieullier's drawings. He seems much pleased with your plan. I have been so ill I could not write before now.

"The Bishop who ordained the *Tapster*, as he is styled, is the present one of Gloucester †; which I am surprized at, as he had been refused at Lambeth, which, it is probable, he knew of. The case, I believe, is much exaggerated in the pamphlet, which is well written, but with too much acrimony. I have been told the writer wanted to hold the living till the young man was better qualified, and was refused. The character he gives of him shews so much spleen and rancour, that one would believe it. His father, who keeps a reputable inn in Gloucestershire, either bought, or had an estate left him, belonging to All Souls, on which was a living. This tempted the father to get his son into orders: and there can be no doubt, but every one in the same situation would have acted as he did. However, he ought to have been properly instructed and qualified. This Mr. Robson the bookseller told a friend of mine; who, however, has heard it since contradicted.

"I was not surprized yesterday to hear that * * * * * * *. He took methods, in my private opinion, equally obnoxious to attain that high character, as the other had for a lower one: nay, I should not have marvelled if Doctors Priestley or Price had had the nomination: but I am told the former has

* See vol. III. p. 301. † Dr. Samuel Halifax.

quar-

Deffand's little dog is arrived. She made me promise to take care of it, the last time I saw her, should I survive her. That I will most religiously, and make it as happy as it is possible."

Mr. Cole's answer is amusing.

"May 7, 1781. I congratulate the little Parisian dog that he has fallen into the hands of so humane a master. I have a little diminutive dog, *Busy*, full as great a favourite, and *never out of my lap:* I have already, in case of an accident, ensured it a refuge from staryation and ill-usage. It is the least we can do, for poor harmless, shiftless, pampered animals, that have amused us, and we have spoilt."—

How could he ever have got through the transcript of a Bishop's Register, or a Chartulary, with Busy in his lap!

So minute was Mr. Cole in penning almost every action of his life, that in one of his volumes he has

quarrelled with his great Patron *. If you know the occasion, I should be glad to be informed of it.

"I can give you no modern account of the Rous family: the following is from a MS. of Suffolk Families, by Sir Richard Gipps his Antiquitates Suffolcienses:

[*After giving a long account of the Families of* Rous *and* Creke; *Mr.* Cole *adds*:] "I can write no more, than to assure you of my hearty good wishes towards all your worthy undertakings, and am, dear Sir, yours sincerely, WM. COLE."

"*Oct.* 4, 1782.—As to my sending you the Crowland volume again, I shall have no objection to it, though it met with so cold a reception. How you can make a Supplement† from it, is more than I can conceive. The Corrodaries and other particulars mentioned in the several deeds would have enlivened your book under each abbot in whose abbacy they happened. You are too good a judge of these things to want my opinion. I will send the volume *with the books for Mr. Nichols* ‡, *or by him.*

"I thank you for your enquiries after my health. Since you was here, I have been forced to send for physician, apothecary, and surgeon: the last from a fall the day after I was at Madingley; and he has attended me ever since.

"Mr. Essex I saw about a week ago; he has been to York and Lincoln, and is well. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. WM. COLE."

* The Earl of Shelburne, afterwards the first Marquis of Lansdown.

† The XXIId Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographical Britannica."

‡ Browne Willis's Buckinghamshire Collections. See before, p. 667; and vol. V. p. 199.

preserved the very weight of his body at different æras of his life.

"1759. Weighing myself at my Lord Montfort's, as I often used to do, with others, there being scales for that purpose in the collonade under the house, I then weighed only 13 stone 9 pounds: but on Oct. 28, 1763, I had gained greatly, weighing now 14 stone 4 pounds. Nov. 12, 1749, 11 stone 8 pounds. Nov. 14, 1758, 13 stone 3 pounds. Aug. 23, 1768, 14 stone 2 pounds. Christmass 1769, I had lost 4 pounds, weighing 13 stone 12 pounds. Aug. 1, 1774, 14 stone 8 pounds. Jan. 25, 1775, 15 stone."

In the XXXIXth volume of Mr. Cole's MSS. toward the end, are some additional particulars in regard to Rowley and Chatterton * as related by Dr. Fry †; and in the Gentleman's Magazine‡ for 1784, are two specimens of his Remarks on Books — the one panegyrical, the other satirical. In the Magazine for 1806, p. 693, is a long extract from a remarkable Letter of his to Dr. Lort §.

My intelligent young friend Mr. Philip Bliss, of St. John's College, Oxford, who has undertaken to re-publish Wood's "Athenæ Oxoni-

* See MS Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. E. p. 138.

† Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and an assistant in the Bodleian Library. ‡ Vol. LIV. p. 333.

§ The letter is chiefly on the subject of Rowley's Poems; but Mr. Cole adds, "No doubt you have seen in the London Evening Post of the last fortnight, several scurrilous squibs and reflections on our Primate, not for his routs at the palace, but for his endeavouring to bring folks to a sense of their duty and decency. In the last week's paper it is repeated, and the Archbishop's lady taxed with routs on a Sunday. Though I had formerly the honour of a decent familiarity with his Grace while at college, and have all the veneration that is due *tanto patri*; yet if the fact is true, and it is boldly and confidently asserted in the Presbyterian manner, I cannot help thinking but all that is said is proper enough for such anti-episcopal carriage. I have myself, as William Cole, no particular objection to a game of cards even on a Sunday evening, but as Vicar of a parish I should think myself highly blameable to do so in my parish, or as a clergyman any where, in a country where the prejudice is so vehement against it; so that I cannot believe the assertion."

enses,"

enses," possesses a copy of that useful work, the margins of which are filled with the notes of Mr. Cole*, superadded to those of Mr. Thomas Baker†.

I shall close this account of a very worthy though eccentric writer, by four other specimens of his epistolary correspondence; the first of which is to his very early Friend and Patron Browne Willis‡,

* Transcribed by Mr. Cole from a copy in the Public Library at Cambridge, in which is written, "The Rev. Mr. Thomas Baker, of St. John's College, in Cambridge, having made a vast quantity of notes upon Mr. Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, and inserted them in his edition of that work in 1691, all under their proper heads; which book he left to the Library of our University of Cambridge, I shall exactly copy the same into this edition of 1721; and to prevent any injury to Mr. Baker's memory, by being mixed with some of my own, I shall add at the end of each note or observation of Mr. Baker the initial letters of his name, T. B. to distinguish them from any that are there at present, or may hereafter be inserted by W. C.

"Finished these Notes at Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely, Sunday, 29 Oct. an. 1749. W. C."

† "This book I leave in trust with my worthy friend Dr. Middleton, for the Public Library. And I desire of my executor, that it may be delivered accordingly, though not mentioned in my will, and was otherwise disposed of when my will was made, now void as to that particular. THOMAS BAKER."

‡ "SIR, *King's College, Cambridge, Jan.* 17, 1747-8.

"Yours of the 8th of this instant came to hand but a few days since, having been for the most part out of College since I saw you, which is the reason why you have not had these Epitaphs of Dignitaries before. I shall take the liberty of pointing out to you what mistakes have fallen in my way to observe, with whatever else I think may be agreeable to you. I have not been able, for my want of opportunity, to make any search into our Bishop's Register concerning the dedications; whenever I have, I will certainly make an extract of them, and let you have them. You desired me in your last to send something, which the seal tore off from your Letter. If I knew what it was, you might have depended upon it, had it been in my power. I should have thought myself very fortunate, had it been convenient, to have met you in London, where I should not have failed to have spent my time agreeably with one of your taste for Antiquity: however, promise myself some amends in seeing you in the summer. I can give no account of Bishop John de la Bere more than is to be met with in the most common books. I was very unlucky in not being able to read great part of your penultime letter; I shall take care not to lose it, that I may shew it you for your explication, there being many Dedications, &c. in it which will be of service to me. But I will detain you no longer, and will come to

esq.; the second to Dr. Zachary Grey *; the third to Dr. Farmer †, when he was about to publish the

the Epitaphs, &c.; subscribing myself, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, WM. COLE."

[*Then follow seven folio pages of very valuable Additions to "Willis's History of Cathedrals;" and the Letter concludes:*]

"These are all that occur at present. When I light upon any others which may have slipped my notice, I will take care to put them down, and send them to you. I should be obliged to you if, upon any occasion, you meet with any thing concerning my native County of Cambridge, you would remark it and oblige me with it; either in regard to the civil or ecclesiastic history of it. I had a letter this day from Mr. Blomefield, who sent me his map of Norwich, which seems to be a very curious one, and the first number of his third volume of the History of Norfolk. If any thing new should happen, or rather antique should be produced, while you are in town, a line would be very agreeable to, Sir your most humble servant, WM. COLE."

* "DEAR SIR, *King's College, Cambridge, Dec.* 4, 1747.

"I am ashamed that my thanks for your many civilities to me and my friend at Houghton should be so late: but hope your usual good-nature will make some allowance, for the affection you bear to Antiquities, which I was almost tempted to say, has run away with my manners.

"I am extremely glad the ass has been of any service to any of your good family; I mentioned when I was with you, that it was at your service, and if you think it worth your acceptance, it is still so: I hope the young lady will have no farther occasion for it; but if it should happen to fall out so, and as it agrees with her, it may be as well to have one ready; if you don't chuse to keep it, pray oblige your friend with it as long as it will be convenient, I having no occasion for it.

"I had a letter some time since from my friend Browne Willis, who seems disposed to be out of humour with Mr. Clarke, to whom pray give my service; and, with my best respects to the ladies, with hopes to see both you and them soon at Cambridge. I have deferred my intended visit to Mr. Hatton so long, that I believe I shall stay till you come here, and go with you to Girton. I am, dear Sir,

"Your much obliged and humble servant, WM. COLE."

† "SIR, *Blecheley, April* 19, *Easter-day*, 1767.

"As you are engaged in a design, which I desired Mr. Masters of Landbech to subscribe to for me, any contributions towards making it accurate, I presume, will not be unwelcome: and though the few meagre notes I shall send you will hardly be worth your acceptance, yet, such as they are, they are much at your service. I had an opportunity, on Mr. Browne Willis's death, to copy out many MS notes, which he had entered into his History of Abbeys, from two or three different copies of the same book; one of which he had sent to Mr. Thomas Baker of St. John's,

who

"History of Leicester;" the last to Mr. Herbert, re-publisher of Ames's 'Typographical Antiquities*.'

who returned it to him, with his corrections and additions, under his own hand. As the History of the Religious Houses in Leicester will undoubtedly come into your plan, I here send you the few notes of that sort in my book; which accidentally fell in my way a day or two ago, and put me in the mind to send them.

"I have two or three Letters from Sir Thomas Cave to Mr. Willis, by which I perceive a MS History of Leicester, drawn up by Mr. Carte, was transcribed and sent to Sir Thomas by Mr. Willis; this probably you may have seen; if you have not, I know nothing more than that such an History was sent to Sir Thomas. I beg you will excuse this hasty letter from, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, WM. COLE."

* "Mr. Cole presents his compliments to Mr. Herbert; and, for the reasons given to Mr. Gough, cannot be so minute as he wished to be, had he more time. The two volumes came to hand only last night, and must be returned to the University Library by Friday morning. They are both small quartos: the first volume contains no less than 26 tracts, full of wooden cuts, to describe all which would take up half a quire of paper; but, had I been well, and had more time, I should not have thought the labour ill spent, to gratify an ingenious gentleman in researches that I am naturally fond of. I knew Mr. Ames personally, corresponded with him, and have been many times at his house in Wapping, to see his prints, and purchase some of them. I have two or three MS notes in the margin of my copy of his book, which I will put at the tail of this writing." [*This curious Letter filling 34 pages in quarto, closely written, thus concludes:*]

"You may depend upon the nicest orthography and pointing, strange as the last may appear. Had I been well, and had more time allowed, I might have looked into each tract more minutely: as it is, you must excuse my perfunctory performance; and believe me, Sir, an hearty well-wisher to your laudable studies, and your most obedient servant, WM. COLE, *Dec.* 19.

P. S. "Mr. Ames, at p. 3. of his Preface has translated *Palas de Parys*, by *Palace of Paris*, which is hardly exact; for the Palas or Palais at Paris does not mean Palace in our sense of the word, but a place at Paris like our Westminster Hall, called Le Palais, where booksellers have their shops also among the noise of Lawyers."

—In answer to some Queries proposed by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Cole says, "I imagine that I wrote the extracts, as I write every thing else, with a capital to a substantive: the present practice is absurd and confused, for there are many verbs and adjectives of the same spelling as substantives, and when the latter is not in capitals, it only tends to short hesitation and confusion. I have seen a book of Voltaire's, where even the capitals are excluded from the beginning of a fresh paragraph. But, when we are right, the next aim is to put things in confusion, and I know no end of reformation.

"*Milton, near Cambridge, Dec.* 16, 1781."

ADDITIONS

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 3. Of the family of *Dawks*, see vol. III. p. 290.

P. 6, l. 16. *for* "her husband," *read* "her son."

P. 7, line 16. Add "Printed by W. Bowyer, for William Kettilby, in St. Paul's Church-yard." — "Mr. Kettleby's sign is *The Bishop's Head*; and indeed he is pretty warmly disposed that way. He has been an eminent *Episcopal Bookseller* these many years. He prints for Dr. Sharp, Bishop of York, Dr. Scot, and other eminent Clergymen." *Dunton*, p. 286.

P. 16. I have the original of the following letter, in a large but tremulous hand, written by Dr. E. Bernard only six days before his death, dated Oxon. Jan. 6, 1696-7, directed, "For the right worshipful Peter Le Neve, at the Heralds' Office, London;" and indorsed by Mr. Le Neve, "Dr. Bernard hath received the catalogue of the library of Sir Symonds D'Ewes:" —"Honoured and Learned; render Sir Symonds D'Ewes my humblest thanks for his very good Catalogue, which I received safe this morning: and you may see in print within this three weeks. I am your languishing EDWARD BERNARD."—The Catalogue of the MSS. of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, thus acknowledged, forms four pages in Smith's "Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum, &c. 1697."

P. 19. "Mr. Keble is a very ingenious, modest, humble man, and has learnt to live much, in a little time. He printed that useful book called 'A Week's Preparation' for the Sacrament,' and other excellent books of devotion. In his copy entitled 'Rules in the Church of England,' you are directed to the Common Prayer for every hour of the day; and as Mr. Keble has chiefly printed religious books, so he loves serious piety wherever he finds it. Whilst others wrangle about Religion, he endeavours to practise it." *Dunton*, p. 297.

P. 21. Mr. Bowyer printed in 1708 the third edition of Dr. Wake's "Principles of the Church of England;" see p. 472.

P. 32. "Laurence Howell, D.D. a learned man among the Nonjurors in King William and Queen Anne's reigns. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge; B. A. 1684, M. A. 1688. He published 'A View of the Pontificate, from its supposed beginning in 360, to the present time, 1708,' 8vo. 'Synopsis Canonum SS. Apostolorum, 1710,' 2 vols. fol. 'Desiderius, or the original Pilgrim,' a pious work. Also a 'History of the Bible,' in 3 vols. 8vo. with cuts—a very excellent work, and useful for Families, and worthy the Reader's perusal, and is for the generality of persons a much better book than Stackhouse's." *Mr. J. Whiston, MS.*

"William Howell, LL.D. educated at Oxford, born, I believe, about the year 1630. An excellent scholar. He published in Latin, Elementa Historiæ civilis, 12mo, Oxon. 1660, and afterwards enlarged. It was in English, 8vo, 1704, but I believe the author was then dead. He wrote and published in 4 vols. fol. 1680, &c. 'An Institution of general History of the World,' which comprehends the Four Monarchies, and, I believe, ends with the taking Constantinople by the Turks about 1430. It is much esteemed,

esteemed, and is a judicious performance, though the late great work of Universal History in 9 vols. fol. has made it less read and called for. There is a good account of the historical part of the Civil Law in it." *Mr. J. Whiston, MS.*

P. 73. The following account of Mr. Barber's reception in France was printed in the Newspapers of the time. "Versailles, June 22, 1730, N. S. This day, the hunting horses of one of the Aldermen of London arrived here; and to-morrow he is expected himself, to run down a stag with his Majesty. The King has ordered Prince Charles of Lorrain to entertain him whilst he stays at the Court, and to provide whatever he shall have occasion for."—Mr. Barber was elected President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (whilst Lord Mayor) in 1737.

P. 88. Wanley's remarks on the Codex Aureus, 27 June, 1720, should come into the preceding page, according to the date.

P. 104. l. 39, r. "MSS. Sloane, 7526." See p. 536.

P. 120. Dr. Philip Bisse was consecrated Bishop of St David's, November 19, 1710; translated to Hereford, February 16, 1712-3. He was enthroned September 17, 1713, being conducted to the episcopal seat between two Bishops, Dignitaries in the same Cathedral, (John Tyler, Bishop of Landaff, being then Dean of that Church; and Adam Ottley, Bishop of St. David's, one of the Canons Residentiary). He died at Westminster, Sept. 6, 1724; and was buried in his Cathedral, under a monument erected by him for his lady, the Countess Dowager of Plymouth, and himself. He was a person most universally lamented, being of great sanctity, and sweetness of manners; of clear honour, integrity, and steadiness in all times to the Constitution in Church and State: of excellent parts, judgment, and penetration, in most kinds of learning; and of equal discernment and temper in business; a great benefactor to his Cathedral Church, and especially to his palace: which last he in a manner rebuilt. He married Ursula second Countess and relict of Thomas the first earl of Plymouth of the name of Windsor. This lady, youngest daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Widdrington, of Sherburn Grange, Northumberland, knight, was born Nov. 11, 1647; died April 22, 1717; and was buried at Tarbick.

P. 121. "John Gay, the ingenious Poet, whom Pope styles

"Of manners gentle, of affections mild,
In wit a man, simplicity a child;"

yet this character is proved untrue, by the strong passions he was possessed of, which hurt him much, as appears in his Life. I believe his 'Beggar's Opera' did more harm to unthinking youth, than all that Collins, Tindal, and Chubb wrote, ever did; for that gilded over iniquity with the veil of applause; and makes a Hero of a debauched Highwayman. It encourages a daring thoughtlessness; and destroys the regard for serious consideration, so absolutely necessary for our proper behaviour in life. His 'Achilles in Petticoats' is an absurd composition, not founded upon any history, or fable, or probability, and full of indecency. His 'Pastorals' are natural and pretty, ingenious and decent. His 'Trivia,' a humorous and elegant descriptive Poem.

Poem. But an Heroic Poem on so trivial a subject can be only looked on as a burlesque on some serious Poem.—I should suspect it on Mr. Addison's "Campaign." *Mr. J. Whiston, MS.*

P. 148. "Letters writ by a Turkish Spy, who lived Five and Forty Years undiscovered at Paris: giving an impartial Account to the Divan of Constantinople, of the most remarkable Transactions of Europe: and discovering several Intrigues and Secrets of Christian Courts (especially that of France), continued from the Year 1637 to 1682." See p. 413; and Gent. Mag. 1786. p. 37. —"Dr. Manley was the genuine Author of that admired and successful Work. Dr. Midgley, an ingenious physician, related to the family by marriage, had the charge of looking over his papers; among which he found that manuscript, which he easily reserved to his proper use; and both by his own pen and the assistance of some others, continued the Work, until the eighth Volume, without even having the justice to name the Author of the first. *Life of Mrs. Manley, p.* 14.

P. 161. Epitaph at Flamsted, Herts: "Edward Saunders Sebright, esq. second son of Sir Edward Sebright, bart, travelling through France, was murdered by robbers near Calais, December 12, 1723, aged 25. His remains were brought to England, and are deposited in the family vault in this Church."

P. 171. Add, 1. "Serious Reflections on the scandalous Abuse and Effects of the Stage: in a Sermon, preached at the Parish Church of St. Nicholas in the City of Bristol, on Sunday the 7th day of January, 1705;" 2. "The Temple Musick: or an Essay concerning the Method of singing the Psalms of David in the Temple, before the Babylonish Captivity; wherein the Musick of our Cathedrals is vindicated, and supposed to be conformable not only to that of the primitive Christians, but also to the Practice of the Church in all preceding Ages. Both by Arthur Bedford, M. A. and Vicar of Temple in the City of Bristol."

P. 178. Bp. Potter was elected May 9, 1715, consecrated May 15.

P. 193. Add, "A brief Account of the Life, Character, and Writings, of the Right Reverend Father in God, Richard Cumberland, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Peterborough; which may serve as a Preface to his Lordship's Book now in the Press, intituled, Sanchoniatho's Phœnician History. By S. Payne, M. A. rector of Barnack in Northamptonshire, many years his Domestic Chaplain. Printed by W. B. for R. Wilkin, 1720," 8vo.

P. 194. note l. 2. *for* "p. 142." *r.* "p. 161."

P. 195. The first book in this page is a repetition; see p. 191.

P. 235. Mr. George Smith, eldest son of Dr. John Smith, was born in his father's prebendal house at Durham, May 1693. After receiving the rudiments of classical learning at Westminster School, he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, where his father had been formerly educated. He soon removed thence to the Sister University, wherein, May 1, 1711, he was entered of Queen's, probably to be under the eye and direction of Dr. Joseph Smith, Fellow of that College, and his uncle. Here he applied to his studies with such diligence and

and success, that, among several other branches of learning, he made himself compleat master of the Saxon language. Afterwards he removed to the Inner Temple, London, where he devoted himself to the study of the Law, particularly the more genteel and historical part of it, as he had no intention of following it as a profession. By the persuasion of his uncle Hilkiah Bedford, a famous Nonjuror, in whose house he boarded when at Westminster School, he became a member of the Nonjuring Church, wherein he took holy orders, and was appointed titular Bishop of Durham. He was author of several learned tracts, to which he did not put his name. He supplied Mr. Carte with some valuable materials for his 'History of England;' published a pompous and valuable edition of all the Historical Works of Venerable Bede, which his father left unfinished. He died Nov. 4, 1756, æt. 64; and was buried in the churchyard of St. Oswald at Durham; where, in the South aile, is a handsome mural mouument with the inscription printed in p. 170. It has been said he had made many collections relating to this county, supposed to be still in the hands of the family at Burnhall.

On a pillar of the church of Botham in Westmoreland, is an inscription for another Divine of this family:

"Juxta hanc columnam jacent reliquiæ
Viri admodum pii et reverendi J. Smyth,
hujus ecclesiæ 43 annos vicarii,
qui vitæ jam actæ recordatione lætus,
et futuræ spei plenus,
animam Deo reddidit die Maii 14,
Anno Domini 1753, ætatis 69.
In vitâ, labor et periculum;
In moriendo, pax et resurgendi securitas.

P. 237. "*Francis** Willymot was the son of Thomas Willymot, of Royston in the county of Cambridge, by his wife Rachael, daughter of Dr. Pindar of Springfield in Essex. He was born at Royston, and admitted scholar of King's College, Cambridge, October 20, 1692. He proceeded M. A. and went usher to Eton, where he continued not long, but kept a school at Thistleworth, in Middlesex. He was also private tutor in the family of John Bromley, esq. of Horseheath Hall in Cambridgeshire, father of Henry Lord Montfort: but here endeavouring to pay his addresses to one of the ladies of the family, he was dismissed. He afterwards applied to the study of civil law, took his Doctor's decree in that faculty, and entered himself as a Proctor in Doctors' Commons. His volatile and unsteady turn made him dissatisfied with this; and he returned to College, and entering into holy orders, was made *Vice*-Provost of the College. He afterwards obtained the sinecure of Milton near Cambridge, after a contest with the College, which refused him, in consideration of his not having remained and performed the requisite college exercises. With this, however, he was soon dissatisfied, and would have returned to his fellowship had it been possible.

* I have before called him William; and so he is in the Cambridge Graduates, and in the Alumni Etonenses. Cole is certainly wrong.

At

At last, after a turbulent and uneasy life to himself and his friends, he died at an inn in Bedford, when he was upon a journey *. He published "English Particles exemplified, &c. for the use of Eton School, London, 1703," 8vo. "The peculiar Use and Signification of certain Words in the Latin Tongue." 1705, 8vo. "Three of Terence's Comedies, viz. the Andria, the Adelphi, and Hecyra, with English notes. 1706," 8vo. Phædrus, Ovid, and Corderius, with English notes. Castalio and Lilly new construed. "Lord Bacon's Essays and Councels, moral and civil, translated from the Latin," 2 vols. 8vo. 1720, and some other books for schools. He published also a Translation of Thomas à Kempis, with a dedication to Dr. Godolphin, Provost of Eton, but as he had abused the fellows of that College in it, upon recollection he called it in, so that this curious dedication is rarely to be met with †."

P. 237. "Dr. William Godolphin, brother, I think, to Lord Godolphin, was a worthy and eminent man. He was Dean of Durham, and Provost of Eton college; and was much esteemed at both places. I do not know he published any thing except a single sermon or two. He left behind him a son, now Sir Francis Godolphin, who, if he outlives the Earl of Godolphin, will succeed to that honour, and estate also I suppose, being heir at law." *Mr. J. Whiston, MS. in* 1764.——The title is extinct, but the large property is now vested in different branches of the noble family of Osborne Duke of Leeds, &c.

P. 247. l. 28. *read* "*his* posthumous History."

P. 263. note, l. 10. *r.* "1738."—"Mr. Wasse, a Yorkshire gentleman by birth, educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, under Dr. Davies, where he made great progress in literature, and was some time Fellow. He published, in 1707, an accurate edition of Sallust, with large notes, 4to; and assisted Kuster very much in his edition of Suidas. Some time after he was presented to the rectory of Aynhoe on the Hill, near Banbury, by Thomas Cartwright, esq. (worth, I have heard, 300*l.* a year.) Here he lived a very agreeable and Christian life, much esteemed by that worthy family, and his parishioners; he esteeming them equally, and would never seek after any other preferment. He lived a single man. He had a very learned and choice library, and was much employed therein, and by his studies assisted many of the learned in their publications. He published "Reformed Devotions," 8vo, about 1717, and became a proselyte to Dr. Clarke's principles before that time, and acquainted with him and my father, and corresponded with them, as may be seen by my Father's life of Dr. Clarke. In 1732 he published, jointly with Andrew Duker, at Ainstend, in a large folio, a fine edition of Thucydides, the index of Greek words made by Mr. Wasse. About 1710 he published "Bibliotheca Literaria," 4to, containing curious dissertations by learned men on classical and other branches of learning, and much esteemed. He died in 1738, aged about

* He died June 7, 1737, of an apoplexy, at the Swan Inn, at Bedford, on his return from Bath.

† Cole's MS Collections, vol. XVI. p. 122.

66,

66, of an apoplexy; and left his fortune and library to a nephew, a clergyman, who soon sold most of the library, loving hunting better than Greek and Hebrew. He was a facetious man in conversation, but a heavy preacher. A very deserving charitable man, and universally esteemed."

The above note was written by the late Mr. John Whiston, who published a priced "Catalogue" of many Thousand Volumes, including the Library of the very learned Joseph Wasse, B. D. Rector of Aynhoe (Editor of Sallust and Thucydides), lately deceased; containing a very large collection of Classical Authors, Historians, Philologers, Lexicons, and Fathers, most of them the best editions; also many curious and useful Books on Physick, Natural History, Chemistry, Mathematics, Voyages, Poetry, and Learning, also a choice collection of French, Italian, &c."

P. 277. In the *supposed* Epitaph on the younger Jacob Tonson, much of the point and sense is lost by the accidental omission of *three words*.—Instead of lines 7 and 8,

"*in lucem edidit*
felices ingenii partus.
Lugete, Scriptorum Chorus," &c.

And, l. 12, for "pagina," read "paginæ."

P. 306. Mrs. James addressed the following Letter to the Jacobites and Nonjurors.

"GENTLEMEN, *June* 9, 1715.

"I am in great trouble when I think of the Non-jurors and Jacobites: for they will bring great confusion upon themselves, and upon the kingdom too, by setting up their own will in opposition to God; for he hath commanded men to submit to authority, and to pray for those in authority: And the power that is, is of God; and therefore you ought to pray, that God may direct them, to use his power to his own glory. But there is no command to pray for the Pretender; for God has thrust him out; and therefore you ought to submit to his will; for it is in his power to pluck down, and to set up. It was his infinite mercy and goodness to King James, to give him his hereditary right: but, it was high ingratitude in King James, to give it to the Pope. God disinherited Saul, because he did not utterly destroy the Amalekites, as he had commanded him; how justly then might God disinherit King James, for giving up the spiritual power that he had given him to the Pope, who is his presumptuous adversary; for God hath commanded, that we shall have no other God but him; but the Pope makes himself a God above him; for he presumes to dispense with any of his commands, when they interfere with his political interest.—And whoever is for the Pretender, must be for the Pope. King David was a man according to God's own heart; and he that is for the Pretender is a man according to the Pope's own heart; and they must be for the destruction of the kingdom, and the overthrow of Christ's worship; and God will severely punish them, and plague them seven times worse than ever, for being treacherous to his truth, and endeavouring to make the sufferings of Christ to be of no effect. For, to be sure, you must all turn Roman Catholicks;

Catholicks; you must turn, or burn; if they get the day.—And when you have brought this evil upon yourselves, what can you say? Why, we did it out of pity, because we thought him to be a true-born Child. But what pity have you for Christ, who is the true-born Saviour of the world; and died to free you from the power of Satan, and to make you co-heirs with Him in Glory! What pity have you for posterity, if you give up the Gospel for Popish Legends! Will you sacrifice all for Anti-christ! Surely, there is no punishment great enough for those that shall be so treacherous. Which the Lord in his mercy prevent!—All that are for bringing in the Pretender, will be guilty of all the cruelties he shall commit; for they wilfully bring destruction upon the kingdom; for God has sent a Prince to prevent it, and they won't accept of him, nor pray for him; which as it is highly uncharitable, so 'tis a positive breach of the divine law. Leaving these things to your consideration, I heartily desire, that God may guide you by his good Spirit. So I rest your soul's well-wisher, ELIANOR JAMES."

P. 309. l. 22. *read* "one Alcuin."

P. 338. note, l. 17. *read* "Bp. White Kennett.

P. 360. last line, *read* "Davisianæ."

P. 365. "This version of "The Courtier" of Castiglione, a book famous in its day, and still read for the purity of its style, and its curious detail of manners, claims some notice. The text and the translation are in opposite columns; and it is dedicated to George the First. The Editor, A. P. Castiglione, gives some account of himself and the Work in the dedication. "When your Majesty's gracious intention to establish Professors of the Modern Languages was made public, I embraced with pleasure the first opportunity for expressing my gratitude towards a generous people; among whom, as at first I was brought by *conscience*, I am likely ever to remain by inclination. The following Work immediately employed me; and I need but mention it as wrote by one that had lived in the Court of King Henry the Seventh, and translated into Latin under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth, &c." That this Castiglione was a fugitive from his native country, in order to satisfy some conscientious scruples of religion, appears from the preface: "It is the right reverend the Lord Bishop of London that has given those sweets to a foreign soil; which, if they have not occasioned an utter forgetfulness of my native, have at least taken off all the pain of remembrance, and has blest me in a country which affords me refuge, and the much greater happiness of professing the true Reformed Religion with a freedom and satisfaction not to be expected in that which gave me birth." In the preface he professes, that "he has taken the greatest care to give a correct text, and collated all the editions in any esteem." In respect to the translation, he owns himself indebted to his friends. As the Work was published by subscription, their motive was probably benevolent; the translation is, however, sufficiently faithful; and may be recommended to the Italian student, as a very elegant edition. A few pieces in verse and prose, of the Count's are added,

added, and his head after Raphael, engraved by Vertue. There is an old English translation in the black-letter." I owe this note to my accurate and learned friend Mr. D'Israeli.

P. 398. line 34. *read* "p. 383."

P. 445. add, *William Sharp*, Esq. formerly a very eminent surgeon in the Old Jewry, and assistant surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital, married a daughter of Mr. Thomas Barwick, a respectable wholesale linen-draper in Friday-street, London; and was the author of some respectable professional tracts. He died April 30, 1810. See his character, in a Funeral Sermon by the Rev. John Owen, Gent. Mag. vol. LXXX. p. 450; and that of his Sister, Mrs. Prowse, ibid. p. 643.

P. 446. Richard Bradley, fellow of the Royal Society; the well-known author of various treatises in Natural History, Husbandry, &c. was Professor of Botany at Cambridge. He was chosen into that office November the 10th, 1724, by means of a pretended verbal recommendation from Dr. Sherard to Dr. Bentley, and pompous assurances that he would procure the University a public botanic garden by his own private purse and personal interest. The vanity of his promises was now seen, and his total ignorance of the learned languages known. So that as the Professor neglected to read lectures himself, the University made no difficulty to permit Mr. Martyn to do it. Mr. Bradley however read a course of lectures on the Materia Medica in 1729, at the Bull inn. (See the Grub-street Journal No. 11.) In 1731 he was grown so scandalous, that it was in agitation to turn him out of his Professorship; and he died in the latter end of 1732. —It may seem strange to assert that the Translator of Xenophon's Œconomicks did not understand Greek; it is, however, true. Mr. Bradley's being then a popular name, he was paid by the booksellers for permitting them to insert it in the title. He might, however, have made this translation without much knowledge of the Greek language; for, upon examination, it turns out only to be an old translation modernised." *Martyn's Dissertation on the Æneids of Virgil, p. xliv.*

P. 447. The last book of Dr. Bradley, noticed in this page, is probably the third edition of that immediately preceding.

P. 457. "Thomas Gordon, I believe a Scotchman by family, but spoke English so well that he must have been educated in England. He died about the year 1752 or 3, aged about sixty. I bought his library, which was not a learned one. A very large man, and corpulent, when I knew him. He was surely a Deist; for I heard him, at Lord Radnor's, speak very foolishly and wickedly against Christianity, and a future state; in which discourse I opposed him, and, in the opinion of the company, put him to a nonplus. He was author, with Mr. Trenchard, of Cato's Letters, in 4 volumes; a work wherein licentiousness in some things seems to be defended. He wrote many smaller tracts, as "The Layman's Sermon on January 30," &c. which are collected lately in 3 vols. 12mo. He married late in life, I think Mr. Trenchard's widow, or her sister, I am not sure which; and think he left no children by her, I never heard of any. His trans-

translation of Tacitus, 2 vols. in folio, in 1728, was in general esteemed; but surely his style is too bombast. His discourses on that author were taken from the Italian of Malvezzi Scipio Ammirato, and a Spanish author, Don Balthazar Alamos Banientos, who translated that author, and commented on him, and, I have heard, judiciously; it is an uncommon book, in folio, about 1640. His Sallust was, I think, not so well esteemed as his Tacitus. He got a good deal of money by the first, as it was published by subscription; and Sir Robert Walpole, to whom he dedicated one volume, encouraged it. The two most humourous things he wrote (for he had some humour) was, 'A Dedication to a great Man, concerning Dedications;' and 'The Tryal of William Whiston clerk, before Lord Chief Justice Reason;' in which he imitates Bishop Sherlock's 'Trial of the Witnesses;' and makes Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, and Paul, on my Father's side, as witnesses, and the Jury give it for him. Mr. Gordon was also author of 'The Independent Whig,' three volumes of which he published in his life time; a fourth is posthumous; pretty severe against the Clergy." *Mr. J. Whiston, MS.*

P. 479. In 1702 Mr. Rymer published "Three Letters to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Carlisle; occasioned by some Passages in his late Book of the Scotish Library: wherein Robert the Third is beyond all dispute freed from the imputation of Bastardy; a particular account is given of King David's Ransom, and of the Hostages for the Payment of the same: with several original Papers relating to the Scotish affairs; and a Grant of the Liberties of Scotland. Letter I." — The second Letter containing "An Historical Deduction of the Alliances between France and Scotland; whereby the pretended old League with Charlemagne is disproved, and the true old League is produced and asserted. To which is added, a notable Piece of Church History from her Majesty's Archives, never before published."—The third Letter I have not seen; though the copy of the two former (Mr. Gough's) has in it this memorandum: "These Three Letters were presented by the Author, Thomas Rymer, esq. his Majesty's Historiographer Royal, to Ralph Thoresby, 1708."

P. 493. My conjecture has been confirmed by the following extract from the Register, communicated by the Rev. H. S. Watkins, the present worthy rector: "Dr. William Nichols was buried in the middle aile of St. Swithin's Church, May 5, 1712."

P. 505. Rev. Thomas Whiston, son of Daniel, died in July 1715. See a full account of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 617.

P. 548. *for* "vol. VI. p. 51;" *read* "vol. IV. p. 517."

P. 569. William-Howell Ewin, of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1753; M. A. 1756; LL. D. 1760. He was suspended, by vote of the University, pronounced by Dr. Watson, Divinity Professor, *ab omni gradu suscepto et suscipiendo*; but, from some error in the proceedings, was restored by the King's Bench. He was a man of good education and considerable talents; had seen much of the world, and viewed mankind with keen observation. He had a retentive memory, and an inex-

inexhaustible fund of interesting anecdote, which he frequently enlivened by original and sarcastic humour. With the Sciences he was imperfectly acquainted; but he was much attached to the Polite Arts, particularly Painting and Sculpture, in which he had great taste. His manners were easy, and his temper cheerful, his disposition communicative, and his knowledge extensive. Being frugal and œconomical in all his habits, he was generally considered extremely avaricious, though instances might be adduced in which he displayed the utmost liberality and generosity. His strict attention to the administration of parochial concerns, quick to discern and severe to condemn every species of idleness and imposition, created him many enemies, particularly among the lower orders of people. He was supposed to have left property to the amount of more than 100,000*l.* the bulk of which he divided between his sister and the family of his nephew. He died at Brentford Butts Dec. 20, 1804, and was buried in the chapel of New Brentford; where a monument by Flaxman has been erected to his memory and that of his sister Sarah Howell Ewin, with their names, ages, &c. on a pedestal above.

P. 571. Mrs. Jebb, the widow of Dr. Jebb, died Jan. 30, 1812. She was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Torkington, rector of King's Rippon and Little Stukeley in Huntingdonshire, and of Lady Dorothy Sherard, daughter of Philip second Earl of Harborough. She was married to Dr. Jebb in 1764, when he was in the height of his literary reputation at Cambridge. The Doctor, it is well known, engaged in some very serious controversies with the University, particularly on abolishing Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, at the time of taking degrees, and on public annual examinations of Under-graduates. These disputes found exercise for the first talents at that time in the University; and Mrs. Jebb was not content with being a silent observer: she became the active opponent of Dr. Powell, the Master of Saint John's college, who conducted the other side of the controversy, and who felt as sensibly the point of Mrs. Jebb's pen in the public prints, as he did of the learned Doctor's. It was in reference to the force of argument contained in a smart pamphlet written by Mrs. Jebb on the same subject under the signature of *Priscilla*, that the late Dr. Paley said at the time, "The Lord had sold Sisera into the hands of a Woman." When Dr. Jebb, having embraced some speculative opinions which he thought made it necessary for him to resign his preferment, and to leave the Church, settled in London; he became Physician, and a strenuous political Reformer. No name is better known among the advocates of Parliamentary Reform, than that of Dr. Jebb; and the active energy of Mrs. Jebb is also well known. Being an invalid, she lived a retired life: but her zeal rose to the full level of her husband's: she saw with the same quickness, glowed with the same ardour, and wrote occasionally with the same spirit. But Mrs. Jebb was not more distinguished for the vigour of her mind, than for the qualities of her heart. She was a Christian, without bigotry; a moralist, without severity; a politician, without self-

self-interest or ambition: a sincere friend, without disguise, and without reserve.—With considerable powers of mind, she possessed all the amiable softness of the female character. With as few failings as could well fall to the lot of humanity, she exercised an unlimited candour in judging those of others. Candour and benignity were the prominent features of her character. Her friends, therefore, were numerous, and she could not have a single enemy. These superior qualities of mind and heart were lodged in a body of the most delicate texture. The frame of Mrs. Jebb was extremely feeble; her countenance always languid and wan. She used to recline on a sofa, and had not been out of her room above once or twice these twenty years —she seemed the shadow of a shade, or rather all soul and intellect, like one dropped from another sphere. For her ardour and patriotic firmness, mixed with urbanity and gentleness, and occasionally brightening with innocent playfulness, gave that to her countenance, which the mere bloom of health cannot bestow, nor the pen describe; it gave a singular interest to her character; it can only be felt, and will be lastingly remembered by her surviving friends.

P. 596, note, l. 3. *read* "*Psalm* cxxxix."

P. 615, l. 25, *for* 1762, *read* 1760.

P. 667. l. 3. *for* "ten" *read* "two."

P. 669. Among the Donation MSS. in the Museum, No. 5173, is a drawing of the West Tower of St. Clement's church-yard at Cambridge, and Mr. Cole's epitaph, presented by Dr. Farmer in 1785. The original drawing from which Mr. Kerrich made the copy in the Museum, was indorsed as follows, in Mr. C[illegible] own hand-writing. "This West Tower in St. Clement's church-yard in Cambridge, was ordered to be done under the direction of James Essex, esq. architect, Dec. 1782, at the expence of Mr. William Cole." Attached to the drawing is, "My own epitaph, in due time, when it pleases God, after taking me out of this world, to make it proper for me;" exactly as printed in p. 669, with this in the margin, opposite the fifth line, "If buried in Haddenham church, this to be added after Gent., Lord of the Manor of Halls in this parish."

In the centre (nearly) of the tower are Mr. Cole's Arms on a plain shield, with DEUM COLE inscribed in black characters somewhat above.

P. 694. Mr. George Steevens, who delighted in mischievous wit, having, by an early purchase, after the death of Mr. Cole, obtained his copy of the "Anecdotes of British Topography," in which were two or three severe remarks on the learned Author; transcribed them in a hand resembling that of Mr. Cole, and transmitted them to Enfield, with the following direction. "To Richard Gough, esq. F. S. A. William Cole doth, in all good humour, dedicate, present, and consecrate these his labours, to live with the Eternity of his Fame."

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

Nichols, Son, and Bentley, Printers,
Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.

00097744

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 03 December, 2015